The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Cloaks!"
FOR
"Young and Old!"

"The Most Comprehensive Stock in Chicago" Today!

The following

"Grand Bargains!"
Will be offered during the
"Holiday Period."

1,000

Black and Colored Imported Plush and Fur Trimmed

Dolmans!

$10 up!

300! Plush Cloaks! Paletots and Dolmans! 300!

$25 up!

Paris and Berlin Nouveautes!

At 50c on the Dollar!

500! Fur-Lined Garments! 500!

Including a Special Lot of

100!

Lined with Fitch Fur Linings!

At $37.50!

Worth double the price.

Russian Circulars!

"Very Moderate in Price!"

ALSO

Ravelocks! Ulsters! Ulsterettes! Military Jackets! etc.,

For Girls of all ages,

AT

Reconstructed Prices!

State and Madison-sts.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

OPEN EVENINGS
Till January 1, 1883,
To accommodate the many who have no daylight leisure. Large arrivals daily of the best PIANOS and ORGANS in the market, at SPECIAL PRICES for HOLIDAYS. New and Elegant Designs in Piano Scarfs.
STORY & CAMP,
188 & 190 State-st.

STORY & CAMP

The Fair
OF
E. J. LEHMANN
Opens at 8 a. m.
Closes at 9 p. m.
Saturday, closes at 10 p. m.
Come Early or Late and avoid the rush.
State, Adams & Dearborn-sts.



ROSSMORE SCARFS,
IN RICHEST VELVETS;
FOR
Fine Holiday Trade.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
MANUFACTURED AT WHOLESALE ONLY BY
Thomas & Hayden,
254 Madison-st.,
CHICAGO.

PRACTICAL HOLIDAY GIFTS!

Solid Cases, Odor Cases, Cologne Bottles, Gilt and for Silk Covering; Original Eau de Cologne; French, English, American Perfumes; Work Baskets; Leather and Plush Shopping Bags; Toilet Cases, Purses, &c.

HURLBUT, HESS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 116 Lake-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pullman Palace Car Company of Chicago, Ill., will be held at the office of the Company, 342 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1883, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.
Chicago, Dec. 11, 1882.
GEO. D. KIRKHAM, Secretary.

TO RENT.
Building 235 Lake-st.
POSSESSION GIVEN MARCH 1st.
Apply on Premises.

"Parisian Suit Co."

In connection with our very extensive stock of Ottoman, Sicilian, Satin Brocade, and Fine Plush Garments, we respectfully call the attention of the public to our beautiful line of

Seal Sacques,
Seal Dolmans,
Seal Paletots,
Seal Ulsters.

We have consummated during the warm weather of a few weeks ago a large purchase of SEAL DOLMANS, trimmed with Beaver. They are suitable for ladies of small or medium height. We will offer them at the

Extraordinary Low Price
OF
$150.00!

In other grades and styles we invite comparison with any goods sold in this market.

Most of our Seal Garments are imported, made by the most expert of foreign workmen, and are much finer than domestic manufactured goods

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.
PROBY & TUTTLE, - Proprietors

MARSHALL FIELD &Co.
State & Washington-sts.

We have just received a varied assortment of
"Sample" Fans!
(Late Parisian Styles)
FOR THE
Holidays!
Which will be sold
Exceedingly Low!

FOLDING TRIPLICATE
MIRRORS.
All sizes, imported by us and sold cheaper than elsewhere. Look at them.
SHOURDS & STOREY
66 State-st., cor. of Randolph.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

NEW GOODS!
We are showing the most elegant and appropriate
Holiday Gifts!
Of all the latest London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna Novelties.
Ladies' Work Sets, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Gents' Dressing Cases, Pocketknives, &c. &c.
MANASSE, Importer,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

H. A. HURLBUT,
LOANS ON REAL ESTATE
97 Washington Street, Room 6, Second Floor, Chicago.
RESPD'S HURLBUT, 49 William Street, New York.

"Parisian Suit Co."

Satin Rhadame, Satin Merveilleux, Satin Surah, Plain Satin or Shiny Silk Goods of any kind are no longer fashionable, especially in Outside Garments. We have resolved to close out during ensuing week every garment made from the above class of goods, and will make a great sacrifice in order to do so.

Compare the prices:

Satin Rhadame Dolmans, trimmed handsomely with Fur, that we have sold this season for $25.00, we have marked down to · **$12.00**

$30.00 Satin Merveilleux Dolmans, trimmed all round with Pointed Fur, we have marked down to · **$14.00**

Satin Pelisses, lined with Quilted (Colored) Satin, elegantly trimmed in Plush and Fur, marked down from $50.00 to · · · **$25.00**

These goods are all of a very fine quality, made from best silk, and to a great many ladies the fact of them being not quite as new in material would not make the slightest difference. We have, however, resolved to slaughter the above line of goods, and we predict this sale will cause a great excitement in the Cloak Trade while it lasts, which won't be long, as we have only a few hundred of the Garments on hand.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.
PROBY & TUTTLE, - Proprietors



Beautiful and Useful Holiday Presents.

GOLD SPECTACLES,
GOLD EYE-GLASSES,
OPERA GLASSES,
FIELD-GLASSES,
BAROMETERS,
THERMOMETERS,
MICROSCOPES,
MAGIC-LANTERNS,
STEAM-ENGINES,
STEREO-GRAPHOSCOPES,
MEDICAL BATTERIES,
DRAWING-TOOLS, &c.,

We are receiving weekly shipments of the Latest Novelties from London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO. 118 & 120 Monroe St.

STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
FANCY GOODS,
CHRISTMAS and
NEW YEAR CARDS.

OPEN EVENINGS
UNTIL JAN. 1.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

OPEN
UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.
ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

"THE CRASH"
HAS COME!

The long looked for panic has struck our city, or rather has struck all our competitors in the Fancy Goods and Toy Trade, and all the schemes that they attempted in order to gain trade have signally failed, and they are heart-sick and disgusted with their experience so far.

"WE STIR 'EM UP!"

Yes, we have, and we propose to give them the worst physic yet.

SO LOOK OUT!

We have the Largest Stock of

TOYS,

Fancy Goods,
Christmas Presents,
Holiday Novelties,
Gifts, Etc.,

In the United States, and we guarantee that WE CANNOT BE BEAT.

COME AND BE CONVINCED
TO
"THE WORLD'S BAZAAR,"
BY THE PIONEERS,
VERGHO, RUHLING & Co.,
138, 140, 142 & 144 State-st.,
Familiarly known as
'OLD LEGITIMATE,'
And recognized Leaders of the Fancy Goods and Toy Trade.

Suitable Musical Gifts!

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.,

Have in stock a superb assortment of Musical Goods, embracing

Pianos,
Organs,
Harps,
Banjos,
Batons,
Drums,
Fifes,
Guitars,
Clarionets,
Flutinas,
Orguinettes,
Accordions,
Concertinas,
Harmonicas,
Tambourines,
Violoncellos,
Dulcimers,
Music Rolls,
Piano Stools,
Piano Covers,
Music Folios,
Musical Boxes,

And all kinds of Musical Instruments, including numerous Novelties which cannot be found elsewhere, they having been selected recently by our representatives while visiting the principal markets of Europe.

Music Books

In endless variety, American and European, in plain and rich bindings, many of them imported expressly for Holiday Presents.

During the Holiday season all our Departments will be thrown open for the accommodation of retail customers.

Access by elevators to all parts of the building.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.



10 Per Cent
DISCOUNT
ON ALL
OVERCOATS
For 60 Days! NOW! For 60 Days!
When every Man, Boy, and Child needs one.

We Mean Now!

We give you the Benefit of the Discount, and not when the Winter is over.

If you are looking for
Smoking Jackets,
Dressing Gowns,
Fine Neckwear,
Gloves, Jewelry,
And all sorts of NOVELTIES suitable for



HOLIDAY GIFTS
FOR
MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN,
YOU WILL DO WELL TO VISIT
THE LION CLOTHING HOUSE,
135, 137 & 139 Madison-st.
W. G. MILLER, Manager.

BIG BIZ.

Yes, the largest business we ever did in any one day.

SEA'S

Cutting the prices in two did it, and, encouraged by the tremendous flood of solid cash and to force you to

BUY THIS DAY

Without waiting until the dreadful crush and rush of the last days, offer:

All Fancy Goods and Toys marked $30.00 and $40.00 at
$15.00.
$28.00, $25.00, and $20.00 Articles at
$10.00.
$18.00, $16.00, and $15.00 Goods, all at
$7.00.
$14.00, $12.00, and $11.00 Xmas Gifts at
$5.00.
$10.00, $8.00, and $7.00 Fancy Goods at
$3.00.
$6.00, $5.00, and $4.00 Holiday Articles at
$1.98.
$3.50, $3.00, and $2.00 Fancy Goods and Toys now
98 cts.
$1.75, $1.50, and $1.00 Toys and Fancy Articles,
48 cts.
75c, 65c, and 50c Articles are all
24 cts.
40c and 35c Articles now 19c.
30c, 25c, and 20c Goods now 10c.
And last comes the marvelous
5c Counter.
All 5c Goods now 1c and 3c
AT
SEA'S SIX FLOORS
On State-st.
AND
Sea's Holiday Bazaar
At 106 to 112 Wabash-av.

OMNIBUSES,
Fare Free, No Charge,
To and from Both Stores every three minutes.

GREAT FIRE SALE
Of Dolls and Toys saved from the recent disastrous New York Fire, on Second Floor of Wabash-av.
10c Toys for 1c.
20c Toys for 3c.
25c Toys for 5c.
50c Toys for 10c.

SEA'S.

THE MONTEZUMA HOTEL
AT
LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS,
NEW MEXICO,
WILL BE KEPT
Open Every Day in the Year.
The table will be maintained during the winter months and kept fully up to its summer standard.
CLARK D. FROST, Manager.

SKATES
The American Club Skate is the finest Automatic Skate made. The Winslows' Skates are the finest Club and Ladies' Skates made.
A. G. SPALDING & BRO.,
Western Agents, 108 Madison-st.

PUTNAM



CLOTHING HOUSE.

We place on sale this morning a large lot of MEN'S DOUBLE BREAST
Fur Beaver Overcoats
At $20.00!
Bound with Silk Velvet, lined with fine Listing; very stylish. This lot of Overcoats were made by our best workmen for our fine retail trade to sell for $30.00, but having a large lot and wishing to close them quick and give our customers a bargain, we name the low price of
$20.00!
THE TWO LARGE LOTS OF
MEN'S OVERCOATS
At $3.50
Are selling very fast. No wonder, when other houses are trying to get $7.00 for the same coat, only not our make. We offer them at $3.50 to give our customers a bargain. We offer them at $3.50 because we are manufacturers.
1,000 PAIRS OF
MEN'S ALL-WOOL PANTALOONS
Of our own make, stout, strong, good value, good style.
$2.50!
Is the price to close.
Please remember the 500 MEN'S ODD VESTS at half and quarter price. Won't last long. OUR
Boys' and Children's Department
Is worthy the attention of mothers who wish stylish, well-made Clothing at a saving of 25 per cent.
Dressing Robes and Smoking Jackets
HALF PRICE TO CLOSE.
OUR GENTS'
Furnishing Goods Department
Is unusually attractive this season. Please look for yourself and see how attractive LOW PRICES are.
PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
131 & 133 Clark & 117 Madison-sts.
MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
W. H. FURLONG.....Manager.

MAGNETIC INSOLES

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease.
MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
For sale by all Leading Druggists and Shoe Dealers, or sent to any address on receipt of One Dollar per pair.
218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.
Send for our illustrated paper giving cuts of our Magnetic Appliances, that have no equal in the world.

Fruits and CANDY, best in Chicago. Imported fruits. $1.00 to $5.00. Bon-bons, 25c to $2.75. Baskets of bulk, 12c to $10.00. Expressed to all points. Popular Gifts. TAFFOLOI'S, 7 Clark. Telephone, 3158. Send for circular.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN

Silk Hdkfs., Mufflers, Gloves, AND Wristlets.

The Largest Stock of these goods ever in Chicago is now shown by

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

And offered at prices which cannot fail to please.

Dressing Robes, Smoking Jackets, Silk Umbrellas, Scarfs and Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Canes,

And hundreds of other articles appropriate for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Will be found in their stock.

An inspection of their display of

NOVELTIES FROM **VIENNA, CHINA, AND JAPAN,**

Should be made by all.

Ladies' Work Boxes,
" Reticules,
" Toilet Cases,
Chinese Silk Bed Spreads,
Table Covers, and
Folding and Fire Screens,

In most select styles, which are not shown elsewhere in Chicago.

GENTLEMEN

In search of WELL-MADE and TAILOR-FITTING

SUITS OR OVERCOATS

Can save from $3 to $8 at the

"GLOBE" ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

195, 197 & 199 S. Clark-st.,

On every Suit or Overcoat you purchase of us. We can sell you a Nobby Sack Overcoat, Single Breasted, Fly Front, at $4.50. A good hot Chinchilla Overcoat at $7.00, priced elsewhere at $12.00. We mean this. Call on us and give us a chance to prove it to you.

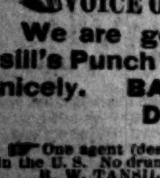
Overcoats at $4.50
Overcoats at 6.75
Overcoats at 7.00
Overcoats at 10.00
Overcoats at 11.00
Overcoats at 12.00
Overcoats at 15.00
Overcoats at 16.00
Overcoats at 17.00
Overcoats at 20.00
Overcoats at 22.00
Overcoats at 25.00
Overcoats at 28.00
Overcoats at 30.00
Overcoats at 35.00

A positive saving of from 20 to 30 per cent on every garment you buy of the

"Globe" One-Price Clothiers,

195, 197 and 199 South Clark-st.

HARRY HART & BRO., Proprietors.



CENTRAL RETAIL AGENTS.

W. M. DALE, Druggist, Cor. Clark and Madison-sts. and 75 State-st.

A. AREND, Druggist, Cor. Fifth-av. and Madison-st., Pocket Cigar-Case Free.

VOICE OF THE TRADE.

We are getting your "Tansill's Punch" 5c Cigar started nicely. BARCLAY BROS., Druggists, Cairo, Ill.

One agent (dealer only) wanted in every town in the U. S. No drummers.
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 55 State-st., Chicago.
Smoke "Tansill's Gen. Custer" 10-ct. Cigar.

Geo. E. Cole & Co.

STATIONERS,

86 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO AND WESTERN AGENTS

—FOR—

S. S. Stafford's Inks.

WASHINGTON.

Speech of Senator Hawley Showing the Need of Civil-Service Reform.

The Democrats Regard Any Reform Bill as Being in the Interest of the Republicans.

No Library Building—The Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

Commissioner Loring, the House Feels, Should Be Orthodox on the Sorghum Question.

The Ways and Means Still Busy with Chemicals—Damaging Levee Evidence—Michigan.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

SPEECH OF SENATOR HAWLEY, OF CONNECTICUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—At last an earnest, sensible speech has been made in favor of practical civil-service reform. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, who entreated the Democrats yesterday to put away politics and for an hour to abandon the language and the tactics of the stump, today made an argument which showed the great necessity for some measure of civil-service reform, and which suggested practical means by which that reform can be secured. He did not abuse the Democratic party, nor eulogize the Republican party. He gave a sketch of the growth of the abuse of patronage in our civil service, and drew a vivid picture of existing abuses. It was not a new departure for Gen. Hawley, as it was for some, to talk so glibly now on this subject—to raise his voice in favor of better methods of civil administration. He has been constantly in favor of reform throughout his public career, and has always denounced those who opposed it. His speech today led up to

THE VERY SWEEPING MEASURE OF REFORM

which he proposes, the text of which is furnished by the Associated Press, but upon which no vote was taken today. The Democrats need have no further doubt of the earnestness and sincerity of the Senate Republicans in this business, but nothing is clearer than that beneath the surface there is a very strong opposition among the Democrats to the passage of the Pendleton or of any other civil-service bill. Today two hours of the time of the Senate was consumed in the consideration of an old contractor's claim relative to the furnishing of bluestone to the Indianapolis Arsenal, but the Democrats demanded and secured still another hour in debating that subject, thus putting aside by their votes the Civil-Service bill. There are those who predict that the hammer will fall at the close of the Forty-seventh Congress and find some Democrats seeking pretexts to delay the passage of any civil-service measure, which they have determined shall never become a law. Gen. Hawley concluded his speech by suggesting that

GEN. GARFIELD

had shown a desire to reform the civil-service, and that Gen. Arthur had earnestly expressed the same wish. Beck, who, for three days of last week, was hammering his desk in vociferous demands for civil-service reform, or at least for the exposure of what he called Republican abuses, today had nothing say in favor of any reform, but rehearsed the old cant of the opponents of any system of civil service, to the effect that it would not be a wise policy to insist that a life-boatman should be able to take an observation of the transit of Venus. The only action taken by the Senate was to adopt the following amendment to the Pendleton bill, which was proposed by

SENATOR LOGAN,

with respect to the character of the proposed examinations: "Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters only which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed." There was manifested today a disposition on the part of the Republicans to press the bill to a final vote as soon as possible, and it is not unlikely that the vote will be taken this week. Mr. Beck and other Democrats are greatly disappointed that they could not secure a partisan investigation into the conduct of the Hubbell Committee, but the Senate this morning decided to refer that subject to the Judiciary Committee, which will probably prove to be the tomb of the Capulet for it. Civil-service reform legislation made no progress

IN THE HOUSE TODAY,

notwithstanding the newborn anxiety and zeal of the select committee on that subject. Before the Agricultural bill had been disposed of Mr. Kasson wanted to call up the Civil-Service Reform bill reported by him on yesterday, but Mr. Blackburn, who professed as strong a desire as any one to have civil-service reform legislation, insisted that the Military Academy Appropriation bill should have precedence. Chairman Hiscock, of the Appropriations Committee, found occasion to remark that nobody could be more determined than he to have reform legislation at this session of Congress, but in view of the fact that the Senate is now engaged upon that subject he thought it would be best for the House to wait and to make whatever bill the Senate might pass the basis of its own action on the subject. Mr. Kasson said he would allow the matter to go over until tomorrow morning, when he should insist on calling up his bill, and at least shift the responsibility for any further delay from his own shoulders to those of the House.

BENEATH THE SURFACE

nothing is clearer than that the Democrats are earnestly opposed to any such legislation, and that they will endeavor to find some means to prevent it. One of the leading representatives of that party, Gov. Curtin, said in a conversation on the subject with a friend that the Democrats would oppose the scheme as now proposed. "It is," he said, "simply a device by the Republicans to protect their patronage against the effects of a probable Democratic victory in 1884. The Republicans see defeat staring them in the face, and so now, in the last weeks of the session, they are trying to tie the hands of the Democrats by enacting a six years' tenure of office, hoping thereby to keep all the offices or most of them till 1888, when they look for a return to power. We might agree to a three years' tenure, or, better, two years, but we should be fools to pass a law to keep 100,000 Republicans in office for six years." This is unquestionably the real sentiment of the party and the problem before its leaders is how to disguise it behind loud protestations for reform.

NO LIBRARY.

THE HOUSE KILLS THE BILL FOR A BUILDING IN WHICH TO PUT THE NATION'S BOOKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The National Library bill is defeated for this Congress. The motion to reconsider the motion to recommit was tabled, notwithstanding Mr. Rice offered to accept the Holman amendment, that the amount should not exceed $2,000,000. There is, of course, no further hope for the bill. "The practical defeat of the Library bill," said Congressman Davis, of Illinois, "is to be regretted. The Library Committee has had the subject under consideration for ten years. It has been the subject of careful investigation, experts having gone to Europe in behalf of the committee to study the plans and advantages of libraries abroad.

THE COMMITTEE THUS INFORMED

comes into the House with a plan of building and a site selected after much care, and yet members who have not given the subject ten minutes' study antagonize it with all sorts of wild propositions. The character of the men composing the Library Committee is enough to satisfy me that the plan offered was the best to be had. Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, is a careful and conservative man. Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, also of the committee, is a practical man and is now building in Chicago a building that will cost nearly a million dollars. "It is safe, in my judgment," said Mr. Davis, "to follow the report of such a committee."

DR. LORING.

THE HOUSE, FOR A MOMENT, FEARED THAT HE WAS HETERODOX ON SORGHUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The discussion of the Agricultural Appropriation bill in the House today afforded a fine opportunity for Congressmen to give their farming constituents information as to what they know about farming. Williams, of Wisconsin, expatiated on the nobility of tilling the soil, the intimate relations which agricultural products bear to tax-abuse, and the consequent necessity of having wide distribution of all statistics relating to transportation. The annual reports of the department Mr. Williams described as "the fireside companions of our farmers." There was an occasional note of discord, however. S. S. Cox offered an amendment to prohibit the insertion of any "tariff matters" in the reports of the department, under the disguise of didactic discussions in favor of a protective tariff. He asserted that these things had been done, and he wanted them stopped. He thought it might be well enough for the Commissioner to travel about the country making

PROTECTION SPEECHES AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS

and political conventions, but not at public expense. Murch, of Maine, expressed his entire willingness that agricultural information shall be furnished to farmers in the form of reports, but he insisted that such reports shall be in the English language, plain enough for farmers to understand. He created considerable merriment by sending up and having read a passage from a recent report of the department describing in very scientific language the different diseases which afflict the pericardium and ilion of the hog. His amendment for that purpose, however, was rejected on a division. The bill contained no item for the continuing of the sorghum experiments, and Dunnell offered an amendment for that purpose. He declared that he had found the Commissioner

HOSTILE TO THESE EXPERIMENTS,

and had been informed that he had virtually suppressed the report of the eminent scientists because it did not agree with his own views. In explanation of the omission, Chairman Valentine said that no estimates had been furnished by the Commissioner, who had informed the committee that the balance on hand was sufficient to do all the work that the department considered necessary. Mr. Valentine described the report which Mr. Dunnell said had been suppressed as an "unauthorized report." He also declared that Dr. Loring is now a very enthusiastic friend of sorghum experiments, and as an earnest of his sincerity remarked that he was at this very hour in attendance upon the convention in St. Louis, where he proposes to deliver an address. This appeared to satisfy the House, and also Mr. Dunnell, who withdrew his amendment.

THE PRINCIPAL QUESTION.

HOW MUCH SHALL THE PEOPLE BE TAXED?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The Ways and Means Committee and the Finance Committee are discovering that it is a difficult task to revise the tariff system. The Finance Committee today obtained permission to sit during the sessions of the Senate, and will devote themselves assiduously to the subject, in the hope of possibly submitting a bill to the Senate before Christmas. Their deliberations are somewhat embarrassed by the fact that the testimony of the commission has not yet been furnished them. The Ways and Means Committee suffers from the same embarrassment as well as from lack of familiarity with the technical details of

THE CHEMICAL SECTION,

which they are now considering. They have asked for a Government expert, who will be present at their meeting after tomorrow, and give them the benefit of his experience as to the use of the chemicals upon which they are now required to fix the rate of duty. The committee today passed over seventy more lines of the bill without making any change, and are still upon the chemical provisions of the first section. At the present rate of progress it seems quite probable that the session will pass before the committee can conclude the formal consideration of the Tariff Commission bill. Some members of the committee say that, as they proceed, they are

SURPRISED TO FIND

that the bill is much more crude and less carefully considered than they had expected. To aid the committee the Treasury Department has been asked to publish in parallel columns the duties proposed by the new bill and the present rates. A week may be necessary to do this. That will occasion still further delay. Meanwhile, it it worthy of note that those who were so certain that the entire tobacco tax was to be repealed without delay have somewhat abated their ardor. The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the reduction of taxation to be effective must be preceded by

SOME MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF,

and that whisky and tobacco should be required to furnish the revenue which may be taken from articles that enter into food consumption, or which constitute the necessaries of life. Those who are the most persistent advocates of the abolition of the tobacco tax are not without their reasons, some of which do not appear upon the surface. Senator Brown, of Georgia, is one of the most active advocates of an entire abolition of the internal-revenue system. The records of Commissioner Raum's office show that of 1,471 arrests in the United States for violation of internal-revenue laws during the period from June 30, 1881, to Nov. 1, 1882, 1,075 were

IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

1,069 being in the Second District, in which the Senator resides. Of 509 illicit stills seized during the same period, 125 were in the State of Georgia, 116 being in the Second District, in which the Senator resides. Of four officers and employés killed in the enforcement of internal-revenue laws during the same period, two were killed in the Second District of Georgia, in which the Senator resides. Of 188 Springfield carbines necessarily in the hands of Collectors and others for the enforcement of internal-revenue laws, seventy-one are in the State of Georgia, fifty-nine being in the Second District, in which the Senator resides. The total amount of distilled spirits returned as produced in the Second Georgia District was 180,880 gallons, while in the Fifth Illinois 24,021,243 gallons were produced, and not a man placed in arrest, only six illicit stills seized, and no carbines.

SUGAR.

The committee appointed by the sugar-refiners of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia to appear before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and argue in favor of the resolution to give the necessary notice to Hawaii for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and that country, will arrive in Washington tomorrow night. They are very strongly in favor of the resolution now pending before the committee, but one of their representatives said today that the indications were that the committee would report adversely on the resolution. The attitude of the committee on this subject he attributed to the influence of Kasson, Gibson, and the other Louisiana Representatives, who are very anxious that the treaty should be abrogated, and will exert their influence in that direction. The representative of the refiners already spoken of says the only person in the trade who is at all in favor of the continuance of the treaty is Klaus Spreckels, the great sugar-refiner of San Francisco, who virtually controls the entire sugar-product of the Sandwich Islands.

WHAT WAS DONE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The Ways and Means Committee today adopted all that part of the Tariff Commission report relating to sulphates, nitrates, chlorates, etc. Chromic acid, chromate of potash, and hydrate or caustic were passed for further inquiry. The word "acids" was inserted in the paragraph comprising essential oils and alkalis. This was the only change made.

TREASURY DECISION.

Secretary Folger today directed the Collector of Customs at New York to "reliquidate and enter free of duty" the assignment of Sandwich Island sugar upon which assessment was recently collected.

MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

VIEWS OF THE WOLVERINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The Michigan Senatorial contest is becoming an absorbing topic in Washington. This is due to a series of interviews full of mutual abuse and recrimination by Hubbell and Ferry. The contest cannot be more bitter at Lansing in January. The correspondent of THE TRIBUNE asked today for the opinions of all the Michigan Congressmen upon the situation, with the following result:

SENATOR FERRY

expressed himself as fully confident of reelection. He said the Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature would surely be twenty-eight, and that the best informed of his friends claimed his election on the first ballot. He denied emphatically the published statements that fifteen of his friends had signed a paper not to go into caucus. As far as he knew, no such paper had been signed by the Hubbell men. He added that the Republican members of both branches of

THE LEGISLATURE WERE LOYAL,

and he did not anticipate any bolt from the well-established custom of first settling such questions in caucus. Mr. Ferry desired to correct the published statement that he charged Hubbell with being personally responsible for the revolution in Michigan at the last election, and says what he did say was, "that Mr. Hubbell was measurably responsible for the Republican losses." Mr. Ferry declared that he had resorted to none of the low methods employed by his opponent, and had in no case spoken disrespectfully of him. He had managed his campaign upon a different basis, and was satisfied to go before the Legislature for reelection upon his record and merit.

SENATOR CONGER

declined to be interviewed. He, however, stated that all the candidates that had been mentioned were his personal friends, and that, as he has no personal interest in the fight, he did not care to express an opinion at this time.

MR. WILLITS

said: "Inasmuch as my name has been mentioned as a possible candidate, I do not think it proper to indulge in any discussion at this time." He said he should leave the whole subject to the good judgment and careful deliberation of the Legislature. He added: "I am by no means sanguine that Mr. Ferry's success is already assured."

MR. HORR,

the great champion of the River and Harbor bill, remarked: "It looks to me as if Ferry had the inside track. I think that a majority of the Republican members of the Legislature intend now to vote for Ferry on the first ballot, but if Mr. Ferry is not nominated early in the fight he will not be nominated at all." Mr. Horr thinks Ferry makes one mistake in assuming that every man who does not desire his return is in favor of Mr. Hubbell, and continued: "I think there are many men in Michigan who would not look upon it as a calamity if neither one of them was elected." He says he shall take no part in the fight between these two gentlemen, and is satisfied to leave the choice of a Senator to the Legislature to settle as they may think best.

CONGRESSMAN RICH

thinks that, as the matter looks now, Ferry is in the lead so far as to insure his success. He thinks it would be to the advantage of Ferry to have a caucus called early, and this seems the more important in view of the disposition to postpone the caucus that members of the Legislature may consult with each other.

MR. SPALDING

thinks there is more noise here over the matter than in Michigan. He does not think the people of Michigan are much alarmed as to who shall represent them, having had some thought of this matter when they elected their Representatives and Senators to the Legislature. He thinks, if the Republicans go into caucus—and he can see no indication that they will not—Mr. Ferry will be renominated early in the contest, if not on the first ballot.

MR. WEBBER

says he can see signs of great disaffection toward Senator Ferry, and that, if Ferry is not nominated, some man from the Western portion of the State will be.

Mr. Burrows, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office, says he has never spoken or written to any member-elect of the Legislature either before or since the election touching the Senatorial question, and knows nothing of it except what he gathers from the public press, from the tone of which he judges that at present Mr. Ferry stands a good chance for reëlection.

MR. LORD

thinks if the matter is left to the people of Michigan they will decide it with good nature and judgment. He thinks, in view of the small majority, there is a possible prospect for the election of a dark horse. Appearances, in his opinion, indicate the reëlection of Mr. Ferry, but this is not so certain as it would be if the majority in the Legislature was larger. He thinks that a great many men are neutral in their support of the declared candidates, in view of the fact that their chances of success are subject to such contingencies that there is a possibility that a man from their special locality may be elected.

MR. LACEY

says that, as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, he from the first deemed it his duty to take no part whatever in the Senatorial contest, and that he has from the beginning to the present time firmly maintained this attitude. All charges to the contrary are devoid of truth, and will receive no attention until made specific. He also says that there is no undue excitement among the people of Michigan on the Senatorial question. They have confidence in the Legislature charged with the duty of choosing a United States Senator, and are awaiting their action with provoking calmness and confidence, notwithstanding the tremendous charges and countercharges made through the public press by the several candidates, their henchmen and hangers-on. This personal warfare can result in no good whatever, but will of necessity weaken the party to a greater or less degree in future elections. He believes that members of Congress will best serve their constituents by leaving the whole Senatorial question to the Legislature of Michigan, and by devoting their time and energies to a reduction of taxation, revision of the tariff, and a reform in the civil service.

THERE SEEMS TO BE

an inclination on the part of the Michigan delegation to avoid any free or full discussion of the question, but it is plain that there is trouble ahead, and that several of the members are dissatisfied with the manner in which, as they claim, conventions are managed in favor of individual candidates. They seem disposed to think that a postponement of the caucus till a thorough investigation and free discussion can be had would be wise.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS OF THE OF CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The testimony of Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers, before the House Special Committee on Mississippi River Improvements today apparently confirms the opinions heretofore expressed by a majority of the members of the committee—that it will be an unwise use of money to carry out the plan of improvement recommended by the Mississippi River Commission. A member of the committee today said that it was evident that Gen. Wright, who on his recent trip down the Mississippi was the guest of the commission, had been captured by them, and was trying to make the best case he could in behalf of the levees. Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, elicited from Gen. Wright, however, the admission that there is never any trouble about the navigation of the Mississippi below the mouth of the Red River,

LEVEES OR NO LEVEES,

and yet Gen. Wright defended the plan which included the building of levees at great expense along that very portion of the river. Mr. Robinson also drew from Gen. Wright a statement to the effect that the plan of protecting the banks by means of mattresses and dykes was, properly speaking, an experiment, and he said that originally it was not extended to any operations of this sort beyond the Plum Point Reach until after that work should have been completed and thoroughly tested. The unexpectedly large appropriation made by Congress, however, had necessitated the beginning of work elsewhere. In other words, it appears that the liberality of Congress has outrun the plans contemplated by the engineers. Gen. Wright's examination will be continued tomorrow, and Chairman Burrows says that daily sessions will be held hereafter until the investigation is concluded.

THE FRIENDS OF THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT ARE VERY MUCH ANNOYED

at the admissions of Gen. Wright, for he inadvertently, it seemed, said that the engineers did not care to attack two points on the river at once, and that they considered it necessary to expend all the appropriation. The tendency of the questions asked by Burrows and Robinson undoubtedly is to show that the levees are not necessary to Mississippi River navigation; that levees would be unnecessary to navigation below the Red River, and that to carry out the plans of the River Commission would cost a sum that can hardly be estimated. The Mississippi River Congressmen are also very much annoyed at this testimony.

MR. GUENTHER.

A STATEMENT OF HIS PRIVATE BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—A dispatch has been sent East stating that an evening paper in Milwaukee has created a sensation there by charging that Congressman Guenther, of Wisconsin, while State Treasurer, loaned the State funds for his personal use. A letter written by A. E. Osborn, of Oshkosh, states that George M. Wakefield loaned Guenther $5,000 when he turned over the State funds to his successor. Guenther being unable to collect that much of what he had loaned out. The paper states that Guenther took the Treasuryship poor, but left it wealthy. THE TRIBUNE correspondent showed this dispatch to Mr. Guenther this evening, who said: "I bought

THE BETHESDA SPRINGS OF WAUKESHA

in July, 1881, in partnership with other gentlemen. I then borrowed on my individual account a sum of money on which I paid 8 per cent interest. At the same time I had hundreds of thousands of dollars in the Treasury, but did not use a cent either as a loan to myself nor anybody else at any time. The $5,000 I borrowed from Wakefield went to take up a note of that amount discounted in the First National Bank of Madison in July, 1881, six months previous to my turning over the State funds to my successor in office. I am not aware that I was barred being State Treasurer from borrowing money from banks or anybody else, paying 8 per cent interest for the use in my private business, and do not think that anybody need be alarmed about it. I was poor when I took the Treasury, and I regret to say that I am still poor."

OFFICES.

CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Confirmations: Henry H. Morgan, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Mexico.

George E. Waring Jr., of Rhode Island, member of the National Board of Health.

Commodore Earl English, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy.

Postmasters—Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, Russellville, Ky.; Edgar S. Norton, Humboldt, Neb.; William Reinhard, Abilene, Kas.; John L. Browne, Wamego, Kas.; John L. Harris, Pleasonton, Kas.; Charles H. Kurtz, Augusta, Kas.; Mrs. Clara L. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Charles L. King, Frisco, Utah.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today: The Rev. Charles C. Pierce, Illinois, to be Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment of cavalry.

J. C. Bancroft Davis, to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

Charles H. Chamberlain, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at San Francisco.

P. B. Hunt, of Kentucky, Agent of the Indians of the Kiowa, Comanche, and Wichita Agency, Indian Territory.

Illinois Postmasters—Robert P. Lytle, Decatur, present incumbent, and Samuel H. Webster, Shelbyville.

NEW POSTOFFICES

have been established at Eunice, Hot Springs County, Ark., Louis M. Scraggs, Postmaster; Pucker Brush, Wabash County, Ind., Wallace M. Wessner, Postmaster; Wreford, Davis County, Kas., Henry McCarty, Postmaster; Gottenburg, Dawson County, Neb., Olaf Bergstrom, Postmaster; Greensborough, Craighead County, Ark., William B. Hay, Postmaster; Riceville, Crawford County, Ind., Thomas B. Ridenour, Postmaster; Organette, Christian County, Ky., Henry B. Humphreys, Postmaster; Raccoon, Floyd County, Ky., Frederick F. Martin, Postmaster; Teasdale, Tallahatchie County, Miss., Charles H. Teasdale, Postmaster; Haigler, Dundy County, Neb., Mrs. Arabel Porter, Postmistress; Pine Grove, Brown County, Wis., John F. Natchney, Postmaster.

THE POST-OFFICE.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE NEW BILL—FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—There is much tribulation in official circles owing to the meagreness of the Post-Office Appropriation bill. The department, it is said, will be more or less at the mercy of the large contractors, who, well knowing the limited means at its disposal, can rest secure in the knowledge that it is impossible to forfeit contracts and award them to the next lowest bidder.

PROBABLY THROUGH INADVERTENCE,

an old statute seems to have been taken as a guide for the construction of the bill, with the result of abolishing fourth-class matter and throwing merchandise and other mail matter formerly of that class into first class, at two cents for every half-ounce.

NOTES.

HENRY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Marshal Henry, who is now here for the purpose of settling his affairs, does not intend to oppose the confirmation of his successor. He says he is anxious to get back once more among his friends, who believe in his honor, and whose confidence will be grateful after the injustice that has been done to him. He has written a letter to the President, protesting his innocence of the charges upon which he was removed. The letter is a strong one, and one that his friends think will of necessity command the attention of the President. It will doubtless be referred to the Attorney-General for comment. It has been ascertained definitly that the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee has been instructed to call on the President for a statement giving the causes for Henry's removal.

CONGER.

Senator Conger will make it a point in the Senate to see that the suspension of Postmaster Ainger receives full attention. The Senator says Mr. Ainger is believed by the people of Michigan, who know him, to be a thoroughly honest man. As a Postmaster here he was by far the most efficient one Washington has ever had.

LORNE.

It appears that the rumor that the Marquis of Lorne was to be given an escort by the War Department arises from the fact that Col. Tourtellotte, of Gen. Sherman's staff, who is in charge of the party, has authority to call upon any military post for an escort, if one shall be necessary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

There is a rumor that the breach between the Camerons and Senator Mitchell in Pennsylvania has been healed. Both Simon and Don Cameron, at all events, were yesterday in friendly conference with Mitchell.

THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

will, at its meeting tomorrow, probably appoint a sub-committee to consider the Bankruptcy bill. It is expected that the committee will consist of Edmunds, Hoar, and Garland. Mr. Edmunds, who hitherto has taken little interest in the bankruptcy measure in this Congress, owing to doubts as to the possibility of passing any bill, is understood as being now of the opinion that there is a prospect for the passage of a measure, and will personally devote him to it.

SUPREME COURT.

The Republicans greatly fear that the Davis Supreme Court bill will fail in the House. The argument urged by the Democrats is that they cannot afford to permit the Republicans to appoint eighteen intermediate Judges, as they hope to come into power and appoint them themselves. The court may be sacrificed to patronage.

DAKOTA.

There is a new point in the matter of the admission of Dakota which will be of interest to the New England holders of Yankton County bonds. It is not certain whether those who have been opposing the admission of Dakota on the ground that those bonds have been repudiated will be willing to accept the immediate payment proposed by the bankers and business men of Yankton County. As the bonds have still some time to run at 8 per cent, there is said to be a disposition to not accept payment until due. Gov. Ordway thinks that there is an inclination on the part of the holders to insist upon their pound of flesh.

SPENCER.

Brewster Cameron is quoted as saying that the Government expects to be able to get ex-Senator George E. Spencer here when needed during the star-route trial, notwithstanding he now seems to have fled to Canada. A letter was received here today from Spencer at Watertown, N. Y., with the request that an answer be returned to that place.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

A jury has at last been secured in the star-route cases. Already there are rumors that one of the jurymen is an intimate personal friend of one of the counsel for the defense, and a crony of the local detective who has just been dismissed for aiding the defendants at the former trial. Before a word of testimony has been taken predictions are made that the jury will be hung.

SECRETARY CHANDLER

says that he did not ask for the introduction of the bill which provides for the abolition of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and that he hopes it will not pass. He needs an Assistant Secretary, he says, and shall appoint one as soon as a suitable man can be found.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Gov.-elect Butler, of Massachusetts, has been in town for some days on legal business. His expression is blissful, in spite of the fact that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe refuses to let him be presented to her. The President invited him to dinner at the Soldiers' Home on Wednesday last.

The President's sister, Mrs. McElroy, has gone to New York, but will return in time to assist him on New-Year's Day.

Postmaster-General Howe's daughter is in mourning for her mother, consequently will take no part in the gayeties this winter.

The rumor that Chester A. Arthur Jr. and the daughter of Congressman Crowley are engaged to be married has been emphatically denied by both families. Inasmuch as young Mr. Arthur is a member of the Class of '85 at Princeton he should be exempt from such rumors for at least a year or two.

Congressman Marsh, of Illinois, with his family, have taken a house on the Capitol Hill for the winter.

Thursday evening of last week Assistant-Secretary New gave a dinner party to Secretary Folger, at which were present the Hon. Frank Hatton and Representatives Crowley and Steele.

The same evening Senator Sherman entertained at dinner, Chief-Justic Wait, Secretaries Chandler and Teller, Senators Anthony and David Davis, Representatives Kasson Neal and Haskell. A feature of this dinner was the turkey sent by Senator Anthony for his Ohio colleague's pious enjoyment on Thanksgiving-Day.

Col. Wickham Hoffman of the American Legation at St. Petersburg with his wife are stopping at Wormley's. The Duke of Newcastle is at the same hotel. The Duke is not 18 years of age.

Secretary Teller and wife are keeping house on M street. Mrs. Teller will not begin her receptions until January.

George Bancroft, the historian, entertained at dinner last Wednesday several friends, among whom was W. W. Story and wife, the famous poet and sculptor.

Miss Bessie Grattan, of San Francisco, is shortly to be married to Mr. Deichman, well known in Chicago, ex-Minister to Colombia. Miss Grattan is now the guest of Mrs. Senator Jones, of Nevada, in whose granit mansion she will be married.

The diplomatic corps has more ladies in its ranks this season than for some time past. Each legation is fully represented except Germany, whose affairs are presided over by Count von Beust as Chargé d'Affaires.

Gen. George B. McClellan and wife will pass the winter at Washington.

Mrs. Frelinghuysen and daughters have already begun their Wednesday receptions.

The daughter of Secretary Folger will spend the winter in Florida.

Mrs. Secretary Lincoln, being in mourning for her mother, will not of course receive or make ceremonious calls this season.

Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, to whom it was rumored the President was engaged to be married, has decided to remain in Europe this winter, and has written to friends to rent her house.

During the visit of Gen. and Mrs. Grant to Gen. and Mrs. Beale, to begin early in January, there is expected to be a rush of gayeties in Washington, but before that time little entertaining on a large scale will probably be done.

Congressman Hitt has leased the former residence of Senator Windom on Vermont avenue, now owned by Mrs. ex-Senator Platt, of New York.

Col. Tom Ochiltree will shortly give a "german" to his lady friends in Washington.

Senator and Mrs. Edmunds will shortly leave for Florida with their daughter Mary, who is in poor health.

Mme. Bonaparte who has been seriously ill, is much better, and her friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. Speaker Keifer is detained at her home in Springfield owing to the illness of her mother.

Hon. J. G. Cannon and family are at the Riggs for the winter; Mrs. Cannon, who was in poor health last season, is much improved, and it is expected will take an active part in society.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The Select Committee on American Shipping adopted the following proposition prepared by the San Francisco Board of Trade:

That whenever any vessel, whether steam or sail, shall be constructed and equipped in the United States for the foreign trade, including trade between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, in whole or in part of materials of production of the United States, the owner or owners of such vessel shall be entitled to receive and collect from the United States a sum equal in amount to the duty which would have been collected upon imported materials of like description and of equal quality with the American materials used in construction, equipment, engines, boilers, and other appurtenances of such steam or sailing vessel.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has authorized the First National Bank of Gainesville, Tex., to commence business with a capital of $250,000. He has also extended the corporate existence of the First National Bank of Kalamazoo, Mich., to Dec. 13, 1902.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Several petitions was presented for an increase of the pensions of one-armed and one-legged soldiers, and relating to tax on tobacco.

Mr. Morrill asked and obtained leave for the Finance Committee to sit during the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to compel the prosecution of proceedings in bankruptcy to a final decree. Referred.

At the close of the morning hour Mr. Beck called up his resolution for the investigation of political assessments, the question being on Edmunds' motion to refer the Beck resolution and the substitute offered by Mr. Hale to the Committee on Judiciary. After debate this was adopted.

Mr. Platt, at his own request, was relieved of duty as Chairman of the Committee on Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Voorhees, a bill was passed referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Gallus Kutebner, of Indiana.

The consideration of Pendleton's Civil-Service Reform bill was then resumed, Mr. Hawley taking the floor. He argued that something must be done to reform our civil service. The continuance of the present system was rendered impossible not only by the evils developed under it, but also by the extraordinary growth of the country and the consequent increase in the number of public officers. The time for action had come, and he (Hawley) hoped the Senate would pass this plain, simple, practical bill.

Formal amendments were reported by the committee. Agreed to.

The question was then on Mr. Hoar's amendment providing that competitive examinations shall be, so far as possible, upon such subjects as are embraced in a good common-school education.

After some discussion Mr. Hoar waived this amendment in favor of one offered by Mr. Logan, providing that examinations "shall be practical in their character, and shall relate to matters which will fairly test the relative fitness and capacity of the applicants to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be admitted."

Mr. Pendleton favored the idea underlying both of these amendments, but thought it was already provided for in the bill.

Mr. Logan said the bill gave the President and commission power to prescribe such examination as he proposed, but he wanted to have the law in such form that they must do so.

Mr. Pendleton, having charge of the bill, assented to the amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the provision in Sec. 4 making a permanent appropriation for the expenses of a Civil-Service Commission, there being, he said, no appropriation of this character for any branch of the civil service, not even for Judges of the Supreme Court. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the provision for the payment of the expenses of the Commissioners was limited to traveling expenses.

Mr. Coke offered an amendment, which was ordered printed, providing that "for the purpose of equalizing appointments between the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and also between political parties, all persons now in office, place, or employment, who would have been within the operation of the act had it been in force when they respectively entered the public service, shall, within twelve months from the approval of this act, comply with the terms and conditions for applicants under this act for original entrance into the service, or vacate the places held respectively by them."

Mr. Garland introduced a bill granting the right of way to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company through the military reservation at Fort Smith, Ark. Referred.

Mr. Allison explained that the object of his amendment, offered yesterday as a substitute for the first section of the Pendleton bill, was to provide that there shall be three Commissioners instead of five, and that the commission shall be composed of persons not connected with the department.

Pending consideration of the amendment the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House Committee on Appropriations today an amendment to the Post-Office appropriation was adopted which provides that all roads which have been granted bonds or subsidies in addition to land-grants be reduced to 8 per cent below the amount paid other roads for carrying the mails.

The Ways and Means Committee is still engaged on schedule "A" chemicals of the tariff reports.

The bill to establish the Court of Appeals was taken up by the House Judiciary Committee today. Another meeting will be held tomorrow on the same measure.

On motion of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, the Senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the payment of a portion of the Virginia indemnity fund to the mother of Gen. Ryan.

The Congressional Library bill then came up as unfinished business, the pending question being on the motion made by Mr. Randall to lay upon the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House decided to recommit the bill with instructions.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, stated that he would withdraw all objections to the recommittal if the committee were granted leave to report at any time, but to this Mr. Bount objected.

The motion to reconsider was tabled—yeas, 115; nays, 101. This vote has the effect of recommitting the bill, with instructions to the committee to report back the bill for the erection of a library on ground belonging to the United States in Washington.

The House at 12:40 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, in the chair, upon the Agricultural Appropriation bill.

The committee rejected all the amendments, reported the bill to the House, and it passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Academy Appropriation bill, soon reported it back, and it passed.

On motion of Mr. Townsend, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted making the Steamboat bill a special order for Jan. 17.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain as nearly as possible the amount paid for ocean freight on exports and imports from and to the United States for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, 1882. Adopted.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, presented the petition of jobbers and importers of tobacco asking a rebate equivalent to such reduction as may be made in the tax. Referred.

HORTICULTURAL.

Election of Officers and Other Business Transacted by the Illinois Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 13.—The second day's session of the State Horticultural Society was opened by prayer by the Rev. J. B. Worrall.

The first thing on the program was the election of officers. A discussion arose as to whether ladies whose husbands were members had a right to vote. After a good deal of parleying, it was decided by a vote of 54 to 25 that they had that right. O. B. Galusha, of Morris, the former Secretary, was elected to the Presidency by 35 majority. O. W. Barnard, of Manteno, was elected Vice-President by acclamation. Len Small, of Kankakee, was nominated for Secretary, as was also Mr. A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw. The older members of the society kicked a good deal at having so young a man as Mr. Small put into the office, saying that it took a man of a great deal of experience to fill this

THE MOST IMPORTANT OFFICE

of the society. Mr. Small is not yet 25 years old, but has been raised in the horticultural business from his early youth. Mr. Earl thought it was not the right thing to have the Kankakee members take two offices of the State Society, but Mr. Barnard was not known to be a candidate for Vice-President to the members from Kankakee until he was nominated, and Mr. Small's boom has been working for several days. The vote on Secretary gave Mr. Small 23 majority. Mr. Minkler, of Oswego, was nominated for Treasurer, but peremptorily declined, saying that the Kankakee people could gobble them, and he would not be gobbled. Another member said they could gobble them, but could not digest them. Mr. Nelson, of Wilmington, was also nominated, but declined. Mr. Minkler was finally persuaded to allow the use of his name, and was elected almost unanimously.

LOCATING THE NEXT MEETING

was then in order. Chicago and Bloomington were proposed, and Bloomington was finally settled upon. The date of the meeting was not fixed.

Dr. A. G. Humphrey made a report on forestry. He said but a very small portion of this State was covered with timber, about one-quarter of which is good for timber. If the people of Illinois wished to save a large amount of money in the future, they must pay more attention to forestry. Pasturing of cattle and other stock in second-growth timber is a very bad practice and hurts the growth of the timber.

A resolution was introduced to memorialize the State to make forests of second-growth timber exempt from taxation if stock was kept out and no chopping done except to clear out the first-growth timber. The society in general wish the State to appoint a person to go about the State lecturing on forestry, distributing seeds and seedlings, saying it would be of immense value in the years to come to the State in the way of taxation, and

VALUE OF FORESTS TO THE CITIZENS

of the State. A resolution was introduced to try and have Congress and the State Legislature act in regard to protecting forests on the public domain.

A discussion arose as to the practicability of planting trees on the public roads. It was shown, by example in the central part of the State, that where they had planted trees by the roads the roads were in very bad condition after a rain-storm, and it was therefore not a success in that part of the State.

Mr. Mimer, of Mimer, said he went on a prairie-farm in 1851, and there was no timber within fifty miles of him. In 1860 he planted seed forest-trees of the following varieties: Walnut, butternut, and soft maple, and [illegible] seedlings each of white ash and hard maple. They have been a source of benefit to him. He was recently offered $4 a cord for 100 cords of wood from those trees, the man to cut the timber. He wanted forestry introduced into the public schools, and this was generally concurred in by the whole society.

Adjourned until the afternoon meeting.

THE DISCUSSION ON FORESTRY

was continued. Mr. Schrader, of Bloomington, spoke of an interview with Baron Von Steuben, a man who is enlisted in this cause. Von Steuben thought forestry could be made a success in Illinois as well as in Holland, where much has been done in regard to it.

Parker Earle introduced a resolution to have the President of this society urge Congress to remove duties on fruits sent from Canada to the United States, believing that if this was done the Canadian tariff would also be removed. As it is now, no protection to amount to anything is given the United States shippers.

A paper prepared by Samuel Edwards, of Mendota, on strawberries, was read by the Secretary. He recommended the Charles Downing for profit. Crescent, Sharpless, Longfellow, Miniers, Prolific, and Sucker State were also very good yielders. He has always set his plants in the spring, but, as some of his friends in the same business had better success in setting after the excessive heat of the summer is over, he thinks he will try that. Burning straw or hay on patches of strawberry-vines to kill the insects injurious to the plants was then discussed, and conceded to be a very good plan—[illegible] being done in the fall of the year.

MULCHING BEFORE A FREEZE

was very generally tried last year, and resulted very successfully. Different kinds of mulching, such as forest leaves, cornstalks, prairie hay, and straw, were discussed, and leaves and straw were thought best.

Mr. Plum, a delegate from the Wisconsin Society, after giving the ways of raising berries in Wisconsin, spoke at some length on mulching, and gave an example coming under his [illegible] as follows: One gentleman took the mulch off the vines as soon as the frost was out of the ground and plowed it. He then replaced [illegible] it, leaving it on for about two weeks [illegible]. His neighbor took his mulching off at the same time, and left it off. The result was that the first man had about twice as large a crop of finer and larger berries than the [illegible]. Mr. Plum thinks it will pay all raisers to [illegible] the first plan. It was decided that a light mulch was worse than no mulch, as patches that were not mulched last year were not frosted, while those that had a light mulch were hurt by the frost.

O. P. Galusha read a paper on

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

He thought the red raspberry, Taylor, did [illegible] all over last year. Of blackberries, the [illegible], a new berry, was equal in size to the Taylor, but it needs careful picking. The Taylor is [illegible] gaining popularity.

The report of the Committee on New Fruits, Trees, and Plants was read by O. N. Dennis.

The meeting then adjourned [illegible], most of the members taking occasion [illegible] evening, most of the members taking advantage of the chances to visit the insane asylum. The [illegible] potatoes and apples is very good. [illegible] apples are some raised by Ralph [illegible] bed of Beaver Lake, in Indiana. The [illegible] drained and his orchard is on pure sand [illegible] trees were manured with barnyard manure. The apples are the best exhibited and attracted a great deal of attention.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Harrison, the Evangelist, at Decatur, Ill.—The Great Patent Wheel-Plow Suit.

A Default in the Double-Headed Woman's Suit Against Forepaugh—Swab, the Iowa Murderer.

ILLINOIS.

HARRISON, THE BOY PREACHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 13.—This evening the Rev. Thomas Harrison, the "boy" preacher, closed a two-weeks' revival at the Methodist Church, and have assembled nightly packed congregations. The number of converts in the fourteen days aggregates over 200, of which number thirty-seven were converted Sunday night, when there were sixty-one persons at the altar. Mr. Harrison has been engaged to continue his labor here until Jan. 8, when he will commence a revival at Trinity Church, in Chicago.

A PATENT SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 13.—The great suit which has been in the United States Court of the Northern District of Illinois for the last two years against the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company of Chicago, for infringement of the patent on the celebrated Davenport wheel plow, and recently decided against the company by Judge Blodgett, will be appealed to the Supreme Court at Washington by Mr. Robert Stevens, the owner of the patent with Judge P. B. Chenery and other residents of this city.

A WEDDING AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 13.—Today occurred the wedding of Miss Nettie McCurdy, one of Bloomington's fairest and most estimable young ladies, and Bernie Claggett, of Lexington, Cashier of the new National bank of that place. The ceremony was performed at noon at the bride's parents' home in the presence of a small company of the most intimate friends by the Rev. S. P. Simpson, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. The newly-married couple depart for Chicago, and will spend a few days there, after which they will return to Lexington and there reside.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—The Secretary of State today licensed the following corporations to organize: Chicago & Santa Fé Smelting & Mining Company, Chicago, capital stock $250,000, corporators John D. Allen, James M. Allen, and R. R. Armstead; American Electric Manufacturing Company, Chicago, capital stock $50,000, corporators Delavan S. Foote, Orlando Curtis, and Charles B. Curtis; Dental Instrument Manufacturing Company of Chicago, capital stock, $5,000, corporators E. R. E. Carpenter, C. A. Barnes, and Albert Turk; Chicago Shorthand Institute, capital stock $1,000, corporators Harry J. Lee, Carrey A. Vaughan, A. Virgil Lee; Young Men's Homestead & Loan Association of Warsaw, capital stock $500,000, corporators Phillip Dallam, Thomas B. Hunt, John W. Shepherd, Charles K. Worthen, and Rufus A. Harlan; Aurora Malleable Iron & Machine Company, Aurora, capital stock $25,000, corporators Joy Love, William Eggerman, and George Merridich. The Chicago Anderson Pressed Brick Company has increased its capital stock from $250,000 to $500,000.

ISRAEL'S FAILURE AT VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Dec. 13.—In consideration of $1,000 rent money past due, the confectionery stock, store fixtures, and household effects of James W. Israel, of this city, were today seized under a distress warrant. Particulars are not known, but the probabilities are that the assets will fall so far short of liabilities that wholesale houses will realize nothing.

INDIANA.

THE DOUBLE-HEADED WOMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 13.—Judge Gresham today dismissed in the United States Court the case of Millie Christine, the double-headed negro woman, vs. Adam Forepaugh, the circus man, owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff, who telegraphed that she was unavoidably detained at Indianapolis. Christine sued for $25,000 damages, alleging libel in the shape of handbills posted last summer by Forepaugh's advertising agents calling her a monstrosity. It is rumored a compromise has been made for a trifling sum, and all this furor has been made an advertising scheme for both parties.

A CALL FROM PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—The Rev. Dr. E. J. Hamilton, late Professor in Hanover College, Indiana, received notice this morning that he was wanted at Princeton College, New Jersey, to take the place of Dr. Atwater, who has been ill for some time. Dr. Hamilton is the author of "The Human Mind," a treatise in mental philosophy recently published, and which has attracted a great deal of attention among teachers and students of metaphysics.

MEETING OF THE TILE AND DRAINAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Indiana Tile and Drainage Association is holding its eighth annual session, with an attendance of 100, including manufacturers from Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. This afternoon Gov. Porter welcomed the delegates, and tonight the subject of "Clays" was discussed by Prof. H. W. Wiley, of Purdue University; "Effect of Drainage on the Soil," by Dr. R. T. Brown, and "Experience in Drainage," by W. A. Armstrong, of Rossville, Ill. It was the unanimous expression of those present that the demand for tile far exceeds the supply. The growth of tile manufacture has been most remarkable. In many counties where a few years ago there was only one tile factory there are now a dozen, and yet the demand is so great that the supply was short and prices have been increased. Nearly every one referred to the idea that he was putting up and the preparation of increased facilities for supplying the farmers next spring. No apprehension lest the business might be overdone seemed to exist.

A WEDDING AT VINCENNES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 13.—Mr. James De Long, formerly of Evansville, but recently of Fort Branch, was married last evening to Miss Lillie Vallery, daughter of one of our most prominent and wealthy citizens. The wedding was a select and elegant affair.

DEATH OF MARSHALL WHEDON, OF MADISON.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 13.—Capt. Marshall Whedon died at 5:45 this afternoon. He will be buried tomorrow at 3 p. m. by the Odd-Fellows and Knights of Pythias. Capt. Marshall Whedon for many years was Marshal of the city. Afterwards he was policeman at the union depot at Indianapolis, Ind. The past year he had been in the merchant police force of this city, and served faithfully until prostrated by sickness, which ended in death.

IOWA.

BILL SWAB, THE CEDAR RAPIDS MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 13.—Bill Swab, the murderer of Charles Sedlacek, arrested last night, was interviewed in the county jail today, and detailed the story of his escape via West Liberty to Council Bluffs, Kansas City, and Denver, and says he supposed he was safe to return, as he did not think the police would find him; and they did not, but it was a private citizen who arrested him. Many express the belief that it was a put-up job for him to give himself up, and to get part of the $800 reward. At any rate, a delegation of his friends went to Marion to see him today, and after their interview he told a very different story. It is rumored that he will be defended on the ground that he shot Sedlacek during a riot. There is positively no excitement over the arrest, while after the murder clusters of men stood together for days ready for business, in case he had been caught. Swab is probably acting under the instructions of an attorney.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 13.—Thomas Nowlin, a highly respected resident of this city, died this morning from inflammation of the brain caused by injuries received a few days ago in a planing-mill. An iron pulley revolving at a high rate of speed flew in pieces, one of which struck Nowlin in the head. The wound at the time was not considered fatal. Mr. Nowlin was a member of the Veteran Corps of this city, and was greatly esteemed by all classes of citizens. He leaves a wife and several children.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 13.—A woman giving her name as Mrs. M. K. Mason, and claiming to be a traveling lecturer of New York, was arrested tonight charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. She went to H. N. Bostwick's dry-goods store and represented that Mrs. Mary Prentiss, of Carthage, Ill., had sent her for a dolman and circular worth $137 which Mrs. Prentiss had selected Monday. She secured the goods, but Mr. Bostwick found that she intended going to St. Louis instead of Carthage, and had her arrested on the St. Louis train. The goods were found at the depot before train time. The woman had passes over a great many railroads, and claims that she innocently acted for a strange lady whom she met at the depot, and was to get $25 for the work.

MAGGIE HENNECKE'S ABDUCTOR.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 13.—Inquiry here today shows that James Hamilton, arrested in Nebraska City charged with the abduction of Maggie Hennecke, is a dealer in hog bristles, has a wife and three children living here, and was here doing business with the First National Bank on Oct. 27, about the time of the abduction.

THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 12.—The Hon. J. C. Bills, of Davenport, argued the invalidity of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution today in the Supreme Court. He sought to show that the measure as passed in the Senate of the last Legislature varied in form and meaning from the measure passed by the House, and introduced numerous authorities to show that the deviation was fatal to the measure. Attorney-General McPherson will reply tomorrow.

DROWNED WHILE CROSSING THE MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 12.—Charles Hanson, a farmer of Dixon County, Nebraska, drove through the ice in crossing the Missouri last night. The team, wagon, and Hanson were drawn by the current under the ice and disappeared.

A CHARITABLE COMMUNITY.

The citizens of Lincoln today raised by subscription $2,000 cash as a donation to the Hon. C. C. Burr, whose beautiful residence, valued at $35,000, was burned to the ground last Sunday. Burr and family escaped from the burning building in their night clothes, and saved absolutely nothing from the flames.

MICHIGAN.

THE PROSSER SUICIDE AT BATTLE CREEK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 13.—The body of Annie E. Prosser, who is supposed to have drowned herself Monday night, is not yet found on account of the ice, and some think she was taken away alive to prevent her testifying in the pending libel suit between Dr. Bathrick and the Detroit *Post and Tribune*. The facts are against this, as she had threatened suicide rather than appear in court again, and had attempted it three times before by poison and drowning. Last spring, when her mother drowned herself, she plunged in also, but repented in time to save herself. Although closely watched, she slipped out Monday night and made for the Kalamazoo River, where she was seen by Charles Raymond on the Kendall street bridge. On crossing to the other end of the bridge Raymond heard a splash. Just at the same time two men in search of her arrived with a lantern. Her shawl was found lodged in the ice a few rods below.

ACQUITTED.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—William L. Gibson, ex-Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Flint, who has been on trial in the United States Court for alleged violation of the National-Bank law by making false entries in his report to the Controller of the Currency, was acquitted today under instructions of the court, the jury not leaving their seats.

A WEDDING AT NILES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 13.—The marriage this evening of Miss Laura Stebbins, daughter of U. H. Stebbins, Esq., and Mr. Carl J. Fox, son of one of our best known dry-goods merchants, was an occasion long to be remembered by society circles. The knot was tied by the Rev. W. W. Wells, of Buchanan.

SENT DOWN THE ROAD FOR THREE YEARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., Dec. 12.—Martin Peck, convicted of arson in connection with what is familiarly known as the oil house fire in this city, was this morning sentenced to three years and four months in the Ionia House of Correction. He requested the Judge to send him to the State Prison at Jackson, where Hemingway is serving a sentence, but the Judge declined to change the place.

NEBRASKA.

TRIAL OF HULL ON A CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 13.—The trial of Dwight G. Hull, late Custodian of the Post-Office and United States Court-House at Lincoln, has been in progress for three days, Judge Foster, of Kansas, presiding. Hull is indicted for making or causing to be made false, fraudulent, and fictitious vouchers with intent to defraud the Government. The defendant took the stand this afternoon and developed his line of defense. It is that when appointed he went to Washington for fuller instructions than the circulars gave, and was referred by Secretary Sherman to Chief-Custodian Pitney, who has since been dismissed, and that Pitney explained to him the methods of obtaining necessary supplies and furniture which were not authorized, and of making out vouchers for authorized articles which were not purchased and using the money drawn to pay for the necessary but unauthorized articles. Hull claims that the Government received the use of every cent of the $5,000 to $6,000 out of which he is charged with defrauding it.

WISCONSIN.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 13.—Articles of association were filed today of the Medford Lumber-Mill Company, capital stock $15,000, and of the Racine *Manufacturer* Newspaper Publishing Company, with a capital stock of $1,000.

DEATH OF A WATERTOWN PHYSICIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Dec. 13.—Dr. Carl Willgohs died this morning at his home in the Second Ward, aged 71 years. Deceased was a native of New Calen, Mecklenburg, and came to this city thirty-one years ago. He had an extensive practice. A wife and two daughters mourn his loss.

THE REVOLVER ROUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BARABOO, Wis., Dec. 12.—George H. Mills, of Prairie du Sac, suicided this morning by shooting himself with a revolver. The cause of the rash act is unknown. He was a man of excellent character, and believed to be in comfortable circumstances. He was 35 or 40 years of age.

COAL GAS.

E. Ratcliff, a prominent citizen of this city, was found in a dying condition this morning from the effects of coal gas escaping into his room. Doctors have been working over him all day, and it is hoped he is out of danger. A displaced stove-pipe was the cause.

KANSAS.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

OSAGE MISSION, Kas., Dec. 13.—The boiler in Johnson's sawmill, three miles from here, blew up today. The proprietor, W. L. Johnson, and Andy Beckwood were killed, and three others seriously wounded.

SAFE-BLOWERS AT EAST ATCHISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Dec. 12.—At 2 o'clock this morning a gang of burglars forced open a toolchest of the Rock Island section hands in East Atchison, and with the tools obtained drilled a hole in the face of a safe in Granville Morrow's general store. The charge of powder was so great that it buried the safe door through a partition of boxes of the post-office, formerly kept there, behind which the safe was located, blew out all the windows and wrecked everything in the building. The plunder obtained was $100, but a bag of coin was missed which rolled out after the explosion on to the floor.

MINNESOTA.

SMALL-POX IN MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 12.—There are now twenty persons under treatment for small-pox at the pest-house—three patients having been added today from the neighborhood where the disease first appeared. So far as known there are no cases outside of the pest-house.

MINNEAPOLIS LUMBER.

The Cut of the Mills During the Last Sawing Season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13.—The last season was an exceedingly busy one for the Minneapolis mills. The season opened early and closed late, and the large demand for lumber stimulated the production. The following table shows the cut of the mills in Minneapolis during the last sawing season:

EAST-SIDE MILLS.

Firm.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Eastman, B. & Co...	19,500,228	10,523,500	3,760,700
Farnham & Lovejoy	23,500,000	3,112,000	5,380,000
McMullen & Son...	26,550,000	16,000,000	4,000,000
Merriam, B. & Co...	23,144,000	5,048,000	3,280,000
Cole & Weeks........	24,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Nelson Tenny & Co.	17,441,959	9,246,000	4,014,850
Trask & Graham....	1,500,000	250,000	....
Fletcher Bros.......	17,500,000	17,000,000	3,500,000
Lee & McCullough..	1,700,000	....	200,000
Briggs Bros..........	... .	15,500,000	.. ..
Total..............	169,896,187	96,681,500	30,135,550

WEST SIDE MILLS.

Firm.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Minneapolis Mill Co.	53,353,800	10,535,000	11,171,000
Washburn & Co......	9,937,000	6,750,000	3,478,000
J. B. Bassett & Co...	15,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000
Camp & Walker......	22,346,126	4,708,500	3,434,400
Goodnow & H........	15,648,000	5,900,000	2,875,000
Diamond Mill Co....	19,2.1,179	7,000,000	3,500,000
Total...............	135,306,905	41,163,500	27,458,400
Grand total of 1882..	296,272,082	128,715,000	57,593,950
Cut 1881...............	233,585,071	96,818,500	49,253,700
Increase.............	62,687,021	31,897,300	7,340,238

Very few pickets were made, the product cutting no important figure.

ARREST OF GRAVE-ROBBERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 13.—The guard in Oakwood Cemetery last night arrested two medical students and two colored men in the act of opening a grave. Four dead bodies which had been taken from the cemetery were found at the Virginia Medical College. The students in custody are prominently connected. It appeared in evidence that one of the students, W. B. Meredith, acknowledged, when captured, that he was with the party who robbed the graves Sunday night, but the other student, W. A. Smith, was not with them. Meredith and the two negroes were sent to the grand jury.

RAILROADS.

The Bitter Strife in the Northwest at Last Brought to a Close.

Rates to Be Immediately Restored on All the Warring Lines.

The Year's Freight-Pool To and From the Pacific Coast Readopted.

The Northwestern War Brought to a Close to the Satisfaction of All Interested Roads—Rates to Be Restored Today.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The railroad strife in the Northwest was ended today, and the old rates will be restored on the warring lines tomorrow. The questions at issue, however, were not settled, and the terms of peace were the simplest that could have been devised. When the conference was over in the afternoon, Albert Keep, the President of the Northwestern Road, who presided, said that the difficulty had been adjusted to the satisfaction of everybody. The conditions of a cessation of hostilities were merely a restoration of rates, and an agreement to maintain the established tariff schedule. The compact will continue for one year, and will be dated Jan. 1, 1883. The traffic will not be divided in a pooling arrangement, but each road will take what business comes to it. To make the agreement binding, a penalty of $500 will be imposed for every instance of cutting or other breach of contract.

NO REBATES ON SHIPMENTS

will be allowed, and to allow them will be considered the same as a cut. Whatever questions of dispute arise will be decided by the General Managers jointly. Mr. Keep said he expected the arrangement would be permanent. The paper will be drawn up and signed by the General Managers of the roads tomorrow. Immediately after the conference the managers sent telegraphic orders to the West to put the rates back where they were before the war.

When the committee to prepare a plan of settlement concluded its meeting in the morning it was known that terms by which the war was to be ended had been determined, and that the conference in the afternoon would be a matter of form only.

There was a large gathering of spectators at the Windsor Hotel in the evening. That the war had been brought to a close did not surprise them, but the way in which it had been accomplished excited

A GREAT DEAL OF COMMENT.

That not a question in dispute should be taken into consideration was looked upon as remarkable, considering the apparent intensity of the fight. The Omaha's demand for the establishment of territorial rights, and the Rock Island's claim not only for the same thing, but for a certain assured percentage of the St. Paul and Minneapolis business, were not provided for in the adjustment. Of course Vanderbilt was credited with being the author of the plan of settlement. He came into the hotel about 10 o'clock, and lent his ear and opened his mouth to a few privileged ones in the little parlor on Forty-sixth street. There were many who expressed the opinion that too much had been made of the war. It was estimated that the war had not cost the roads altogether over $250,000. Hugh Riddle, the President of the Rock Island, said it would exceed that amount. A very large-sized elephant, he added, had been made out of an exceedingly small-sized mouse. The stock-jobbers in New York were responsible for making so much out of it. The war, Mr. Riddle thought, had accomplished its purpose. It had resulted in an understanding regarding territorial rights and a rate arrangement besides, putting each road in a position to know how the others stood. It had not been without

ITS RESULTS.

It was said, although the statement could not be corroborated, that the Omaha would soon be consolidated with the Northwestern or leased to it. It was taken for a fact that H. H. Porter would retire very soon from the Presidency of the Omaha, and would be succeeded by Marvin Hughitt, the Vice-President of the Northwestern. There was another story in circulation that William H. Vanderbilt had been buying immense blocks of St. Paul, and intended to capture the entire Northwestern system of railroads. He only lacked the control of the St. Paul, which, if he had not already obtained, he surely would secure. His own and David Dows' holdings in Rock Island

WOULD PLACE THAT ROAD IN HIS HANDS,

and the Omaha and Northwestern were looked upon naturally as Vanderbilt roads. Vanderbilt previously, it was said, had no holdings in St. Paul. The story was purely circumstantial, but was declared to be entirely plausible and probable. The fact that the Northwestern loans were called in on Monday and the immense transfers of St. Paul were alluded to. Vanderbilt's frequent presence in the hotel, his active interest, the fact that territorial rights were left out of the settlement, and other things, the gossipers were quick to extract significance from. Some of the officers of the roads expect to leave here for the West tomorrow, but others will stay in New York for several days yet.

NO NEWS IN MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—Immediately on receipt of New York dispatches this afternoon announcing that the railroad rate war was ended THE TRIBUNE correspondent called on the officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company to learn what orders or information they had received on the subject. President Mitchell and General-Manager Merrill are in New York and General-Superintendent Clark, General-Passenger-Agent Carpenter, and General-Traffic-Superintendent Swan are in California, so that there is really no one left who can speak by authority. Mr. Hefford, Assistant Passenger Agent, said: "We have received no word so far. The fact is, THE TRIBUNE will have all the facts some time before we will." Mr. Lennox, Manager Merrill's right-hand man, said he had received no official information, and, so far as he knew, none had been received. Louis Blankenhorn, of the freight department, said: "We have not heard anything, and I do not think the matter has been definitly decided, or we would have received a telegram before this. It is probable that the basis is all right and has been agreed upon, but I hardly think it has gone through all proper forms as yet. Of course, if an agreement is made, the old summer rates on the bases of 60, 45, 35, and 25 will be restored until a future meeting can be held, when rates will probably be increased. Flour will go back to the old 40 cents a barrel rate. It has been cut to 10 cents, you know."

It appears from dispatches received from New York yesterday that the Presidents and General Managers of the Northwestern roads have finally succeeded in settling all their difficulties, both on territorial and traffic matters. No orders have yet been received by the officers of the various roads to restore freight and passenger rates, but it is quite certain that such orders will be given today. The details of the arrangements made in New York thus far received are rather meagre, and it is therefore impossible at this time to say which party came out ahead in the contest. As matters look now it seems that the St. Paul & Omaha and the Rock Island Roads have made most of the concessions. As far as can be learned, it has been agreed by the various Northwestern roads in regard to the territorial question that no more new lines should be constructed by any of the roads into the territory of other lines.

As regards the division of eastbound business from St. Paul and Minneapolis the dispatches state that the roads running east from these points have agreed to pool the business, and the following percentages were agreed upon: Minneapolis Division—Minneapolis & St. Louis and Rock Island (Albert Lea Route), 25 per cent; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 37½ per cent; St. Paul & Omaha and Northwestern, 37½ per cent. St. Paul Division—Rock Island and Minneapolis & St. Louis, 14 per cent; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 43 per cent; St. Paul & Omaha and Northwestern, 43 per cent.

The Rock Island has all along demanded 33⅓ per cent of the Minneapolis business and 20 per cent of the St. Paul business. Still the percentages awarded to it at the New York meeting are more than the Milwaukee & St. Paul has been willing to concede heretofore. There are, no doubt, lots of minor details connected with the arrangement that have not yet been made public, and when they do become known they may alter the looks of things considerably.

It is generally believed here that the reports that Vanderbilt has obtained control of the Omaha Line are correct, and that this had much to do with the sudden change of base on the part of the Omaha and Rock Island people, and caused them to consent to take considerable less than they have all along been willing to accept. If Vanderbilt has secured control of the St. Paul & Omaha Line, it has no doubt cost him a considerable amount of money, but the road is worth more to him than it would be to the Rock Island or anybody else. Without the St. Paul & Omaha the Northwestern, now controlled by Vanderbilt, would have no outlet to St. Paul, and at present it uses the Omaha Line from Elroy, Wis., to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The loss of this connection would have compelled the Northwestern to build another line from Elroy to St. Paul, and this of course would have injured the interests of both roads, as an additional line is not needed at present.

The Rock Island has but little if any use for the St. Paul & Omaha, while it forms a most valuable connection for the Northwestern, and for this reason the Rock Island people, who held a controlling interest in the St. Paul & Omaha, allowed it to be gobbled up by Vanderbilt.

The result of the New York meeting is hailed with joy by the railway men in this city, because it enables them to restore rates from all Western points and maintain them hereafter. Had the contest been carried on much longer the rates to and from all Western points would undoubtedly have gone to pieces, and the further existence of the various Western pools and traffic agreements greatly endangered.

The Present Through-Freight Arrangement To and From the Pacific Coast to Be Continued Next Year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A meeting was held in Commissioner Fink's office this afternoon of representatives of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, the trunk lines running to this city, and the intermediate roads running from Chicago to Council Bluffs. The object of the meeting was to agree upon some basis for making contracts for through freight to and from the Pacific coast for the coming year. Under the pool formed by the several companies, and under which freight has been handled this year, the Eastern trunk lines receive 22 per cent of the through freight, the Iowa roads 15 per cent of the remainder, after deducting five cents per 100 pounds for the Omaha Bridge, and the Pacific roads take what is left. In the meeting today the representatives of the Iowa Association claimed that the Pacific and trunk-line roads in the East made freights so low in order to compete with the water routes to California that the percentage the Iowa roads received was not a fair payment for the service performed by the intermediate roads. After a long discussion, however, it was agreed to do business next year on the same basis, the Iowa lines accepting the arrangement under a protest. It was also agreed that the system of according special rates to shippers in San Francisco who agree to send their freight to the East exclusively by rail should be continued next year.

The Middle and Western States Freight Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—The members of the Middle and Western States Freight Association concluded their labors today partially and adjourned. A revised tariff of rates from Western points to the termini of the trunk lines was agreed on, and it is to be referred to Commissioner Fink and the Executive Committee for approval. The subject of extending the number of through billing points in the West was discussed and finally referred to a committee of seven to report at a future meeting a plan by which the association may be enabled to protect its members in the matter of through rates, consisting of E. H. Stohlman, of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; F. H. Kingsbury and D. T. McCabe, of the Pan-Handle; R. M. Fraser, of the Marietta & Ohio; J. T. R. McKay, of the Lake Shore; J. M. Osborne, of the Wabash; and G. G. Cochran, of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio. A committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations to govern the reorganized association consisting of J. M. Osborne, of the Wabash; L. M. Cole, of the Baltimore & Ohio; A. H. McLeod, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; J. T. R. McKay, of the Lake Shore; and H. C. Diehl, of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western. The association will be regularly incorporated by law, with articles of association, etc.

Elected for the Twenty-fifth Time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Company was held yesterday, at which John W. Garrett was for the twenty-fifth consecutive year elected President. At this meeting Mr. Garrett said he was happy to announce to the board that the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Line between Baltimore and New York was opened yesterday, and that in a few days it will be in full operation, and that the company will thus enter actively into competition for the business of the country between the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the leading Western, Northwestern, and Southwestern centres generally. He referred to the route as having been selected with great care in order to avoid interruptions and difficulties. The line has been built in a strictly first-class manner, and the President felt satisfied it would be used largely by the public. He also stated that coöperative alliances had been made with a number of railways for telegraph facilities, and that, as the Baltimore & Ohio Company had as pioneers abolished middlemen in connection with its express, elevators, piers, warehouses and docks, and its sleeping-car systems, and is being followed in this policy by many important railway companies, he had no doubt that ultimately a system of coöperative railway telegraph lines will be established throughout the United States which will prevent a monopoly for all time, and furnish the public an effective, reliable competing system.

A New Fast-Freight Line Schedule.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—The Superintendents of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and Erie Roads, met H. R. Duval, General Manager, and T. A. Lewis, Western Manager of the Erie Fast-Freight Lines, in this city today and arranged a new schedule. The running time between New York and Chicago was fixed at 100 hours; New York and Indianapolis, 81 hours; New York and Urbana, O., 63 hours.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Lake Shore yesterday brought in one carload of European emigrants and the Michigan Central four car-loads.

Mr. William Stewart, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway, arrived here yesterday, and left in the evening for St. Paul to attend to business matters for his roads in the Northwest.

Mr. E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Company, Pan-Handle, and Vandalia Roads, was in the city yesterday, and had conferences with the General Passenger Agents of connecting Western and Northwestern roads regarding an interchange of business.

The post-office authorities at Washington have changed the name of Geneva, Walworth County, Wis., a local station and popular summer resort on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, to "Lake Geneva," as there are no less than fifteen Geneva post-offices in the United States.

A correspondent states that an error was made in saying that the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad had pleaded guilty to criminal carelessness in causing the death of a young man in Peoria. No indictment was found, and therefore the company could not plead guilty to any charge.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway announces that it is again in the field for business to Southern California via Omaha and Lathrop, and requests connecting lines to issue tickets over the Chicago & Northwestern to all Southern California points. The rates will be the same as via other lines.

The Pan-Handle, it is reported, has completed arrangements to bring its passenger trains into the city over the Fort Wayne tracks, via Hammond and South Chicago. By this arrangement the Pan-Handle trains will be able to make much better time than heretofore, and it can use its present line into the city exclusively for freight business.

The committee of General Passenger Agents appointed at a late meeting of General Managers of the Southwestern roads to prepare a plan for pooling the passenger business between Chicago and St. Louis, Chicago and Kansas City, and St. Louis and Kansas City met yesterday at Commissioner Midgley's office to act upon the matter referred to it. There were present France Chandler, Missouri Pacific, Chairman; H. C. Townsend, Wabash; James Charlton, Alton; E. St. John, Rock Island; Perceval Lowell, Burlington; A. H. Hanson, Illinois Central; S. K. Hooper, Hannibal & St. Joe. The committee was in session all day and discussed various propositions for pooling the business, but no result was reached, and another meeting will be held today.

The General Managers and General Freight Agents of the east-bound roads from this city held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of Mr. T. C. Moore, Joint Agent of the Chicago east-bound pool, for the purpose of forming an association for weighing east-bound car-load freight, as is now being done by the Western Railway Weighing Association. The subject of weighing east-bound car-load freight at initial points of shipment and charging for actual weight instead of by car-load was fully discussed, and it was the general opinion that such an arrangement would be of great benefit to the roads. The local committee of east-bound traffic was therefore instructed to prepare a plan for weighing east-bound car-load freight and submit it to a meeting of the managers to be held at a future time.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul earnings for the first week in December were $446,000, against $389,726 for the corresponding week last year, an increase for 1882 of $56,724. The approximate gross earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande for the first week in December were $119,600, as against $157,000 for the corresponding week last year, a decrease for 1882 of $37,400. From Jan. 1 the earnings of the road were $6,026,458—an increase over last year of $515,638. The increased mileage for 1882 is 98. The estimated earnings of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway for the month of November were $287,850—an increase over the same month last year of $57,628. Since Jan. 1 the road has earned $3,068,739—an increase over the corresponding period of 1881 of $570,900. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Company reports its gross earnings for the year ended Sept. 30 at $5,659,182, and its operating expenses and fixed charges at $5,429,-653.

WESTERN NAIL ASSOCIATION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—The Western Nail Association met today and reaffirmed the card rate. Trade was reported fair and the outlook encouraging.

POLITICAL.

Prominent Michigan Grangers on the Senatorial Question—Kansas Anti-Monopolists in Session.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 13.—Meeting Thomas C. Moore, a prominent Granger and politician from Lenawee, who is here attending the meeting of the State Grange, in the Hudson House tonight, your reporter tackled him on the condition of the Granger pulse regarding the election of a United States Senator. "I do not believe that Mr. Ferry will be elected," said he, "any more than I believed Jerome would be. There's a movement on foot here to elect a Granger as successor to Mr. Ferry, and I think it will come pretty near succeeding."

"Who's the man?" inquired the scribe.

"The Hon. J. J. Woodman," replied Moore. "He's a tip-top man, has brains, is identified with the great agricultural interests of the State, has always been a Republican, and is to all intents an anti-monopoly Republican today."

"Who is working up the scheme?" inquired the pencil-pusher.

"Well, Col. Holloway is the principal advocate of the scheme here," replied the genial Thomas, "and Woodman's friends are all taking a hand in."

Meeting

EX-SENATOR THOMAS MAARS,

of Berrien, a few moments later, an inquiry was advanced regarding the boom for Woodman. "I think well of the project," replied Mr. Maars. "Mr. Woodman is not only a prominent Granger in this State, but he is the Master of the National Grange, and it would generally be regarded as a high compliment to the farmers all over the country. I think Berrien County is for Mr. Ferry, and that its representatives will support him; but personally I shall do all I can for Mr. Woodman."

The burly form of Col. Holloway, the originator of the Woodman boom, appearing on the scene, your representative sidled up to him to obtain all the particulars. The Colonel said the scheme was in its incipiency yet, and wanted nothing said of it. Being assured that what he might divulge would be regarded as strictly confidential, he admitted that he was working up the scheme, and thought favorably of its success. "There are a good many farmers in the Legislature," said he, "and I think there will be enough anti-Ferry men to refuse to go into caucus to make

THE RESULT VERY UNCERTAIN.

Suppose there should be no caucus, and it was found impossible to agree on Mr. Ferry, why should not the farmers—Republicans, Democrats, and Greenbackers—unite on Mr. Woodman? There is no reason why they should not and I think they will."

"How about the friends of Mr. Barnes agreeing to this scheme?" inquired the scribe.

"Well, of course," replied the Colonel, "it goes without saying that Mr. Barnes stands no show, and, after a few complimentary ballots, why should not his friends support Woodman? The Republican anti-Ferry men certainly could, for Woodman has always been a Republican, and is today an anti-monopoly, silver-money, moderate-tariff Republican."

Other prominent Grangers, including J. T. Cobb, editor of the *Grange Visitor*, expressed themselves as favorable to Woodman, and it may be possible that there is more in this boom than the average politician is aware of. Its being advocated by as shrewd a Democrat as Holloway is certainly gives credence to the opinion that the Democratic opposition to Mr. Ferry would certainly favor the plan. Whether or not the Greenback members would "cotton to it" remains to be seen. While the movement has certain elements of strength, it is also true that there are very many members of the order, including many members of the Legislature, who are loyal to Mr. Ferry, and will give him their hearty support. One prominent Granger tersely expressed the opinion of many by saying: "We want no more Christiancy fiascos."

KANSAS ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

ABILENE, Kas., Dec. 13.—The call lately issued by several State Senators and Representatives for a convention of members of the Legislature to meet in this city today to discuss the railroad question with a view of securing the passage of laws at the coming session of the Legislature for the regulation of freight and passenger rates, met at 4 o'clock. J. A. Dixon was elected Chairman, and Scott Butterfield Secretary. What is known as Senator Ware's bill to regulate railroads was read and considered by sections, and a great variety of opinion expressed. Some wanted a railroad commission appointed by the Governor, while others favored their election, either by the Legislature or by the people. Others thought there was no necessity for Commissioners, and that the whole matter could be regulated by statute. No definit action was taken, and only the question of Commissioners was discussed.

UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The National Council of the Union League of America held its annual session today. Resolutions were adopted favoring a plan of harmonious action in the Republican party by means of the Union League. The following officers were elected: President, James S. Negley, of Pittsburg; Vice-Presidents, Charles W. Godard of New York, J. E. Bryant of Georgia, C. F. Scott of West Virginia, W. P. Canady of Wilmington, N. C., Charles H. Grosvenor of Athens, O., M. C. George of Oregon, W. J. Baxter of Michigan, S. A. McCallister of Wilmington, Del., William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, and William D. Forten of Philadelphia; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas G. Baker, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Recording Secretary, S. F. Gwinner, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, William V. Alexander, of New York; Chaplain, J. J. Cooper, of Pennsylvania; Marshal, Jacob Rowles, of Baltimore; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. T. Demar, of Pennsylvania. Arrangements were made for an extra meeting of the Union League early in the coming year, to which all prominent men of the Republican party will be invited and a genuine union formed for campaign purposes. Spirited addresses were made, in which all confidence was expressed in the vitality and future usefulness of the Republican party. The Executive Committee was instructed to inaugurate a series of meetings at the South intended to aid in the political education of the people of that section. The utmost good feeling prevailed.

OBITUARY.

Death of J. M. Richards, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—J. M. Richards, one of the oldest and best-known men in this city, died this morning. He was proprietor of the Euclid Avenue House, and a born landlord. He was born in Nashua, N. H., Sept. 20, 1826, came to Cleveland thirty-five years ago, and was one of the charter members of Cleveland's crack military company, the Grays. In 1861 he left his hotel—the Angier House, now the Kennard—and went to the front, returning as First Lieutenant of the company. He died of inflammation of the brain. He was known in town as "Joe," and everybody was his friend. He leaves a wife and two sons, one of whom, Warren G., is an actor. He will be buried on Friday with military honors by his old company.

Funeral of William McNeil.

The funeral of Mr. William McNeil, the well-known contractor, took place at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his late residence, No. 123 South Robey street. The rooms were filled with sorrowing relatives and friends, besides delegations from St. Andrew's Society, Garfield Lodge, No. 686, A. F. & A. M., and York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., of which societies the deceased was a member. The coffin was decorated with beautiful and appropriate floral pieces. The Rev. George H. Peak, of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, conducted the religious exercises, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Patterson. Mr. Franc B. Wilkie and Undertaker Chaffee had charge of the arrangements at the house, and the Masonic societies conducted the ceremonies at Rosehill Cemetery, whither the funeral cortége went by train. The pall-bearers were Lieut. Beard, William Edgar, William Manson, John Angus, George Wilson, and Martin Leahy, of Garfield Lodge.

Daniel Ratcliffe, at Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—Daniel Ratcliffe, Solicitor in the United States Court of Claims during the Administration of President Pierce, died today, aged 76.

TWO TOUGH CITIZENS.

A few days ago Officers Granger and McCormick, of the Harrison Street Station, arrested a couple of suspicious-looking fellows, who gave the names of William Hayes and Fred Wilson. Upon Hayes were found two letters, the first of which, dated at Beaverville, Iroquois County, Ill., Nov. 27, was as follows:

"DEAR BILLY: I arrived home all right; everything seems smooth. About that Jesse James racket we had here some time ago is to be tried over again. I seen that fellow that was with us and didn't come out. He says that money is planted somewhere in the ground. We had a pretty sucker here last week with two thousand $2,000 dollars I wish you were here to work with me. I am in a hurry this morning I have about 6 jobs on hand I am working with my brother now. This snow is going to make it nice for him to watch where that money is planted and he will track him from the house to wherever the plant is. There is a good graft 20 miles east here they are going to organize a gang of farmers to hunt down crooks, but I think Country Jakes don't scare us. Well, Billie tell me what you are doing and if you feel like coming down let me know ahead of time. Me and my brother has a couple of rooms so it is kind of nice. Good bye give the girls my regards and write soon. Ever your friend PHIL GAGNON."

The frequent use of thieves' slang, and the unmistakable reference to crooked work aroused the interest of the officers, who turned to a second letter, evidently from the same party, as the writing is the same, which is dated at Beaverville, Dec. 4. It runs as follows:

"BILLIE: Dear friend, for the second time I write to you without an answer. I hope to hear from you this time: you know that Jesse James racket we had here, well we are going to try it again. That fellow that didn't want to come out that night is there yet, and I have consulted with him about the matter. He has found out where the dust is planted with $600 better that the Husier (presumably Hoosier) received in his presence. It is all planted in the cellar and they all sleep up stairs. We want to be there to do the job so if you will come Thursday night and bring with you a bottle of chlarefome or sleeping medicine the dust is all ours. About him buying land is all a blind for he didnt so you know there is quite a haul to be got there. Come, and if we fail we will pay all your expenses. Write wensday, and we will be at the train to meet you. The job has to be done between now and the 15th. Good bye, don't fail, if you have to come with that little fellow that frisk those rooms with you. Yours, "FRENCHY."

Acting upon the information which had thus accidentally fallen into their hands, Officers Granger and McCormick notified the Sheriff of Iroquois County, who laid his plans to catch the would-be Jesse James-racket workers. Gagnon, the leader, was shadowed, the "plant" that they were after was located, and Saturday night, which was set upon as the one in which the job was to be done, officers were stationed at the house where $2,700 was buried in the cellar, and when Gagnon and two companions, one of whom was probably his brother, attempted to enter the house, the leader was shot through the right arm and captured, while his partners escaped.

Of the two prisoners at the armory, Hayes is thought to be the more desperate. He was recently released from Joliet, where, under the name of Charles Gorman, he served a year for burglary. They are booked for vagrancy and will be given a hearing this morning.

"A RATTLING MILL."

Two North Side Bruisers Pound Each Other in the Interest of the Manly Art.

The coming fight between Allen and Elliott seems to have inspired the North Side bloods, and developed the pugnacity of at least two individuals who have heretofore been unknown to sporting circles. In other words, this division of the city was last evening the scene of a prize-fight, and it occurred in the Seventeenth Ward at a livery stable, not far from where Ald. Barrett deals out the "be-joyful" to an army of thirsty and impecunious patrons.

The parties to the affair were Thomas Cullen and John Rub, and eye-witnesses say that it was a fight after the "ring" style, and a terrific encounter. Rub, it appears, had been boasting of his muscular powers, and the boys bantered him until he agreed to fight an "unknown" for their satisfaction. This was several weeks ago, since which time he has been in training, subsisting on sherry wine and playing havoc with sand-bags between drinks. In fact, he succeeded in elating himself to such an extent that he was the terror of Larrabee street and the envy of his associates. He would wring lamp-posts, upset swill-carts, make holes in brick walls with his fist, and so rapid was his development that his warmest friends shunned him lest they might be paralyzed by his very presence. But Cullen, the "unknown," was not sleeping in the meantime; he, too had been pounding sand-bags, pulling up trees, and otherwise cultivating his latent muscular powers. So when the hour arrived they were both in fine trim, and when they stripped and stepped into the improvised arena they were the

VERY PICTURES OF PHYSICAL GREATNESS.

Rub knew nothing of who his opponent was until he saw him in the "ring," and his size was decidedly objectionable. He would have backed out if he could, it is said, but upon being assured that there would be fair play his courage loomed up, and after tightening his girth about his loins and consuming sundry sherries and eggs he was ready for the fray. Peter Barrett was selected as his second, and Cullen chose Milo McNulty to stand by him and see justice done, while the two agreed upon Thomas Barrett as referee.

It was not until about 9 o'clock that all of the arrangements were completed, and the fight commenced. Both of them came to the front, and after going through with the formality of shaking hands the struggle was begun in earnest. Rub struck out awkwardly, and Cullen responded after the same style, and several rounds were gone through with before either of them were at their best. It was evident throughout that Cullen was toying, but in the fifth round he took the defensive, and, waiting his opportunity, gave Rub a blow under the chin which whirled him through space, and landed him on his back some ten feet away. He soon recovered, however, but, upon coming to the front, he ran his eye against Cullen's fist, and the eye got the worst of it. Following this a sponge was procured—one used in washing the carriages—and his face was mopped, and a stream of cold water poured down his back, which appeared to refresh him, for when time was called he dealt Cullen a stunner, which caused him to retire against the side of the stable, amidst the vociferous yelling of the crowd. The subsequent rounds were full of interest, and the knock-downs were alternate, but it was not until the tenth round that anything decisive was reached, when Rub tapped his antagonist on the nose, and he reeled to the floor and gave up as whipped.

AMONG THE SPECTATORS

were the Aldermen of the ward, who enjoyed the "mill" throughout, and when the fight was over, though Rub was declared the winner, it proved that he had been the most severely punished. Both of his eyes were in mourning, his brawny hands were skinned and bleeding, his nose was twisted to one side of his face very much as if it had been trying to get behind his ear, his clothes were torn, and if he had emerged from a thrashing-machine he could not have looked much worse. He was happy, however, over his victory, and if he does not challenge Ryan or some one else at an early day it will not be the fault of his friends. Cullen came out without any scratches.

DESPERATE HIGHWAYMEN.

Mr. A. N. Merriman, Principal of the Hayes School, Sandbagged and Robbed Within a Few Yards of His Residence—No Clue to the Perpetrators.

West Side footpads seem to be gaining an exceedingly unpleasant boldness in their operations, and while every night witnesses the brutal holding-up of some belated citizen, the vigilance of the police prevents the particulars of these frequent occurrences falling into the hands of newspaper men. Here is a case in point where no report has been made public though probably forwarded to police headquarters. Mr. A. N. Merriman, of No. 810 West Monroe street, widely known as the Principal of the Hayes School, stepped out about half-past 11 o'clock Tuesday evening for the purpose of mailing an important letter. The nearest mail-box is at the corner of Hoyne avenue and Madison street, something over a block from his home, and after dropping the letter into the box he stepped into White's drug-store, on the same corner, where he remained for a few minutes talking to Mr. White. Leaving the drug store he started for his home, and had gone less than a hundred yards when he was approached from behind by an unknown man who struck him a heavy blow with a sand-bag under the right ear, knocking him senseless. The prostrate man was then robbed of his watch and a small amount of money, but the thief was evidently frightened away before he had completed his work, for Mr. Merriman's purse, containing a considerable sum of money, was found undisturbed in his hip pocket. Something like three-quarters of an hour later a passing pedestrian discovered Mr. Merriman and notified Mr. White at the drug-store. Two young men who chanced to be in there picked him up and carried him to the drug-store, where Dr. Foster was called to attend to him. It was found that in falling when struck, or from a heavy blow with some weapon, Mr. Merriman had received an ugly wound just below the bridge of the nose. This was dressed, and he was taken to his residence in the West Madison street patrol-wagon. He remained unconscious until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but when he regained his senses he was unable to remember anything whatever about the assault. He does not recollect being struck or hearing any one approaching him. A soreness under the right ear, however, was sufficient evidence that he had been struck, and the character of the bruise makes it pretty certain that it was done with a sand-bag. Mr. Merriman will be unable to assume his accustomed duties for several days.

A GOOD CAPTURE.

John Halpin, one of Eddie Guerin's partners, and reckoned one of the best "climbing" thieves in the country, and "Cat" Burns, also a notorious thief, were picked up in Cooper's saloon last night and run in at the armory by Lieuts. Shea and Kipley. Halpin had a revolver and was evidently prepared for work. They will be booked for vagrancy. One of Halpin's slickest jobs was the burglary of Sam Engle's residence on Michigan avenue, near Fourteenth street, something like three years ago, and for this he served a year. His detection in this case was due to a broken cuff-button. In making his escape from the house and climbing off a balcony he broke one of his cuff-buttons. The broken piece was found by an officer and preserved, and one day when Halpin was arrested on a minor charge, a few days later, the broken piece was found to fit into a button in his cuff. He was accordingly charged with that burglary, and subsequent events settled it.

THE NATIONAL STARCH COMPANY.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—The stockholders, Executive Committee, and Board of Directors of the newly-formed National Starch Company met today with closed doors. The principal business was the appointment of agencies throughout the country. Messrs. F. Rose & Co. were appointed sole agents for New York and the New England States.

OPELIKA, ALA.

Fifty Wounded People in the Place—The Town Under a New Government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—Robert M. Maloney, of Opelika, who was shot and fatally wounded a few nights ago by William Bond, died last night. The ball was found to have imbedded itself in the left lung. Deceased is from Oshkosh, Wis., where the remains will be taken for interment by his father, M. Maloney, who is here to receive the body and take it on. A few moments after he died three friends, one of them a Presbyterian minister, all armed with shotguns, entered the room for the purpose of seeing how Maloney was getting along. While apologizing for being present upon such a sad occasion so formidably armed, volleys from shotguns and pistols were heard without. Dr. Henderson, the attending physician, was fired upon while on his way to Maloney's room in the early part of the evening. Bond, who shot Maloney, is regarded as a worthless sort of vagabond. He is at large, and

NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO ARREST HIM.

He had eaten a quantity of oysters and taken a drink in Maloney's saloon without paying for either, and was being bounced by Maloney when he wheeled and fired the fatal shot. The Sheriff soon after arrested him, but while on the way to jail the Sheriff allowed Bond to escape by walking off from him. All of last night, as on all the previous nights for months past, the city was in a most disorderly and riotous condition. Every citizen who went out of doors after dark did so heavily armed. In fact, a shotgun and a pair of six-shooters was considered a part of evening dress. At noon today the board of five Commissioners appointed by Gov. O'Neil under authority of the Legislature, assumed control of the city. The Commissioners are citizens of Opelika.

Robert H. McCrystal, of Atlanta, who visited Opelika last night for the purpose of being with his friend Maloney during his last moments, returned to Atlanta today. He says no one can have any idea of the condition of things in the town unless he goes there.

LIFE IS NOT SAFE

in any portion of the city, especially at night. The fences, signs, and doors in every direction are filled with lead from bird-shot size to pistol bullets. The windows and doors of the Opelika Bank are riddled. Jim Roberts, who was keeper of Maloney's saloon, has his face peppered with small shot, while two buckshot wounds ornament his nose. He estimates the wounded in Opelika at about fifty. Roberts' hat was shot from his head a few nights ago with a load of buckshot.

"I didn't see a lady while there, and was told that the face of a female has not been visible on the streets in weeks."

"Do you think that the commission will be able to secure law and order?"

"Hardly; that is the impression down there. From what I could learn the men that compose it are

AN EASY-GOING LOT,

and that it is not the kind that is needed. A firm man, with plenty of military aid and unlimited power, would accomplish more. Maloney's death may cause the city to be quiet tonight, but the war will be reopened, and from appearances things will be worse. The impression seemed to be that the trouble was not near over, and that there will be plenty of shooting within the next few days. I would not live there if they were to give me the whole town. The stores are open, but no business is being done except in the sale of arms and ammunition. Trains stop there long enough to dump out a passenger or two, then go off at full speed."

The shipmates' party passed through Opelika this morning, and while the conductor was hustling out a passenger the members hugged the floor from sheer fright.

THE KEELY MOTOR.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—The Same Old Story Regarding the Mysterious Machine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—The stockholders of the Keely Motor Company held their annual meeting today and elected a new board of officers. Something over 73,000 shares of stock were represented, the majority being in the person of two individuals—the Secretary, Charles W. Schuellerman, by proxy, and another gentleman controlling 63,662 shares. Among the leaders in the Keely motor enterprise present were John W. Keely, the inventor; Edward J. Kendall, William Bockel, John H. Lorimer, George H. Peabody, and John C. Havemeyer of New York, who presided. Although there was no serious objection made to the election of the new Board of Directors, still there was a minority of stockholders present who did not feel inclined to accept all reports as gilt edge, and some of those gentlemen made a futile attempt to establish relations between the company and the inventor Keely, and a printed minority report of the Keely Motor Company as it appears to be from the official records at Harrisburg in pamphlet form, compiled by John H. Lorimer, a former Director, were freely distributed, but all attempts on the part of the gentleman and one or two others to obtain some satisfactory information of the present status of the company were very summarily sat down upon by the presiding officer and others. A special meeting for the purpose of taking action upon a recommendation to reduce the number of Directors from thirteen to seven was held just before the call of the annual meeting. When the meeting had been called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Havemeyer, E. K. Randall moved that the Directors be reduced from thirteen to seven. This was unanimously carried. The Treasurer's report was then read and showed cash on hand $19.48; receipts, loans, proceeds from stock, and certificate fees, $17,238.22; expenditures, $17,198.86; balance, $58.84. Resources—Cash, $58.84; 85,000 shares Keely Motor Company stock; 3,000 shares Keely Motor Company of Mexico. Liabilities, $2,584.94. The report, after being read, was approved. President Randall, in response to a vote of thanks, said: "This vote has taken me somewhat by surprise, and it is very gratifying to me as emanating from Keely. That will show the terms on which Mr. Keely stands with us at this moment. I had only one interest and object in being here among you, and that is to bring this company to a successful issue. We want to prove, and intend to prove, that we are neither frauds nor fools, and we are here with the determination to see Mr. Keely through this, and we believe we are near the end of our difficulties. Gentlemen, we have been very roughly handled by some of the very clever gentlemen of the press, but we hope and believe that we shall be able to show you in a very short time that the donkeys those gentlemen have so eloquently discoursed upon are upon the other side of the door. Allow me to again simply express my thanks to you, and to state that I believe before long we will have Mr. Keely acknowledged as one of the greatest discoverers of the age." The stockholders were each presented with printed copies of the statements of Charles Boosall and Engineer Bockel, the experts appointed by the court to be the recipients of Keely's secret. The sum and substance of these reports were to effect that patents had been applied for: that the inventor was constructing a vibratory engine, and that the expert Bockel was heartily in sympathy with the inventor and believed him capable of carrying to a successful end all that he claimed. The special meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock until 2 p. m. Promptly at 2 p. m. the annual meeting of stockholders was called to order. John Havemeyer presided. The tellers reported the following named gentlemen elected Directors: E. J. Randall, W. W. Wright, F. G. Green, E. B. Hanes, R. Baldwin, George B. Collier, and J. J. Smith. The report was approved and the gentlemen formerly declared elected.

AMUSEMENTS.

Salvini at the Grand Opera-House.

Last night Sig. Salvini appeared as *Macbeth*, and received a generally admirable support, Miss Prescott's *Lady Macbeth* and Mr. Lewis Morrison's *Macduff* being particularly good. Of Salvini's *Macbeth* it need only be said here that though, for various reasons, less impressive than his *Othello*, and not as thoroughly within the scope of his impassioned genius as the volcanic and fiery Moor, it is a personation of massive and rounded strength, full of a leonine grace and majesty of demeanor and speech that arrest instant attention and compel admiration. Further criticism must be reserved for the general review of the Signor's performances this week when occasion may be taken to dwell on what seem to be the defects as well as the virtues of his *Macbeth*. Meanwhile, it is only right to add that Mr. Morrison's presentation of *Macduff* was at once manly and refined, robust and natural, and suggestive of the presence of reserve power behind it. As to Miss Prescott's *Lady Macbeth*, while evidencing close study and a keen perception of character, it failed through lack of sincerity and a studied elaboration of emphasis that was too rhetorical and merely elocutionary to be natural. This evening "The New Magdalen" will be repeated, and no one who wishes to witness a really powerful and enjoyable performance should neglect to see it. Tomorrow evening "The Outlaw" will be produced, with Salvini in *Conrad*, the rôle which he himself believes to be his greatest.

THE NORTHPORT BRUTALITY REPEATED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 13.—Last Friday evening two men rode up to R. J. Greer, standing in a store where he was employed in Tallahatchie County, and demanded the keys of the safe. He replied that he had no keys—the safe had a combination lock. The men then shot him down and rode off.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00

WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$1.25
Club of ten	10.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, Post-Office order, American Express money-order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

Foreign and Domestic.	*Per Copy.*
Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper	2 cents.
Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper	3 cents.
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Central Music-Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State. Concert by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. John T. Raymond in "In Paradise."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. "New Magdalen."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. "The Romany Rye."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Charles Wyndham in "Brighton."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Jesse James Combination.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave."

Kohl & Middleton's Museum.
Smyth's Block, Madison street, near Halsted. From 1 to 10 p. m.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1882.

COLDER, partly cloudy weather with occasional light snow for the Lake region today.

THE bill for the construction of a $2,000,000 library at Washington has been practically defeated in the House, and will hardly be heard from again this session.

THE arguments in the Sturla murder trial were concluded yesterday afternoon, and this morning Judge Gardner will instruct the jury. No less than eighty-nine separate instructions have been submitted to the court.

MR. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, has announced himself as a candidate for the Speakership, and claims a majority of the delegation from his State. He says he is bound to defeat Randall, and professes not to know that Mr. Carlisle is a candidate.

IT is not very often that so high an ecclesiastical office as an Archbishopric is declined, but the Bishop of Winchester, who was tendered the position of Archbishop of Canterbury, pleads his advanced age as a reason for rejecting the proffered advancement.

A NEW oil well yielding 1,000 barrels per day having been struck in Forest County, Pennsylvania, the bottom dropped out of the market at Bradford and Pittsburg yesterday, and almost a panic followed. The price fell 19¼ cents during the day, but at the close rallied a little.

MR. GLADSTONE yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entry upon public life. The English papers generally reviewed his life and services at length and in complimentary terms, and he was the recipient of numerous addresses from political associations and other bodies.

THE announcement comes from New York that the Northwestern railroad rate war is at an end, an agreement having been reached yesterday by the conference. Rates of fare are to be put back to the old figures this morning, and the business is to be divided up among the roads in accordance with a schedule agreed upon. The rumors that the Northwestern and Omaha lines are to pass under one management are renewed.

EARL DERBY, who yesterday accepted the position of Secretary of State for India, in a speech delivered at Manchester rejected entirely the idea of an English protectorate for Egypt, and said England would remain no longer in Egypt than was absolutely necessary to restore order. English influence must preponderate, but it was not necessary to exercise such influence in an offensive spirit, nor to exclude a free and friendly consultation with France.

IN the United States District Court yesterday Ernest A. Thomalen, the defaulting clerk of the Internal-Revenue Collector's office, pleaded guilty to the theft of about $4,000 in cash and stamps, and was remanded for sentence. C. S. McLeod, alias "Dr. James," was found guilty of sending obscene books through the mails, but was let off with a fine of $500 on giving up his books and electrotypes and promising to quit his abominable business.

THE annual report of the South Park Board shows a total bonded indebtedness of $708,000, the debt having been decreased more than 50 per cent in three years. The Commissioners express their profound regret—which will be widely shared by the public—that they have been unable to improve Michigan avenue from Park row to Jackson street, and promise to make another appeal to the City Council for favorable action in the next appropriation bill.

SENATOR HAWLEY, of Connecticut, yesterday made the first practical speech on civil-service reform which has been heard in the Senate this session. He sketched the growth of the abuse of patronage in the civil service, and gave a graphic picture of existing abuses. The plan of reform which he proposes is of a sweeping character—much too radical, in fact, to suit Mr. Beck and his Democratic coadjutors, who have been talking so loudly and doing so little for civil-service reform.

THE Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yesterday elected John W. Garrett President of that road. This makes Mr. Garrett's twenty-fifth consecutive year of service in that position. At the board meeting he announced the opening of the new Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Line between Baltimore and New York, which places that company in a position to compete for business to Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other Western and Northwestern points. He believed in the ultimate establishment of a system of coöperative railway telegraph lines throughout the United States, which by furnishing the public with an effective and reliable competing system would prevent a monopoly for all time.

AN important gathering of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association is now in session at St. Louis, representatives being present from all the Western and Northwestern States, and from New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Reports were presented in relation to the growth of sorghum and the manufacture of sugar and sirups therefrom. It was shown that great success had already attended the production of sirup, and that there was no difficulty in finding a market for the product at remunerative figures.

THERE is trouble once more between the German Reichstag or Congress and the Bundesrath or Federal Council, a body almost analogous in its composition to our own Senate. The Lower House pronounced in favor of abolishing the law relating to the unauthorized exercise of religious functions. The Imperial Minister of the Interior yesterday informed that body that the Bundesrath refused to give effect to their action, and quietly stated that the Government declined on principle to give the reasons for their decision.

A VERY large crowd yesterday witnessed the simple ceremonies attendant on laying the corner-stone of the new Board of Trade building. The officers and members of the board marched in procession from the present building to the corner of Jackson and La Salle streets, accompanied by an escort of militia and a band. Bishop Cheney offered prayer, President Dunham made a brief address, and the stone was lowered into place. Secretary Randolph reviewed at some length the history of the board and of the city, and Mayor Harrison made a few remarks.

THE American Agricultural Association, now in session in this city, yesterday pronounced in favor of the construction of a free ship-canal across the Maryland and Delaware peninsula. Mr. J. T. Allen presented an able paper on the meat resources of Nebraska, Mr. Joseph Medill spoke on the report of the Tariff Commission, showing the absurdity of the alleged "protective" system, Mr. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska also dealt with the tariff question, and an interesting paper on ensilage was presented.

THE DEMOCRATS AND CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

It is very evident that the Democrats in Congress take the same narrow partisan view of the civil-service question which they bring to bear upon every matter of public policy which is suggested. How the determination of this or any other given question is likely to affect party success or influence the distribution of spoils is the basis of the consideration they give the subject. If any additional evidence of this fact were needed it was furnished by Mr. Pendleton's speech in the Senate when his own bill was brought forward. Something better might have been expected from Mr. Pendleton under such circumstances. As the author of a bill ostensibly designed to introduce a great and lasting reform in the Government, he ought to have been able to discard mere transient party relations and to treat the matter from a broad, economic, and National point of view. Instead of this, he is said to have repeated in large part one of the stump-speeches he delivered in the recent political campaign, and to have illustrated the necessity of the proposed reform by unfair and distorted statements as to extravagances and abuses under Republican management. So far as the civil service of the Government is concerned, there will always be shortcomings and abuses so long as the present system prevails. The conscience of a political party is an intangible thing of uncertain quantity and quality, and it is necessarily a matter of speculation whether the ruling spirits of this or that party will administer discretionary trusts honestly, judiciously, and faithfully. The demand for civil-service reform comes from the sentiment and the experience that the selfish interests of every party organization assert themselves with the opportunity, and true reform exacts that the opportunity and the temptation be cut off altogether, thus placing the working force of the Government service beyond the interference and manipulation of the politicians. This is a broader view of the subject than Mr. Pendleton was able or willing to take. He was manifestly constrained by party influence. Indeed, a prominent Democratic politician has suggested that Mr. Pendleton cannot strive heartily for the full measure of civil-service reform because the identification of his name with a successful law of that kind would unquestionably deprive him of the Democratic nomination for President in 1884, to which he looks forward with hopefulness, if not with confidence.

The Democrats as a body are contributing nothing in Congress to accelerate the project of civil-service reform nor to improve the character of the legislation proposed. On the contrary, they are exerting themselves to retard the movement and also to neutralize the expected results of any measure which may be ultimately adopted. The Democratic anxiety to temporize was evidenced by the action of sixteen Democratic Senators, who voted against taking up the Pendleton bill at all. In the House the Democratic influence manifested itself by securing a reduction of the tenure of office from six years to four years in the Kasson bill, and by otherwise contracting the application of its conditions. Encouraged by Democratic successes in the late elections, the politicians of the Bourbon school think the time has come at last when they can reach the "promised land," and they are averse to sacrificing any of the spoils which have kept their greed and energy alive during the past twenty years. The great bulk of Democratic sentiment in Congress is opposed to the passage of any civil-service reform bill, and the expression of that sentiment is scarcely restrained by the fear of public opinion. If the movement cannot be defeated altogether by dilatory tactics, it will be the aim of the Democrats to emasculate any measure that may be proposed in order to prevent its practical operation in case they accede to power.

It is probable that no party politician understands exactly the popular feeling on this subject. The mass of the American people are in favor of civil-service reform on business principles, and without regard to any advantage which one party may gain, or any disadvantage which another may suffer. It may be that there are 500,000 or even 1,000,000 aspirants for the 100,000 places at the disposal of the Government; but that army of place-hunters, large as it is, composes only a small portion of the American people, and represents the lowest order of American ability and ambition. Hence it is entirely proper to say that the American people as a whole, including the men who represent the capital and labor of the country, are equally indifferent to the mere partisan and personal interests involved in the struggle for the offices, and alive to the necessity of establishing the civil service upon an enduring business basis as essential to the welfare and perpetuity of the Government. As matters now stand, every Presidential election is a menace to the people, because it involves a possible revolution in the civil service. The impending danger every four years is that the vast interests of the Government, involving directly the disbursement of $400,000,000 annually, and indirectly the prosperity of the whole country, may be turned over suddenly to inexperienced men who have no higher claim to the trust than party service. The universal feeling is that no time can be more opportune for remodeling the civil-service system than the present, for the reason that the men who now fill the Government places have been for the most part educated by long terms of office, and would be retained under proper civil-service regulations. It is of no consequence to the people whether such officeholders be Republicans or Democrats if they be efficient, and if the conditions of their service be such that they shall not be tempted to promote the interests of one party or the other as a means to keep their places. To assure a reform in the civil-service system such as the people demand, it is necessary to include all subordinate officers as well as clerks and employés of the Government within the terms of the law that shall prescribe fitness demonstrated by examination, and probation, and permanency of tenure during good behavior. If the Democratic politicians in Congress shall succeed in giving any other construction to the reform movement, they will discover that the American people cannot be deceived by any thin disguise, but will refuse to risk the further prostitution of the civil service to mere partisan design. The Democratic politicians are not helping their party by the palpable insincerity they are showing on this issue. Their party will never be able to obtain control of the Government until a reform of the civil-service system shall be fully assured. The people will prefer to bear the ills they have rather than fly to others they know not of.

REMARKABLE HISTORY OF NATIONAL TAXATION.

We print this morning a very clear history of the taxation by the United States since the adoption of the tariff of 1846, which, in consequence of the enormous surplus revenue produced by that tariff, was greatly reduced in 1857.

In 1860 there was a combination made at the Republican National Convention, when Pennsylvania demanded that in consideration of the vote of that State for Lincoln there should be an increase of the tariff on iron and other industries of that State. This agreement was formulated in a tariff bill in 1860, which, however, was not enacted until 1861, and historically is known as the Morrill tariff of that year. This tariff made but slight advances in the rates of duties; it changed the rates from ad valorem to specific, and for the first time incorporated direct protectionist provisions. The increase in the rates of duties was, however, but small. In fact, the Morrill tariff was not a War measure at all, and was not inspired by the wants of the Government. In 1862 there was an increase of the tariff, suggested by increasing want of revenue, and the internal-revenue system was also instituted. The tariff grew rapidly under various acts until in 1864, when the financial condition of the Government was most depressed, there was matured and passed into a law the most stupendous plan of taxation that had ever been devised.

This act became a law June 30, 1864, or, more properly speaking, the whole plan was embraced in three separate acts, which combined made what may be called an unparalleled system of National taxation. The first of these acts took up the existing skeleton of internal-revenue taxation and extended it enormously; the second act in like manner increased the tariff; and the third authorized an additional loan of $400,000,000. The Internal-Revenue act taxed everything, and taxed it heavily. All the American products included in the tariff were subjected to a special domestic tax. Domestic pig-iron was taxed $2 per ton, and all other American manufactures were taxed proportionately. Taxes were imposed on sales and gross proceeds of railway and other corporations, and a special tax of 5 per cent and a special tax of 3 per cent was levied on incomes. To counterbalance these internal taxes additional rates were imposed by the tariff, professedly to compensate for the internal taxes, but far exceeding them, and largely where there was no such compensation needed, and purely for protection. These bills passed both Houses of Congress almost without debate. The exigencies of the Government were considered so great that no opposition to the bills was made or tolerated. The leaders of the Administration in the House placed the financial necessities of the Government before Congress and demanded this additional taxation, but at the same time they conceded that as soon as the internal-revenue taxes on manufactures could be dispensed with the additional taxes imposed by the tariff would also be repealed. In due time the internal-revenue taxes were successively repealed, until at this time all have been abolished save those on whisky and tobacco and a few inconsiderable taxes on matches and bank circulation.

But this enormous tariff bill of 1864, which practically added to the existing protective tariff a special taxation equal to the internal-revenue taxes, has been allowed to stand almost without change, and is the tariff now in force. All the taxes added to the tariff in 1864 as an extreme war measure, and intended to include and compensate the special taxation levied on domestic productions, are in 1882, seventeen years after the close of the War, now the tariff taxation in force in the country.

The enormous tax on the various forms of manufactured iron—on bar, sheet, hoop, and rod iron—have not been reduced; they remain as they were fixed in 1864, when the tariff in substance included the special internal revenue taxes, as well as the ordinary tariff.

There have been some reductions on a few articles taxed by the tariff. The tax on salt has been reduced from 100 to 50 per cent, and a few articles have been added to the free list.

But in 1867 there was a most extraordinary increase of the tax on wool and woolen goods. The farmers were inveigled into a combination with certain manufacturers, iron-dealers, and carpet-makers, whereby they consented to continue the War taxes on iron and increase those on woolen goods, provided there was an advance in the taxes on imported wool. No more glaring fraud and deception was ever practiced, and for fifteen years the agricultural producers have been fleeced most unmercifully, under the pretext that they were getting greater prices for their wool because of the tariff. An Ohio farmer a few years ago aptly declared that he had not obtained for his wool because of the tariff an increased profit equal to the additional cost which the same tariff had imposed on the shears with which he clipped the wool. This wool tariff of 1867 was, of course, in full keeping with the general tariff of 1864, and the two acts taken together are relics of a system of taxation which is without precedent in any civilized nation. The recent Tariff Commission actually insulted popular intelligence by reporting against any material change in that part of the tariff relating to wool and woolen goods!

Ever since the tariff of 1864–'67 has been in operation those interested in it have been clamorous for a repeal of the internal-revenue taxes, that from a want of revenue the Government would be compelled to adhere to the War tariff. They have, as we have stated, repealed all the revenue taxes—that is, taxes which are levied only for revenue, and taxes the proceeds of which all go into the Treasury. They repealed the taxes on tea and coffee, which were purely revenue taxes, and they are now demanding a repeal of the revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco.

The fact remains unchanged that the tariff now in force in this country in 1882 is substantially the same as was enacted in 1864 when the credit of the Government was at its lowest, and when the War was at its most unpromising period. Then the tariff was increased to a point unprecedented, with an apology and a promise that after the temporary pressure had passed it would be reduced. Since then its only change has been to multiply its extortions in the matter of wool and woolen manufactures.

We invite every man who takes an interest in the financial history of his country to read the plain history of the rise, growth, and experience of this monumental system of taxation, which has no equal in the financial history of any civilized nation on earth.

THE PENNSYLVANIA WAY.

Congressman Randall is a Democrat; Congressman Kelley is a Republican. But, though they belong to antagonistic parties, they have one policy. Within a week after the elections Mr. Randall publicly declared that he was "in favor of an absolute and entire repeal of all internal-revenue taxation." Congress had hardly got under way before Kelley made a snap report from the Ways and Means Committee for the abolition of all the taxes on tobacco. This identity of purpose on the part of men opposed in politics and both representing the same State is singular, and should not escape public attention. It is true that ostensibly Kelley is a Republican, and that by profession of faith Randall is a Democrat. But their real business lies deeper than this. They are the attorneys of the most powerful rings of a State which breeds rings as Illinois raises wheat. They are protectionists—Pennsylvania protectionists, not American protectionists—before everything else.

Not a single name of even third-rate respectability among the financiers of this country or Europe can be cited in favor of the abolition of the tobacco tax or that on liquors. These are just the taxes that the great masters of fiscal policy count upon most confidently for steady revenue to the Government with the minimum of cost and annoyance to the people. Commissioner Raum in his recent report makes this perfectly clear. But it is right here that the Republican Kelley and the Democratic Randall find these taxes odious. It is because they are the least objectionable to the public that they are hateful to the monopolists. They are taxes of the people, by the people, for the people. But what these Republican and Democratic confederates want is a tax which, levied in the name of the people, shall pour its revenue into the pockets of Bessemer steel makers, quinine manufacturers, and other Pennsylvania swindlers. If they can secure the abolition of the taxes which flow into the people's Treasury they have so much the better leverage to prevent the abolition of the ringsters' taxes.

These men, Randall and Kelley, have been in Congress a great many years, and their whole career there has been that of representatives of rings, under the pretense that they were representatives of the people. They have held the two ends of a seesaw that, no matter which end was up, was always worked for the benefit of the iron, steel, and coal men of their State. When the Democrats have the control of the House Randall is on top of the seesaw, and packs the Ways and Means Committee for his clients; when the Republicans have the majority, Kelley, masquerading as the servant of the people, frames the laws his Pennsylvania masters want. Neither of these men has won any reputation for himself as the author or promoter of any legislation in the public interest. Outside of his protectionism, Kelley's record is protuberant only with his insane opposition to specie payment. Randall has from the first been the conspicuous and consistent attorney, not of Pennsylvania interests, but of those Pennsylvania interests which want class legislation.

Randall and Kelley are types of a species that is the bane of American life—men who seek trusts for the purpose of betraying them. Congress is full of the attorneys of special interests dressed up as the representatives of the people. Lawyers retained by great railroad corporations think nothing of taking fees from the public to represent them in Congress, and while thus in the employ of two clients they deliberately rob the one that pays them least for the benefit of the other that pays them best. This is so common a spectacle at Washington that it has almost ceased to cause remark. Some of the greatest fortunes in the country have been made by those who sought the management of corporate trusts for the purpose of enriching themselves and their "ring." It was charged the other day by the President of one of the warring Northwest roads that the Directors of the other were building new lines for the purpose of selling them out at an exorbitant profit to their company, thus making fortunes out of the corporation of which they were trustees. The charge was not denied; indeed, a large proportion of the railway trustees of the country would resent the statement that such conduct was improper. Like Flannagan, of Texas, they would ask, What are we here for?

This fashionable treachery, revolting enough in business life, becomes absolutely intolerable in public places. There have been no worse specimens of these Double-faces than those sent to Congress by the Pennsylvania self-protectionists. These men have rolled logs with practically every swindle that has been put through Congress in the last twenty years. To go into court for the people and confess judgment every time against them is the Pennsylvania way in politics. This has been Randall's and Kelley's stock in trade for twenty years. It is high time they were driven out of the House which they have done so much to make a den of thieves.

THE Democrats in Congress are going to oppose a reform of the civil service; indeed, the line of opposition is already developed. They will resist amendments to Pendleton's bill. They will talk in favor of that measure and oppose all others. In a word, they will pettifog the case with the purpose of defeating any legislation on the subject. Senator Voorhees is frank. He stands by the Jacksonian doctrine: "to the victors belong the spoils." Senator Brown is equally frank. He wants to postpone reform until after the election of 1884. Both these Senators have the same and the true idea of the real motive of all Democratic party contention. It is a struggle for the spoils. This position of the Democratic party is in perfect accord with its history. It never leads. It has been following the Republican party twenty years. It never adopts a reform measure until it has been enacted into law. When it can no longer resist, it succumbs, succumbs to the inevitable, after the occurrence of the event, and then reluctantly subscribes to the reform in its platforms. In the present instance there is an additional reason beyond its general disinclination to go forward why the Democratic party should not be expected to favor reform. The late election inspired it with hope of National success in 1884. If now the spoils were to be removed from its grasp in the event of success it would be utterly destructive of the party *esprit de corps*. When the Democratic party is led to battle the stimulant of promised plunder is as necessary to brace its nerves as it was to the barbarian hosts of old. The declarations of Voorhees and Brown are notice to the country that the Democratic party proposes in the fight of 1884 to nail to its standard the black flag, not the "white flag," as suggested by ex-Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in his speech at the Grover Cleveland dinner in New York. We propose to make "a clean sweep," exclaims Mr. Voorhees. The one hundred thousand officeholders, big and little, must go, adds Mr. Brown. To expect aid from Democratic Congressmen in the direction of civil-service reform is therefore a vain delusion. If the Republican party in Congress shall have the wisdom to adopt a comprehensive measure on the subject against the protests and votes of the Democrats at the present session, it may be expected that the Democratic party will indorse it in its platform of 1884. This is as near as Democrats ever come to being reformers.

A SOCIAL GUARANTEE.

There seems to be a serious social obstacle in the way of some people who come to this country from England, and some who go from this country to England, growing out of their acquaintanceship with the Prince of Wales. It has hitherto been considered a mark of distinction among ladies to secure the attention of that gentleman and a recognition by him. Still more an intimacy has always been regarded as an open sesame to any society. Nay, more than this, the object of Princely distinction has been looked upon with envious eyes by some and curious eyes by others, and has been a lioness in whatever circle she chose to air the charms which had captivated this superfluous and somewhat suspicious ornament of the British royal family. Of late, however, there seems to have been a change in this direction, and the women who have sought the acquaintanceship of the Prince have immediately found themselves in a somewhat chilling social cloud—if not in utter eclipse—and society's doors have been slammed in their faces without any compunction.

On this side of the water Mrs. Langtry has been a conspicuous example. In common with two or three other English beauties, with pretty faces but somewhat faded reputations, she had received attentions from the Prince of Wales before she came over here sufficiently marked to convince Mr. Langtry that he would paddle his own canoe hereafter, and it will be remembered that immediately after her landing in New York the Prince spared time enough from his family duties to cable her his congratulations, and that her managers ostentatiously paraded the dispatch in the public press. It was evidently thought that this dispatch would arouse a flutter all over the country, and that society would open its doors at once to her and solicit the honor of her company. The thing did not work, however, for her principal society appears to have been that languishing lunatic, Oscar Wilde, and a young man addicted to horses, Mr. Gebhardt, possessing a long purse, which he has been engaged in emptying into her pockets.

On the other side of the water, a young woman from St. Louis, Miss Chamberlain, appears to have had no better fortune. She is not represented as a lily from St. Louis, but as having "a gypsy face and angel's hair." She made the acquaintance of the Prince, received his attentions, appeared in public with him, and while in company with him behaved with that charming freedom and nonchalance which is so delightful in young women with gypsy faces and angel's hair, but so perfectly dreadful in young women with ordinary faces and mortal hair. Miss Chamberlain has social ambitions and had conceived the scheme of dazzling society in London as a fashionable queen next season, but at a recent reception where the Princess of Wales was present that lady, while she was very cordial to all the other ladies present and shook hands with them, passed the gypsy face and angel's hair by with scarcely a recognition, which means that she is frozen out of English society, and instead of being a queen in that society next season will be of no more consequence than Sarah Jones or Ann Brown.

It is not at all probable that the St. Louis lady offended etiquet except in allowing the attentions of this overgrown Princely flirt to turn her silly head and to inflate her vanity to such an extent as to make her ridiculous, and to comport herself before the world as if she were the Princess of Wales instead of the very sensible and excellent lady who holds that position. The Princess, however, appears to be mistress of the situation and knows how to deal with such cases. It would be well, therefore, as it seems to us, for young women who desire to get into English society or into American society, through acquaintanceship with the Prince of Wales, to enter by the front door instead of trying to sneak in through the back. In view of the environments of the unfortunate Miss Chamberlain, the real position of the Princess in her own household is evident as well as the absolute sway she holds over society, and the promptness and thoroughness with which she settled the business of the gypsy face and angel's hair suggest that hereafter society can amply protect itself by demanding of the next professional or adventuress who comes over here with an introduction from the Prince of Wales that she produce an introduction from the Princess also. Any lady who comes here recommended by the Princess ought to receive a cordial welcome, but one who comes here with only her husband's indorsement cannot expect the courtesy or hospitality of the social world, except so far as that world is represented in the club-house or driving-park. It does not seem to be a hardship to require that women who are intimate friends of the Prince of Wales should also have the confidence of the Princess, or at least a courteous recognition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Some of the Massachusetts Representatives, who express approval of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission in general and are willing to vote for the bill proposed, object very strongly to one item. They say that the reduction of duty proposed on steel rails is too great, and if adopted will be ruinous to the Massachusetts manufacturers engaged in that industry. Those manufacturers import Bessemer blooms and are obliged to bring coal a long distance.

If any rail mill in Massachusetts cannot afford to roll steel rails on a "protection" of $18 per ton, which the bill of the Tariff Commission proposes, they had better at once turn their attention to some other line of business which they are more capable of managing. The price of English steel rails for a year or two past until a few weeks ago ranged from $30 to $35 per ton. A shortage of orders and depression in the steel trade has temporarily forced down rails to $26 per ton in Great Britain. Now add $18 of duty to $5 for transportation and the Massachusetts mills have $23 of protection before an English rail can be landed in Boston, which is over 90 per cent on the English price.

English price, per ton	$26
Proposed tariff	18
Freight to Boston	5
Total	$49

Any steel-rail mill in the East which cannot make rails for $49 per ton should turn its attention to something else. Western mills enjoy $4 to $6 more protection in the shape of cost of freight from the seaboard to the interior. Hence foreign competition cannot undersell them so long as their prices do not exceed $54 per ton. Mr. O. W. Potter, of Chicago, one of the largest and most successful steel-rail manufacturers in the Union, declares that $14 per ton is ample protection for well-managed and economically-run Western mills. Here is what the President of the great Scranton, Pa., steel-works said to an interviewer last week in regard to the price at which his mill could afford to fill orders:

"You propose to start up when other mills are shutting down?"

"If we have no greater excuse for idleness than they have we certainly shall. I understand that most of those that threaten to suspend attribute it to the fact that they cannot make steel for $40 a ton. That will not hinder us from going ahead."

"Can steel rails be made at $40?"

"Yes. We can make them at that price, and make a living profit. Of course we have no means of knowing what our neighbors can do. We can only speak for ourselves and of the facilities which we possess. In addition to the advantage which we enjoy because of cheap fuel, we roll our rails direct from the ingot, instead of doing as the old works, which beat the ingots into blooms, cut them at the hammer, then reheat the blooms and roll the rails. All this we are enabled to do at a single heat, saving one heating and all the work at the hammer, and one rolling. No other steel-mill in the country, except the new South Chicago works, is prepared to do this. Heretofore the profits have been such that great establishments did not care to stop for the purpose of adopting a more economical system. The cost of changing an old mill to our system would involve the expenditure of $250,000, and the loss of a year's time."

This mill, even under the immense drawbacks of the artificially high cost of doing business under our ultra-tariff, really needs but $10 a ton of protection plus the expense of ocean freights to place it beyond any competition from English rivals. Why, then, should the tax on consumers be maintained as high as $18 per ton, as the Tariff Commission proposes, when the only excuse for it is to enable improvident and expensively managed mills to make a profit without adopting improved processes and economy in handling their business?

LORD DERBY will undoubtedly add an element of strength to the present British Cabinet. In the prime of life, most assiduous in business, enjoying the highest reputation for caution and sound judgment, the inheritor of a great name, a weighty, though far from eloquent, speaker, and the owner of over $15,000 a week, Lord Derby's presence cannot be a matter of indifference in any Administration. Add to all this that he is the husband of an exceedingly clever, agreeable wife, who, unlike her predecessor in the title, knows well how to make her houses popular. Lady Derby first married Lord Salisbury's father, and to an old friend, astonished at her choice, who remarked, "Why, he is as old as your own father," she cleverly retorted, "Well, I am sure any one might like to marry papa." It is understood that Lady Derby and Lady Salisbury have never "hit it off" very happily, and Lord Derby's defection from the Tory ranks aggravated the coolness so much that Lord and Lady Derby were conspicuously absent from the recent grand celebrations at Hatfield when Lord Salisbury's heir attained his majority. The present Cabinet has been, unlike Whig Cabinets in the past, very weak in social representation. The loss of Lady Waldegrave has never been repaired. The advancing age of the Duke of Devonshire, added to heavy affliction, has brought down the social value of Devonshire House almost to nothing. Lord Granville is old and gouty. Hence Lady Derby, as well as her Lord, is a real accession of strength to the Cabinet.

IT was generally expected that when the Senate came to act on the confirmation of Gen. John Pope, of Illinois, as Major-General in the regular army the Democrats and Confederates in the Senate in the interests of Fitz John Porter would oppose him, but they did not, and he was confirmed on Monday. Col. Mackenzie was confirmed Brigadier-General in place of Gen. Pope, promoted. The opposition to Gen. Pope was wholly personal. He has made not a few enemies in his own branch of the public service, and the animosities growing out of the Fitz John Porter court-martial have arrayed against him many persons in civil life. It was said that the friends of Porter would make a stubborn fight to defeat the nomination, and Gen. Grant's influence was counted upon to secure negative votes from the Republican side of the Senate. But it is quite likely that the partisans of Porter decided that, as they have on hand a contest for the reinstatement of their favorit, it is the part of discretion to awaken no more antagonisms than exist at present. Pope's promotion was justly due, as he stood at the head of the list of Brigadiers. Col. Mackenzie was "jumped" over the heads of seniors.

THE New York *Tribune* gives some interesting statistics about suicides in that city during the last twelve years. In that time 1,687 persons took their own lives; 1,336 were men and 351 were women. This sustains the old theory that women are much more patient than the opposit sex, and are able to bear, or at least do bear, suffering and sorrow better than men. Poison was the favorit method of exit for 540 persons, while hanging had charms for 272. Judging from this preference for the noose, we waste a good deal of sympathy for criminals who are sent to the gallows. There were 701 Germans who destroyed themselves, and only 241 Irishmen. This is about what was to be expected. The Germans are of a cold, despondent temperament which does not help them to bear up under misfortune. But volatile, hopeful Irishmen who come to New York of course do not want to die. Why should they? Is there not a fat city office or wide political "influence" ready even for the humblest?

SINCE the death of the late Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Washburn has improved both mentally and physically, and promises to be as sound in body and mind as any person, and now the guardians appear in the Probate Court of La Crosse and file a claim in behalf of their ward for her legal one-third of the estate. This, it is said, will make no difference in the bequests, as the estate will cut up fatter than the Governor himself previously supposed it would, and there will be sufficient over after the bequests are satisfied to realize the one-third claim of the widow. It is very fortunate for the beneficiaries of the Governor if this is so, since, were the widow to receive her "thirds," it would otherwise materially reduce the amounts awarded to them by the will. As it is there is litigation ahead, and it will not be the fault of the attorneys if it is not shorn of its huge bulk before they are through with it.

FROM the compendium of the Tenth Census it appears that the total number of deaths which were reported in the United States during the census year was 756,893, or a death rate of 15.1 per thousand. The actual number of deaths was probably 100,000 more. The male death-rate is placed at 15.35 per thousand and 14.81 for the female. Of 390,644 deaths of males, in which the ages were given, 96,894 were under 1 year of age, and 163,880 under 5 years. Of 363,874 deaths of females, of which the ages were given, 78,372 were less than 1 year old, and 138,920 less than 5 years. Thirty-eight thousand three hundred and ninety-eight persons are said to have died from diphtheria, 22,905 from typhoid, 20,261 from malarial fever, and 91,551 of consumption. This large mortality from consumption is startling; indeed, and shows how much still remains to be accomplished in the prevention of this pestilence.

NEW YORK *Times*: "Whenever the Chicagoans wish to raise money for an especially worthy object they persuade the Hon. Emery A. Storrs to deliver a public lecture in its behalf. His next requirement is to speak in aid of the fund for the erection of a building for the Chicago Historical Society. The pleasant duty he will discharge on the evening of the 15th inst., his subject being 'Historical Chicago: Its Past, Present, and Future.'"

A WISCONSIN Democratic candidate for Congress rushed down to Washington last week intent on making an early entry of his contest for a seat in the next House. He was surprised and disgusted to learn that the present Congress has nothing whatever to do with the matter of contested seats in the Forty-eighth Congress. He went home.

A DISPATCH to the London *Times* from Dublin says that Mr. Parnell has lodged a petition in the Land Court for the sale of his property in the County of Wicklow. A conditional order for the sale of the property was entered Nov. 29. The extent of the property was given at 5,000 acres, and the total incumbrances were stated to be £13,000, or $65,000.

THE Austrian Minister of Agriculture has issued a report showing the quantity of game killed in the Cisleithan provinces in 1880, from which it appears that 1,027,090 head of ground game were shot, including 930,000 hares, 42,000 deer, and 27,000 rabbits. Of feathered game 992,346 head were shot, including 717,000 partridges, 84,000 quail, 78,000 pheasants, 43,000 wild duck, and 25,000 woodcock and snipe. Nearly 22,000 foxes, 12,000 weasels, 6,000 martens, 2,330 badgers, 165 wolves, 65 lynx, and 25 bears are included in the report. In Galicia the largest number of bears and wolves were killed; in Tyrol and Vorarlberg 2,000 chamois fell; in Styria, 1,653; and in Salzburg, 1,053. Bohemia returned 380,000 hares and over 400,000 partridges.

THERE is some opposition among the Iowa Republicans to the renomination of Gov. Sherman for a second term. The chief ground of opposition seems to be that Mr. Sherman refuses openly to declare himself an anti-Prohibitionist. Meanwhile the prohibition amendment to the Constitution is being contested in the courts. Public support of the amendment is strong, and unquestionably if it should be declared unconstitutional another attempt would be made to have it adopted.

COL. GEORGE L. GODFREY, of Des Moines, Ia., a member of the Utah Commission, has just returned to his home from Utah. He expresses the opinion that the Edmunds law will eventually suppress polygamy in the Territory. The younger men among the Mormons, he states, are inclined not to become polygamists, and also to desire that Utah should have friendly political relations with the National Government. The Mormon Church, he believes, is in danger of dissolution.

MISS MARY MCCABE, who was unanimously elected Postmaster of the Lower House of the Illinois Legislature two years ago, is again a candidate for the position. A regiment of men officeseekers show great annoyance at Miss McCabe's action, and some of them have been industriously spreading the report among the Republican members of the Legislature that she is a Democrat.

AN increase of their charges for carrying grain by the railways of Kansas during the last summer promises to lead to the passage of a law creating a Railway Commission in that State. Already a bill for that purpose has been prepared for submission to the Kansas Legislature. Complaint is especially made about the discrimination in rates.

A DOWN-EAST paper says that a hotel-porter in Portland, Me., "who invariably gets 25 cents for blacking a pair of boots," answered a request for a "shine" the other afternoon with: "Well, I guess tomorrow morning I'll black them. I've blacked enough boots today." There would seem to be a good opportunity for creating a vacancy in that hotel.

QUEEN VICTORIA seems to be treated with deplorable disrespect by the merchant princes of London. Her Majesty's statue in the central area of the Royal Exchange is reported by the London *Times* to be in a disgracefully dirty condition, with the right arm broken off at the elbow—certainly not an agreeable object for her loyal subjects to contemplate.

THERE is not a better Republican nor a more efficient public officer in the State of Illinois than Mr. James L. Camp, the Postmaster of Dixon. His many friends will rejoice to learn that he has just been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate for another term as Postmaster.

EX-GOV. ISRAEL WASHBURN, of Maine, is suffering from paralysis which affects his entire body below the waist. Despite his nearly 70 years, however, he is full of courage, and declares himself determined to recover.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"We notice that Langtry and Labouchère have finally begun operations. Our record will now be beaten."—*The Kilkenny Cats.*

A fashion journal says that cloaks lined with ostrich feathers are now in style. Men who can pay for these cloaks are always in style.

"In choosing a wife," says an exchange, "be governed by her chin." By substituting "after" for "in" this can be made a very truthful item.

Young Mr. Belmont announces his intention of investigating Mr. Blaine's Chilian policy again. As a rule men do not care to lean against a buzz-saw more than once.

Prince George, of Prussia, has written a play which is soon to be produced at Dusseldorf. It was indeed a kind Providence that located Dusseldorf about 4,000 miles from America.

Speaking of Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Labouchère said that "Lillie is real mean." The public is waiting anxiously for Lillie to remark that Mrs. Labouchère is a horrid thing.

A Washington dispatch says that James Sheridan, of New York, recently appointed Pardon Clerk of the Department of Justice, has declined the position. Insanity seems to be very prevalent in New York this year.

Mr. Talmage says he is going to "do something about this matter" of his lecture being appropriated by Mr. Fawcett, and fears are entertained that in the heat of passion he may even go so far as to smile at the unfortunate Chicago divine.

When Oscar Wilde heard that Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Labouchère had separated, he remarked: "When I was talking to Mrs. Langtry lately, my intaglio ring cracked. That was a very bad sign. Then again she came to the theatre the other evening looking very pale and uncomfortable. She had broken her looking-glass, a distressing omen." It is certainly very curious that there are no shotguns in New York.

The Philadelphia *Press* of last Monday says: "In the Trenton *Times* of Saturday last there is a brilliant biographical sketch of Mr. Lewis N. Megargee, the city editor of the *Press*. The writer is Mr. George E. Vickers, himself a brilliant young journalist, and his article is alike creditable to him and to the gentleman whom he so justly eulogizes." Passing the pie appears to be a favorit amusement in Pennsylvania.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Wiggins, who predicts a great storm disaster on the 9th of March next, lives in the Province of New Brunswick. He is the author of a work on astronomy and of one on grammar. His previous prophecies have all been fulfilled.

Millionaire Robert Bonner and Senator Williams of Kentucky were passengers on the train that was wrecked at the Streichers' Neck Tunnel, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, Thursday night. They escaped unhurt, though six passengers were killed and several injured.

Serjeant Ballantine, though a celebrated and eloquent speaker, is rather awkward in manner and has an odd way of altering his phrases like a lawyer dictating an important brief to an amenuensis. He has spoken six hours a day for three succeeding days in court without notes, but says that he is afraid to address an American audience.

Mr. Beecher said on Sunday that the most beautiful man he ever saw was a black man, but his beauty was not in his skin, or his well-conditioned lips, or his kinky hair. He was fairly redolent of piety, and although Mr. Beecher's "father was in the pulpit and Smith, the black man, was doing chores, he respected the latter more than his father, and believed that he was the best man in the world. It had something to do with his strong Abolition sentiments."

P. T. Barnum was liberated from the Danbury, Conn., jail fifty years ago, and the other day the semi-centennial of the occurrence was duly celebrated at Bridgeport. His imprisonment was for an alleged libel published in a local newspaper. At the celebration Mr. Barnum delivered an address on the "Freedom of the Press," speaking in the same court-house where he had received his sentence. After the speech a cannon was fired, and the veteran was toasted at a public dinner.

President Arthur loves his joke. Hearing several days before the meeting of Congress that an alleged abstract of his message was for sale, he inquired of a newspaper man if he knew who had it, and explained: "The reason why I asked was that I haven't quite finished my message yet, and I thought that if I could purchase a complete copy in advance it might help me out on some points which I haven't yet settled to my satisfaction."

The Duke de Caumont, who has just died in Paris, was a warm patron of racing, in which, however, his political and military occupations prevented him from taking a very active part. Up to the week of his death, though nearly 80 years of age, he rode and drove regularly. The Duke was a member of the French Senate during the Third Empire. Old Parisians remember the tragic fate of his wife, who was murdered in her house on the Champs Elysées, which afterwards had to be taken down because no one would inhabit it on account of a belief that it was haunted by the unfortunate woman.

FOREIGN.

The Insurance-Men Refuse to Believe the Kingston Fire Rumors.

They Estimate the Possible Loss at Not Over Fifteen Million Dollars.

The German Federal Council of Fifty-nine Ignores an Act of the Reichstag.

Refusal of the Government to Give Any Reasons for Their Oligarchical Action.

Re-entry of Derby into Gladstone's Cabinet—Winchester Declines—Heavy Failures in Tin-Plate.

THE GREAT FIRE.

THE LOSS IS NOW PUT AT $15,000,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Inquiries among the agencies of foreign insurance companies confirm the report of a large conflagration at Kingston, Jamaica. But it is thought the loss has been exaggerated. However, the damage is believed to be heavy, inasmuch as large warehouses situated within the boundaries of the burned district contain at this season of the year

HEAVY STOCKS

of sugars, rum, and other merchandise for shipment to the United States and Europe. The fire included the district from the corner of West street and Port Royal street nearly to East street. Both sides of Port Royal street were destroyed,

WITH THE WHARVES

to the southward. Most of the buildings destroyed were of stone or brick. The portion of the city devoted to residences was not reached by the flames. The principal losers will undoubtedly be merchants who had in large stocks of goods for

THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

The theatre recently fitted up was destroyed. The fire must have been extensive, judging from the large orders for lumber pouring in from Kingston during the day.

THE TOTAL LOSS

is estimated here at half the amount stated in the early dispatches. A Kingston steamer is due here the 24th.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Additional particulars from Kingston were received here today by several houses in the West India trade. The fire originated in the vats of the Excelsior Soap-Works, at West and Port Royal streets, and communicated with the rum-distilleries and adjoining warehouses. Thence it was blown across Port Royal street to Harbor street, and crept eastward along the wharves, sparing only those of the Atlas Steamship Company. It

EXTENDED MORE THAN A MILE

along the harbor. The stone and brick warehouses, where the food supplies were stored, were destroyed, as well as the numerous small shops that were occupied by the Jews. The Colonial Banking Building, an offshoot of the Bank of England, was in the line of the fire, but it was solidly built, and was supposed to be fire-proof. The fire

BURNED INTO THE HEART OF THE CITY,

going up Church street, and spreading right and left. The houses of the 50,000 negroes were sandwiched in between the shops of the Jews and smaller tradesmen. They were of wood, and must have burned like straw.

THE PEOPLE FLED

toward the Upper Park Camp, where the Government buildings stand. They saved nothing. The comparatively few brick stores burned as readily as the wooden structures. The houses of the wealthier people were in the upper part of the city, and were not touched.

GERMANY.

TAXING THE SPECULATORS.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The merchants have called a conference of all the German Chambers of Commerce for the purpose of organizing united action against the taxation of bourse transactions.

SUICIDES

are alarmingly frequent in the Prussian army. Recently a cadet shot himself at Richterfelde, a Lieutenant killed himself at a ball at Spandau, and another officer died by his own hand in Paris. Deaths by dueling were also frequent.

IN THE REICHSTAG

the Imperial Minister of the Interior, in reply to a question by Windthorst, the Ultramontane leader, said the Bundesrath had decided not to give effect to the decision of the Reichstag in favor of the abolition of the law upon the unauthorized exercise of ecclesiastical functions. The Government could not explain its reasons for this refusal. They declined on principle to give the Reichstag reasons for their decisions.

In the discussion of the Socialist laws, Vollmar, Socialist, moved that the reasons for prolonging the minor state of siege were insufficient. He expressed sympathy for the Nihilists. He stated that 13,000 publications were circulated in Berlin weekly by the Socialist press, as many as the police boasted they have confiscated in three months.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HALF A CENTURY IN PUBLIC LIFE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The *Times*, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entrance into public life, prints a retrospect, covering six columns, of his career. Many political associations felicitated Gladstone, and nearly all the London papers and the greater portion of the provincial press devote leaders to the subject of recounting the influence of Gladstone during the last half-century.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER

has declined the Archbishopric of Canterbury, owing to his advanced age.

LORD DERBY

has accepted the Secretaryship for India.

NEW DISCOVERY.

A process for the cheap production of aluminum has been discovered. The invention causes no little excitement in the metal trade at Birmingham and Sheffield.

THE SCULPTOR BELT.

At a hearing today in the libel-case of Belt vs. Lawes, the bust which the plaintiff, in order to prove his ability as a sculptor, has been executing in a room adjoining the court-room was produced in the witness-box, together with the person from whom it was taken. The introduction of the bust and its counterpart was greeted with loud applause.

LORD DERBY,

in a speech at Manchester today, rejected the idea of a protectorate for Egypt. England, he said, ought not to remain in Egypt longer than was absolutely necessary to restore order. English influence in Egypt must preponderate, but it was not necessary to exercise it in an offensive spirit, nor to exclude a free and friendly consultation with France. Referring to the attitude of France toward Madagascar, Lord Derby said: "If amicable mediation could prevent the invasion of Madagascar we ought to offer our services; but if, as appears probable, the dispute is only a pretext for annexation of part of the island, we must abstain from mediating." Lord Derby made no allusion to his entry into the Cabinet as Secretary of State for India.

HEAVY FAILURES.

Morris & Co., of Briton Ferry, and W. Morris, of Llangennech, tin-plate makers, have failed, with liabilities of £150,000 and £140,000 respectively. The failures were owing to that of Biddulph, Wood & Jevons, of Liverpool. Forrester & Co., tin-plate makers (liabilities £50,000), the Cambria Tin-Plate Society, with small liabilities, and the Redbrook Tin-Plate Company, liabilities considerable, have also failed.

THE AGITATORS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—It is thought in some quarters that the proceedings against Davitt, Healy, and Quinn will be allowed to drop.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

At the Connaught Assizes yesterday a farmer named Kilmartin, residing on one of the Arran Islands, was convicted of grievously wounding a bailiff, and sentenced by Judge Lawson to penal servitude for life.

HIGGINS TO BE HANGED.

Patrick Higgins has been found guilty of participation in the murder of the two Huddys, and sentenced to be hanged next month.

Justice O'Brien declared it his opinion, in which the jury concurred, that Higgins was the least guilty of the three persons concerned in the murder.

MARWOOD, THE EXECUTIONER,

has arrived on his way to Galway. He is escorted by nine detectives.

JOHN AND PATRICK CARROLL,

convicted of killing a farmer named Hickey, were sentenced respectively to ten and twenty years of penal servitude.

TURKEY.

AN ARMORED CARRIAGE FOR THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—The Sultan has had built for his use an armored carriage, bullet and grenade proof.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The palace is practically in a state of siege. Nobody is allowed to enter unless summoned. The Sultan's alarm is owing to sedition among the troops, who are angry at the way the palace guards are paid, while they are in rags. The reappointment of Osman Pasha, who is unpopular in the army, as Minister of War has added fuel to the flames.

FRANCE.

BRAG AND BLUSTER.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies debate on the extraordinary budget was resumed. Ribot, reporter of the Budget Committee, said the financial power of France must in no case be compromised, for the country might need it any moment for a great patriotic effort. Ribot's remarks were applauded.

ARRESTED.

Lefarque, of the *Egalite*, has been arrested in consequence of a speech at Bezenet, inciting pillage and murder.

RUSSIA.

ANTI-TERRORISTS.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—An Anti-Terrorist Association, the object of which is to oppose the projects of the Nihilists, has been formed at St. Petersburg. Branches will be established at Paris, Nice, Geneva, Zurich, London, Berlin, Konigsburg, Bucharest, and Constantinople.

IGNATIEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—It is stated that Gen. Ignatieff will reënter the Ministry of Domains.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CETEWAYO.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Advices from South Africa say Cetewayo has signed the Zulu settlement, and will return to Zululand early in January. A British resident and a military escort will accompany him to Ulandi, where he will be installed King.

MAINPOER.

DURBAN, Dec. 13.—It is stated that the Boers captured the Kaffir Chief Mainpoer.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE TO BE PROLONGED.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Cologne *Gazette* states on good authority that the Austro-German alliance, originally concluded for five years and which expires in October, 1884, will be prolonged because it has already proved of great advantage and furnishes a strong guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

EGYPT.

ARABI.

CAIRO, Dec. 13.—Arabi and other prisoners sentenced to exile are requested to be ready to start within ten days. Allowances are granted them from their property, which was confiscated. The property of their wives was not confiscated. This leniency produced a good effect on the Arabs.

SPAIN.

THE OATH OF LOYALTY.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—In regard to the Parliamentary-oath question the Government proposes to admit either an oath or affirmation, on condition of a promise of fidelity to Alfonso, the words "legitimate King of Spain" to be omitted.

ITALY.

LIBERATED.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—The Italian authorities have liberated two men, named Live and Parienzini, imprisoned at Venice for connection with the recent plot at Trieste against the life of the Emperor of Austria.

RAILWAY KINGS.

What They Have to Say Regarding the Settlement of the War in the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—It was not until evening that the railroad officers interested in the settlement found leisure to express their views on the situation. They were loath, however, to talk at great length on it. S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the St. Paul Company, said: "We have reached an agreement, and rates will be restored tomorrow. The public are not interested in the details of the contract, but I can say that it is equitable to all interests. I am greatly gratified at the termination of the war."

R. R. Cable, General Manager of the Rock Island, said laughingly: "I am very glad to be done with all the talk we have had to indulge in in the last few days. Everything is settled satisfactorily. There is no pooling of east-bound business, but the west-bound pools remain as before."

President Porter, of the Omaha, was reticent with regard to the settlement, and declined to speak about the abandonment of the territorial question just raised.

A prominent operator said: "I do not believe the roads have lost much money by the war. It is true that through rates were nominal, but the rates on local traffic were maintained. The roads devoted most of their equipment to this service, and when through shipments were offered the car facilities were less than they would have been had through rates been up to the schedule."

There were fewer persons at the Windsor Hotel this evening than were there the night before. The general feeling was one of relief and satisfaction that the war was over. Gratification was expressed that the questions which had originally seemed to present insurmountable obstacles to peace had been disposed of so successfully.

CONFESSION OF A BODY-SNATCHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The *Press* has the confession of McNamee, one of the body-snatchers. He states that Dr. William S. Forbes, Demonstrator of Anatomy, was the instigator and supporter of the nefarious plot to remove bodies from Lebanon Cemetery to Jefferson Medical College. He says: "The first hauling of bodies I did for Jefferson College was about three years ago, when Dr. Behan, who assisted Dr. Forbes, said there was a corpse at the county prison that he would like me to bring to the college. Two or three more bodies were obtained there in the same way." On the first visit to Lebanon Cemetery McNamee was accompanied by Dr. Behan. Dr. Lohman, another assistant of Dr. Forbes, was with witness two nights later when two bodies were taken from the cemetery, Levi Chew assisting to place the bodies in a wagon, and they were taken to the college. "I never thought," says McNamee, "I was breaking the law when I did this thing. Dr. Forbes taught me to believe I was doing no harm."

A LAND AND CATTLE SYNDICATE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—An association of unusual strength and significance, to be known as the "American Land and Cattle Syndicate," was organized here today. It consists of thirty members, including some of the most influential business-men of the city—bankers, land and cattle-owners, both United States Senators, and the Governor of the State. The syndicate is preparing to control large interests in the territory south and west.

PURCHASE OF A RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—R. S. Hayes, First Vice-President of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, in a circular dated yesterday, says the Iron Mountain Company has purchased the road from Forest City to Helena, Ark., and that from and after Dec. 15 it will be operated as part of the Iron Mountain Road.

WHY HE FAILED.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 13.—William S. Slater, who recently failed because of the failure of R. O. Storrs & Co., satisfactorily explained today to the Assignee that his failure was not brought about by any criminal proceeding, but because of badly-managed financial affairs.

WAR IN NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 13.—State troops are ordered in readiness in the event of a riot among the striking glassworkers at Malaga.

Ward's Cream of Chalk.

Perfectly harmless, contains no acid, preserves the teeth, sweetens the breath. Depot 22 Lake street. 25 cents.

NEW YORK.

No Armistice in the War Between the Telegraph Companies.

Meeting of People Interested in Base-Ball and Turf Matters.

Departure of Mrs. Labouchere for Her Home Across the Water.

Preparations for the Reception of Herr Most, the Noted German Socialist.

Rubber Men Will Probably Close Their Manufactories—A Japanese Prince Expected Today.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MUTUAL AND WESTERN UNION STILL WARRING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Wall street was much agitated for a time today by a report that the suits in the "telegraph war" between the Mutual Union and Western Union Companies had been settled. President John G. Moore, of the Mutual Union Company, denied that there had been any settlement made, thought of, or suggested, so far as he knew. Certainly no conference between the officers of the two companies has been held with any such object in view. Gen. Hubbard, of the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, who appear for Mr. Greaves and others in their petition to the Attorney-General for leave to bring suit in the name of the people of the State for the annulment of the charter of the Western Union Telegraph Company; also denied the report most emphatically. "I am," he said, "now preparing my papers for

THE HEARING BEFORE THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

on Friday next. In collecting the facts I have found one that seems to me of considerable significance. The Secretary of the company, in his sworn statement on file at the tax-office, swears that the amount of capital stock paid out for the cost of construction of lines, etc., in this State is but $481,891.81. Multiply this by forty more—the number of States in the Union—and the entire capital expended in construction and for plants would amount to only $16,000,000. Certainly the cost in any State would not exceed that in New York State, and so the estimate is an exceedingly liberal one. That seems to me something like inflation, when the capital stock is $80,000,000. Other figures from the same sources, or similar official sources, will prove conclusively the

ENORMOUS INFLATION OF CAPITAL STOCK,

of which we complain in our petition."

A prominent officer in the Mutual Union said today:

"This, and similar stories as to leases, etc., which are circulated for stock-jobbing purposes, seem to come from official sources. The reason is this: Jay Gould, his son George, and his "pal," Russell Sage, are Directors in this company, and they can make offers to lease, to settle suits, and various other absurd propositions to our rivals, which they know would never be approved by the Board of Directors. But they make us considerable trouble, and we cannot prevent the circulation of these reports broadcast all over the country, over the lines of our rival, and then, of course, they injure us somewhat. But on the whole they are good advertisements, and our business for the past two weeks has constantly increased, and so, perhaps, they help us financially, while hurting us more or less on the street. But such injury is really immaterial."

WESTERN UNION.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—At the meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company today a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was declared, payable Jan. 15. The report shows the net revenues for the quarter ending Dec. 31, partially estimated, to be $2,150,000, which, added to the surplus Oct. 1, gives $4,817,097. Deducting the interest on the bonded debt, sinking funds, and the dividend just declared leaves a surplus of $3,490,447. The resignation of George F. Baker as Director was received and accepted, and S. Lowber Welch, of Philadelphia, elected in his place.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The American Base-Ball Association met in annual convention today at the Grand Central Hotel. The following officers were elected: H. D. McKnight, of Pittsburg, President; J. H. Pauk, of Louisville, Vice-President; J. A. Williams, of Columbus, Secretary and Treasurer; C. von der Ahe of St. Louis, L. Simmons of Philadelphia, J. H. Pauk of Louisville, and W. Appleton of New York were elected Directors; and the following committee for making a schedule of games to be played during 1883 was also elected: H. Phillips of Columbus, J. Mutrie of New York, and W. Barnie of Baltimore. A heated discussion as to whether or not the Baltimore Club, as managed by H. C. Myers, should be asked to resign followed the elections, and resulted in the acceptance of the resignation of the Baltimore Club through Mr. Myers.

ANOTHER LIVELY DISCUSSION

arose on a motion that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a committee appointed by the National League Association. It was stated by the opponents to the measure that the league had never treated the American association with due courtesy, and had stolen away its players. The motion was lost, the club representatives from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Columbus voting against it in opposition to the club representatives from New York, Pittsburg, and Louisville. The following clubs were admitted to the American Association Alliance, which is similar to what is termed in every-day base-ball parlance "the second nine": The Shamrocks, of Cincinnati; the Brooklyns, of Brooklyn; the Quicksteps, of Wilmington; the Anthracite, of Pottsville, Pa.; the Actives, of Reading, Pa.; and the Harrisburgs, of Harrisburg, Pa. The last named four clubs are to be known as belonging to the Inter-State Association, governed by the rules of the American Base-Ball Association. The convention will meet again tomorrow morning.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TROTTING-HORSE BREEDERS.

The sixth annual business meeting of the National Association of Trotting-Horse Breeders was held today at the Everett House, H. W. T. Mali presiding. Among those present were J. V. Baker Jr., L. D. Packer, J. W. Gray, W. R. Wilson of Kentucky, James Battell of Vermont, John R. Graham of Massachusetts, John H. Wallace, H. M. Whitehead, C. A. Willis, Alexander Taylor Jr., A. F. Conley, E. G. Doolittle, and George B. Alley. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted, and the proposed new code of trotting-rules was taken up for discussion. Mr. David Bonner was opposed to Rule VI., which provided that the Executive Committee should appoint one person as judge of each race. He offered as an amendment that three judges be appointed, and the rule as amended was adopted. After considerable discussion, Rule IX, relating to

STARTERS IN HEATS,

was passed in the following form:

"SEC. 1. In races of heats, best two in three, a horse not winning one in three nor making a dead-heat shall not start for a fourth; in races of heats, best three in five, a horse not winning a heat in five nor making a dead-heat shall not start for the sixth; and whenever each of the horses making a dead-heat would have been entitled to terminate the race had he won said dead-heat, they alone shall be entitled to start again."

Rule XVIII., as prepared by the committee, provided that the age of a horse should be reckoned from the 1st of January of the year of foaling. Mr. Whitehead moved that the 1st of April be substituted for the 1st of January. In the Eastern States, he said, January was such a cold month as to cause foaling to be attended by great difficulties. The amendment was strongly opposed by several Southern breeders, and it was

FINALLY MODIFIED

so as to read March instead of April, and a clause was inserted that the rule should not go into effect until 1885, but, upon being put to the meeting, it was defeated by one vote. The rule in its original condition was then passed. Rule 19, relating to right of appeal, was passed. Any party aggrieved by a suspension or expulsion may appeal from the decision of the judges to the Executive Committee. After the new code of rules had been adopted, an election of Directors of the association took place, with the following result: For one year—H. W. T. Mali, S. F. Knapp, J. D. Willis, H. N. Smith, W. H. Wilson; for two years—J. P. Wiser, T. V. Baker Jr., G. S. Moulton, W. T. Withers, F. D. Norris, Charles Backman, B. F. Tracy, Leland Stanford, L. D. Packer, J. W. Gray.

MRS. LABOUCHERE.

HER DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Among the passengers that sailed for Europe on the steamship Servia today were "Miss Roberts and friend," as the cabin list read. They went aboard last evening, and immediately retired to their state-room, No. 114. Miss Roberts, an intelligent looking woman of 30, or thereabouts, wore sombre-hued clothing. Her friend, a rosy-cheeked English lass, with sparkling eyes and a pretty face, was attired in bright colors. Miss Roberts and her friend were accompanied to their state-room by Miss Blanche Roosevelt. The three remained secluded for two hours, and then Miss Roosevelt withdrew. The Servia sailed at 7 o'clock this morning. Before sailing it was discovered that "Miss Roberts" was Mrs. Labouchère's maid, and the friend

MRS. LABOUCHERE HERSELF.

Miss Roberts, speaking of the reasons for her mistress' sailing under this incognito, said: "It's a bad business all around. Madame is very sensitive, and she does not like to read about herself every day in connection with this Langtry escapade. Then the news was telegraphed to Europe probably in a distorted form, and Mrs. Labouchère's husband sent a peremptory order by cable for her to return at once. This made her feel very sad, although she is very much pleased at the idea of being home again."

GUARDING THE BANKS.

A CONTEMPLATED RAID BY BURGLARS CHECKMATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Inspector Byrnes ascertained today that a well-organized plan was on foot to rob one of the banks in this city. He was unable to ascertain which banking institution was to be honored by a visit from burglars, so he took measures whereby Police Captains stationed an officer at the entrance of every bank in their respective precincts. The order was obeyed to the letter, and every bank in the city was guarded throughout the night. While no public explanation would be given, one police official said that from what he had heard and seen, he had come to the conclusion that the officials at police headquarters had learned that a clique of expert bank burglars—"a mob" in police parlance—had been kept under surveillance because of information that they would plan a bank burglary. These gentry, like the average policeman, leave a trail that a blind man can trace, and they were kept in view and their plans were investigated until it appeared certain that they and their tools were ready, and that the "job" was to be consummated tonight.

HERR MOST.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE NOTORIOUS SOCIALIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Socialists of this city have arranged to give Johann Most, recently released from an English dungeon, a reception when he lands from the steamship Wisconsin, which will probably be at her dock at an early hour tomorrow. Headed by Justus H. Schwab, the First street beer-saloonkeeper, a committee of a score of German gentlemen will be early at Pier No. 38, North River, to escort Most to his lodgings here. Herr Most is regarded by Socialists as a martyr in the cause of the principles which they advocate. His expulsion from Germany because of his doctrines, the suppression of his newspaper, *Freiheit*, in England, and his imprisonment for vicious publications have made him a very great man in the estimation of the New York Socialists, and they are ready to do him all kinds of honor. The *Freiheit* is now published here. The first copy of the paper appeared last Friday. It is a small-sized weekly, which, on account of its character, may possibly gain a large circulation. Herr Most will be tendered a public reception in the Germania Assembly-Rooms on Sunday next, and will speak at a mass-meeting in the Cooper Institute on the following evening. His visit to this country is for the purpose of propagating Socialism, and he will visit Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and all the large cities, lecturing and collecting funds. He will remain in this country about three months.

A JAPANESE PRINCE.

HE IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TODAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The paternal uncle of the Emperor of Japan, Prince Arisugawa, a Japanese General and the great counselor of the Left of the Empire, is expected to arrive in this city tomorrow from Liverpool, on board the Cunard steamer Scythia. The Prince is accompanied by four high Government officials, of whom the most prominent are Messrs. T. Nishi and T. Haghesi. The Prince will be met at the Cunard wharf by Mr. Takahasi, the Japanese Consul, accompanied by his Excellency Manaori Terashima, the Japanese Minister from Washington. The Prince and his attendants will remain for one or two days at the Windsor Hotel. Tomorrow evening Gen. Grant will give a dinner to Prince Arisugawa at his residence, No. 3 East Sixty-third street.

THERE WILL BE PRESENT,

beside the Prince, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Takhira, the Minister's private secretary, and other prominent Japanese gentlemen. The Prince will go from this city to Washington, where he will be received by President Arthur, and he will leave with but little delay for San Francisco, whence he is expected to sail Dec. 28 for Yokohama, Japan. Prince Arisugawa left Japan about six months ago for Europe, and has visited Russia, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Holland, and the Netherlands. His tour throughout Europe was partly on matters of business, but his visit to this country is purely one of pleasure. The Japanese Consul says that the Prince has gone out of his way to afford himself the pleasure of visiting the United States, which sustains such amicable relations at present with the Empire of Japan.

RUBBER.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORIES SOON TO BE CLOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A meeting of the rubber boot and shoe manufacturers was held today at the Astor House to obtain an expression of opinion as to the advisability of carrying out the resolution to close their mills Dec. 23, passed at the meeting in this city Oct. 19. Leading rubber boot and shoe manufacturers from all parts of the country were present. The general expression of opinion was in favor of closing the mills as resolved. A meeting of a committee representing all branches of the trade will be held tomorrow, and Friday a general meeting of manufacturers will be held to determine finally what shall be done. Since the October meeting of the manufacturers the price of rubber in this market has fallen from $1.20 per pound to $1.02. The market is at present flat, and the tendency of prices is to fall still lower. Rubber manufacturers say that even the current prices are much too high to enable them to carry on the business at a profit, and hence the necessity for shutting down exists.

ITEMS.

A NEW THEATRE IN PROSPECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin have perfected plans for the erection of a new theatre on Third avenue, south of Thirty-first street. It is the intention to conduct it on the principle of the Grand Opera House, with first-class attractions at popular prices. The estimated expenditure is $200,000, and the structure is to be modeled after the present Comique, on Broadway. The opening date has been fixed for the first week in September next.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

Mr. Alfred Coteman and Mrs. Coteman, of Chicago, sail for Liverpool on the City of Richmond tomorrow.

VANDERBILT'S INCOME.

A well-known broker today quoted a friend of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's as saying that Mr. Vanderbilt had confided in him that he had made $20,000,000 in the stock market during the last year. A railroad man said that Vanderbilt fixes his own salary as President of the New York Central Railroad at $35,000 a year.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

Annual Meeting of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church.

The annual meeting of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church was held Tuesday evening at the church, corner of Leavitt and Adams streets, C. R. Hopkins in the chair. The meeting was opened with a prayer by the Rev. George H. Peeke, pastor of the church, after which he submitted the annual report of the Prudential Committee. He said he thought the church was never in better condition for spiritual work than at the present time, having successfully bridged over the trouble of some weeks ago, and he hoped that the congregation would do everything to carry on the work. The report was adopted. The reports of the Board of Trustees and the Treasurer, giving the financial history of the church during the past year, were read and adopted. A deficit of $671 was shown, but it is expected that this will be made up during the coming week. The Committee on Building Fund reported $400 in the treasury, and the Ladies' Aid Society reported about $450 raised during the year. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Deacons, F. G. Ensign and O. W. Norton; Trustees, A. O. Hall, William Haffner, L. D. Hammond, E. J. Wilbur, and H. Fenders; Treasurer, A. D. Ferry Jr.; Clerk, B. F. Kay; Prudential Committee, the Rev. E. N. Andrews, E. J. Wilbur, W. R. De Bowran, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Merriam, and Mrs. Dr. Sherman.

Installation of Dr. Scudder.

Despite the unpropitious state of the weather an audience of fair proportions assembled at the Plymouth Congregational Church Tuesday evening to witness the installation of the Rev. Henry M. Scudder as its pastor. In the absence of Dr. Goodwin, Prof. Hyde acted as Moderator, and introduced the speakers. Following the reading of the minutes of the council by the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, came the installation sermon by the Rev. J. L. Scudder, of Minneapolis, son of the reverend gentleman whose acceptance of the pastorate was being commemorated. At the close of the installation prayer was offered by Prof. F. W. Fisk, and the charge to the pastor delivered by the Rev. W. A. Lloyd, of Ravenswood. Following came the giving of the right hand of fellowship by the Rev. Arthur Little, and the charge to the people by the Rev. A. T. Scott, of Evanston, the concluding prayer being offered by the Rev. E. F. Williams.

Annual Meeting of Union Park Church.

The annual business meeting of the congregation of the Union Park Congregational Church was held Tuesday evening at the church on Ashland avenue, Deacon Bradley in the chair. The Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the church, opened the meeting with a prayer. The annual report of the Treasurer showed the following: Balance on hand at last annual meeting, $1,060; receipts, $28,185; expenditures, $22,919; balance on hand, $326. The report was adopted. The tenth annual report of the Board of Trustees was then read and was said to be the most encouraging report made by that body in the history of the society. The only debt of the church was a note of $33,500, the debt having been reduced $12,000 since the last annual meeting. The report gave a full history of the society's work during the last year and a full account of its finances. It was suggested that the members of the congregation be allowed to retain their pews next year at the regular assessed rental, and that unless notified otherwise the board would consider pews rerented for the year; that the usual amount of $300 be appropriated for the support of the Sunday-school; that the society assume the necessary expenses of the church missionary; that an effort be made to increase the weekly collections; and that $250 be appropriated for the services of an Assistant Treasurer. The report was accepted and the recommendations were taken up for consideration. After some discussion all of the recommendations were adopted with the report. The annual election resulted as follows: Board of Trustees, John Marder, C. H. Crossette, I. N. Camp, George Sherwood, and J. S. Hall; Treasurer, E. B. Lathrop; Clerk, T. B. Wells. H. H. Aldrich was reëlected Treasurer, but declined the honor. He was offered a vote of thanks for his faithful services during the past three years The

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

of the church was held last evening, the Rev. Dr. Noble in the chair.

A. S. Kimbell reported that the work of the Young People's Association for the year was encouraging.

Miss De Latoure reported from the Young Ladies' Missionary Society, showing that a great deal of good work had been done, and that among other things $100 had been forwarded to Masask, Turkey, to promote the cause of education in a college there. A list of officers was also submitted.

H. J. Brainard reported for the Oakley Avenue Mission, which showed that the receipts had been $416 and the expenditures $306, and that the school contained 338 scholars and twenty-nine teachers.

R. E. Jenkins, Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the church, reported the collection of $981, of which $523 had been donated for benevolent purposes. The number of scholars was 685, and the officers and teachers ninety.

Mrs. E. G. Clark, from the Ladies' Benevolent Society, reported receipts to the amount of $1,670, and that 281 garments had been made and distributed, and that no call for help had been left unattended to.

Mrs. Ada Haven, from the Ladies' Missionary Association, presented an exhaustive report, which showed, among other things, that it was maintaining a missionary at Pekin, China.

The report of the deacons was next submitted. It showed that the society had increased its membership very materially, and referred to the death of Mrs. Prof. Hyde in affectionate terms. It congratulated the church upon the work of the year, directing especial attention to the benevolences, and concluded by recommending that the number of deacons be increased from ten to twelve.

The Clerk's report showed that the collections for benevolent purposes had been $10,676, a large increase over the previous year.

Mrs. W. H. Rice reported for the Mission Band, showing that $109 had been collected, and that the enrollment was about sixty, all of whom were under 16 years of age.

All of the reports we adopted, whereupon Louis Lloyd, T. B. Wells, and Miss Mary Butler were elected as the Executive Committee of the Sunday-school.

Dr. Noble then announced the program for the monthly concerts for the year, and an adjournment was had for one week.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14—1 a. m.—Indications—For the South Atlantic States, cooler fair weather, north to west winds, and higher barometer.

For the Gulf States, generally fair weather, stationary or slight fall in temperature, light variable winds, and stationary or higher barometer.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, colder, generally fair weather, light variable winds, and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the Lake region, colder and partly cloudy weather, occasional light snow, north to west winds, and higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional light snow in northern portions, variable winds, mostly from northwest to northeast, and higher barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	36	39	N.W.	Light	.03	Clear.
Alpena	26	21	N.W.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	7	—6	N.E.	Light	.03	Clear.
Buffalo	36	25	S.W.	High	.01	L.snw.
Cairo	46	37	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Concho	64	48	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	51	47	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Chicago	24	22	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	40	34	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	31	31	W.	Brisk	*—	Cl'dy.
Davenport	25	22	W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	39	22	S.E.	Light	[illegible]	L.snw.
Denison	55	45	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	61	55	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	21	25	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Detroit	24	26	W.	Fresh	.19	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	52	43	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Dubuque	18	..	......	......	....	......
Duluth	17	8	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Erie	36	31	W.	High	.02	L.snw.
Escanaba	22	17	N.W.	Fresh	.03	Cl'dy.
Champaign	26	27	W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	16	—8	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	20	14	N.	Light	.30	H.snw
Fort Garry	—9	—12	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Smith	52	40	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Galveston	68	65	S.W.	Fresh	0	Foggy.
Grand Haven	23	25	W.	Brisk	*—	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	20	37	N.W.	Fresh	*—	L.snw.
Indianapolis	30	25	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	25	25	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Las Animas	52	33	E.	Light	0	Fair.
La Crosse	17	17	W.	Light	*—	L.snw.
Leavenworth	36	33	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Louisville	49	40	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	55	57	N.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Marquette	21	17	N.W.	Brisk	.01	Cl'dy.
Memphis	55	46	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	18	16	W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	22	26	N.W.	High	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	—5	—9	N.	Fresh	.03	Clear.
Nashville	52	39	......	Calm	0	Fair.
North Platte	52	38	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Omaha	27	28	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	35	30	W.	High	.30	L.snw.
Pittsburg	40	28	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Eads	71	66	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Port Huron	22	15	W.	Brisk	.02	Lt snw
Rochester	34	25	W.	Brisk	.01	L.snw.
San Antonio	78	57	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	28	31	W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	39	57	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	71	60	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	29	31	E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	36	51	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	11	11	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
St. Vincent	—11	..	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton	71	55	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Toledo	29	27	S.W.	Fresh	*—	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	70	61	E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Yankton	21	20	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Washakie	49	47	W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	57	..	......	......	....	......

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.826	21.1	67	W	16	08	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.940	17.1	51	W	15	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.988	23.8	57	W	12	0	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.029	22.3	74	W	10	0	Hazy.
10:18 p. m.	30.032	21.9	73	W	12	0	Cl'dy.

Maximum temperature, 38.0.
Minimum temperature, 14.9.
Mean daily barometer, 29.949.
Mean daily thermometer, 22.3.
Mean daily humidity, 65.7.

The Thermometer at Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Mani., Dec. 13.—The average degree of cold here for the week ending this evening was 17.5 degrees below zero, ranging from 3 to 29.5 degrees below during that period.

A Severe Snow-Storm at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—The most severe snow-storm of the season is raging. Over one foot of snow has fallen. The drifts are heavy and the roads are almost impassable.

STORING ELECTRICITY.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—The *Leader* tomorrow morning will contain a description of an invention by Prof. Charles F. Brush, President of the Brush Electric-Light & Power Company, of this city, for storing electricity. This invention is a success in every way, and its completion scores a triumph for its inventor over all prominent electricians of the world. The battery is simple of construction, consisting of a box containing cells, in each of which are suspended two lead plates electrically treated and immersed in acidulated water. The plates are called accumulators, on which are stored electricity. The batteries can be packed and shipped the same as merchandise, and handled without danger. The capacity of the battery depends upon the number of cells. Electricity loses none of its force from storage, and can be used for any purpose for which it is needed.

The Wakefield Rattan Company never before had such a stock of rattan furniture. 260 Wabash.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Blue Earth City, Minn., Visited by a Disastrous Conflagration—Blazes in Various Parts of the Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13.—A Blue Earth City special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: "About 2:30 this morning a blaze was discovered shooting upward from a frame building on Main street, occupied by Hyerdahle as a drug-store, and soon the whole row of frame buildings in the block were a mass of flames. The buildings were occupied by J. C. Pratt, Bricksrud & Hogan, C. Pinkham, and Hyerdahle & McGinnis. The losses are: J. C. Pratt, buildings $2,500, goods $500, no insurance; Hyerdahle, on goods $2,500, insured $500 in the Underwriters'; William McGinnis, building $400, stock, $100, no insurance; Bricksrud & Hogan, dry goods, loss unknown, insured for $4,000—$2,000 in Hartford and $2,000 in Continental; C. A. Pinkham, loss on stock and household, $500; Heffron, building, $3,000, no insurance; R. A. Foster, building, $500. The Foster building, worth about $500, was torn down to stop the progress of the flames. Mr. Beach, of the firm of Smith & Beach, was quite seriously injured while tearing down the building by a beam striking him in the back. Although badly injured, he stuck to his post manfully until the building was down. He has been bleeding from the lungs quite seriously. It is by far the largest fire in this city. Having no fire apparatus in the city, it was very fortunate there was only a slight wind, which was in a favorable direction, or the destruction would have been very serious."

WINDSOR, ONT., VISITED BY A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—The Canadian Town of Windsor, across the river from this city, was visited by a $20,000 fire at 3 o'clock this morning. It originated in a tailor-shop in the Opera-House Block, and spread throughout that and the adjoining buildings with the following result: Smith & Duck's grocery stock was damaged about $2,000; insured. Mr. Webster loses $4,000; no insurance. J. S. Edgar's shoe stock was damaged about $6,000 by water; partly insured. Miss Whitson, milliner, loses $1,000; insured. Patterson & McHugh, lawyers, lose $500; not insured. The Windsor *Record* printing-office was damaged about $2,000, insured; and there are various losses, including N. Richardson, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Land Association, the Land-League, the Brunswick & Balke billiard-table factory, Black & Cheyne, and Mrs. John Davis. The latter owned the building, which is damaged about $8,000; loss covered by insurance. Insurance was wholly in Canadian companies.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE BURNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Dec. 13.—Last Thursday night the residence of William Robatham, in the extreme southeastern part of this county, was destroyed by fire, together with nearly all its contents. A considerable amount of wheat which was stored in the upper part of the house was consumed, and also $150 in money. Mrs. Robatham and her two little children were alone, and, the weather being bitterly cold, the children were badly frozen before the mother could get to any shelter. Loss about $800; uninsured.

SEVERAL STORES AT ATOKA, TENN., DESTROYED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 13.—A fire this morning at Atoka, Tenn., twenty-six miles north of this city, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, burned the stores of J. E. Blaydes, J. C. Walker, and Ticer & McLaughlin. Loss about $12,000; insurance small. The fire originated in J. C. Walker's dry-goods store.

A RESIDENCE BURNED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—Last night the house of Singleton James, on a plantation near Stockbridge, burned to the ground. Thomas Knight and two children were burned to death. Knight was lying drunk in the house when the fire occurred.

A HOTEL IN ST. LOUIS BURNED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—The hotel at the Union Stock-Yards, in the northern part of the city, burned tonight. Loss not yet ascertained.

A $30,000 BLAZE AT HAMPTON ROADS, VA.

HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Dec. 13.—The grocery of H. L. Schmelz and four adjoining buildings were burned this morning. Loss, $30,000.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

A Traveling Salesman Arrested on His Return from a Trip.

When the Chicago & Alton train from Springfield arrived at the Canal street depot last night one of the passengers, a well-dressed, middle-aged gentleman, was met by Constable John Major, who said to him: "I have a State warrant for you, sir!" The gentleman addressed was somewhat startled, naturally, but on the whole accepted the situation coolly. He expressed a desire to visit his wife and family, who live on Curtis street, but Major could not accommodate him, and it was not long before the prisoner occupied a cell in the County Jail. The prisoner's name is George H. Price, and the warrant on which he was arrested charges him with the larceny of $400 from the firm of Hiram Sibley & Co., wholesale dealers in seeds at Nos. 200 to 206 Randolph street. The warrant was sworn out yesterday afternoon before Justice Brown by Mr. Munson, general manager of the firm's business. Price entered the employ of Sibley & Co. last July as a traveling salesman and collector. He was sent out with a team to solicit orders from farmers throughout the State, and has made but two trips to Chicago since he took the road. About two weeks ago, as is alleged, there was discovered a discrepancy in his accounts, and another salesman of the same house, a trusted employé, was sent out to cover Price's tracks, and investigate further. The result was the swearing out of the warrant. In the meantime Mr. Price had been ordered to return to Chicago in company with the other salesman, and the two arrived from Springfield last night and found Constable Major awaiting them. Price's team had been shipped on ahead. The prisoner declares that he will be able to make his accounts good, and that the alleged shortage is not as high as $400, while the firm, on the other hand, assert that it is higher. Before Price was taken to jail he and Major went down to Justice Brown's house, where his Honor set the case for a hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon and fixed the bond at $1,000.

COLLEGE TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—This afternoon the expelled junior class of the Ohio Wesleyan College, of Delaware, O., backed down before the demands of the faculty to modify the tone of the condolence resolutions sent to the Adelbertians in trouble, and were taken back into the fold.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13.—It is reported that the students who visited the firemen's ball in a riotous condition will be expelled. The four arrested were fined $5 and costs, or $13 each.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—The Junior Class of the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, O., sent resolutions of sympathy with the Juniors of Adelbert College, Cleveland. The President asked the class to modify the resolutions, but the class failed to comply. The faculty had a meeting, but their action is not known outside.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—The Adelbert College war is about over. The seniors, sophomores, and freshmen apologized and went to recitations this morning. The juniors also bent the knee, but their offense was deeper and the bending was not low enough. They will probably make further amends. The public freely criticise the faculty for arrogance, and the students say that they have only apologized to gain a clean record and then leave the college. The institution's fair fame will be badly smirched in any event, and it will be a long time before the loss is repaired.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Arrived, the P. Caland from Rotterdam.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13.—Arrived, the Arizona, from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The steamship Salier, before reported aground, floated this morning.

HAMBURG, Dec. 13.—Arrived, the Cellert, from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Arrived, the Furnessia, from Glasgow.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The British Queen, from Philadelphia, and the Dorau, from New York, have arrived out. The Nora and Hants County sailed for Galveston.

A MISSING STEAM-BARK.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The steam-bark Mendoza, from Bath, Me., for New York, is thought to be lost. The Mendoza carried as passengers the Captain's wife and child, Frank Packard, of the firm of Goss, Sawyer & Packard, his wife and daughter, and Frank Reynolds, Superintendent of Construction of the Goss Marine Iron-Works.

Visitors are cordially invited to inspect the large stock of novelties at Colby's, No. 217 State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In all forms of fever the patient needs easily-digested, strengthening nourishment, and generally cool, slightly acid drinks. All these qualities are combined in Arend's Kumyss, the most grateful and nutritious relish for an invalid ever made. Arend's drug-store, Madison street, corner Fifth avenue.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

Nothing under the sun is half so brilliant as gold or silverware polished with Electro-Silicon. Druggists.

Lundborg's New Perfume, Edenia.



TIMELY INDUCEMENTS.

WE HAVE DECIDED NOW IN THE MIDST OF THE HOLIDAY RUSH TO SACRIFICE A LARGE NUMBER OF HEAVY SUITS AND OVERCOATS. SOME STYLES HAVE BEEN MARKED DOWN 33 PER CENT. OTHERS REDUCED 25 PER CENT. OTHERS 10 TO 15 PER CENT. IT'S NOT THE FAULT OF THE GOODS, BUT RATHER BECAUSE WE ARE SOMEWHAT OVERSTOCKED AND DETERMINED TO MOVE THEM WHILE THEY ARE MOST WANTED. YOU CAN SEE WHAT CONCESSIONS WE ARE NOW MAKING BY COMPARING THE ORIGINAL WITH THE NEW PLAIN FIGURE MARKS ON EACH LOT. ONE DESIRABLE STYLE OF $15 SUITS WE ARE CLOSING OUT AT $10. A CHOICE LINE OF $14 SUITS REDUCED TO $12. SOME ELEGANT $30 SUITS MARKED DOWN TO $18. ONE LOT OF BEAUTIFUL $30 SUITS REDUCED TO $25, AND SO THEY GO.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

YOU KNOW, WE ALWAYS OFFER AT BED-ROCK PRICES; YET MANY CHOICE LINES OF SUITS AND OVERCOATS WE HAVE JUST CUT FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. REMEMBER, THE HONEST AND USEFUL HOLIDAY BARGAINS CAN BE FOUND AT

F. M. ATWOOD'S,

SUCCESSOR TO

A. J. NUTTING & CO.

104 & 106 Madison-st.,

Puzzle Clothier, Artistic Tailor, and Gents' Furnisher.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

'Sealskin Cloaks'

The Best Only.

We have

Revised Prices!

Of our entire line of

Sealskin

Sacques

AND

Dolmans!

Securing to purchasers

Unusual Advantages

This Month!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

For the Holidays we call attention to our new ART ROOM, filled with graphic specimens of fine Bronze, Bisque Porcelain, Pottery, and a rare collection of Wares, complete, from our Bargain Tables to medium and elaborate articles from celebrated Potteries of the world. Please call and examine.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

83 & 85 State-st.,

Chicago.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

BOUND IN CLOTH,

FOR

S. S. PRESENTS,

HALF PRICE,

At Publishers' Closing-Out Sale,

BANK BUILDING,

State and Washington-sts.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82.—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, [illegible] My age is 78 years. Previous [illegible] the Truss for months. [illegible] great difficulty in retaining the rupture. THOMAS CHANNEL, 38 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, [illegible] State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Second Day's Proceedings of the National Association's Convention.

A Plea for the Construction of the Maryland-Delaware Ship Canal.

The Meat Resources of Nebraska—An Able Paper by Mr. J. T. Allen.

Mr. Joseph Medill Speaks on the Report of the Tariff Commission.

An Interesting Paper on Ensilage and Its Preparation.

Reports of Committees on Transportation, Forestry, and Other Subjects.

Preliminary Proceedings of the Morning Session.

The second day's proceedings of the American Agricultural Association began at 9:30. The session was held in the Appellate Court room, President N. T. Sprague in the chair. Among the delegates who had arrived since the last meeting were the following:

Illinois—Bruno Gansel, Eugene Sautters, I. D. Holmes, E. W. Perry, Thomas A. Galt, John Budlong, G. J. M. Porter.
New York—F. L. Jones, Charles D. Chase.
Michigan—Samuel Johnson, W. J. Beal, Samuel M. Fuller, S. W. Buchanan.
Ohio—E. G. Fay, Thomas Beer.
Nebraska—Emil McIntyre, E. N. Merrell, C. D. Miller.
Wisconsin—E. D. Holton.
Minnesota—Prof. Porter.

Judge Kinney reported from the Committee on Assignments for papers to be presented reported subjects and essayists as follows:

1. Death of Messrs Willard and Remington—John Buddlong of Illinois, Samuel Wills of Michigan, Edward McIntyre of Nebraska.
2. Transportation—Leavitt Burnham of Nebraska, J. M. Allen of Illinois, J. B. Grinnell of Iowa.
3. Adulteration of Foods—Mr. Slayton of New Hampshire, John Gould of Ohio, Mr. Chapman of Illinois.
4. On the Journal and Review—Christian Hartman of Nebraska, Ezra Whitman of Maryland, John Wilcox of Illinois.
5. Forestry—Ex-Gov. Furnas of Nebraska, Gen. W. W. Burnes, Maryland, P. Baker, Kansas.
6. On Exhibitions—To standing Committee on Exhibitions.

The report was accepted.

MARYLAND-DELAWARE SHIP CANAL.

Ezra T. Whitman, of Baltimore, read a paper upon "The Maryland-Delaware Ship Canal." He claimed that Baltimore was nearer foreign ports than any other seaboard city. The producers of the West would be benefited by the proposed canal. Mr. Whitman had made a calculation showing the possibility of an immense saving in transportation. The canal would also be of great benefit to the country at large. For military purposes and postal accommodations the Government had expended vast amounts, and the essayist insisted that this canal scheme should not be ignored. He offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States, in obedience to, and out of respect for, public sentiment, representing a large and important section of the country, has made an appropriation for making surveys to determine the practicability of a free ship-canal across the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula; and

WHEREAS, The engineers making the said surveys have reported it to be entirely feasible to construct such a work at a saving in distance of 200 miles to ships starting from Chesapeake ports; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by this body, "The American Agricultural Association," That it believes the construction of the proposed canal to be of the highest importance to the commerce of the country, and consider it the duty of Congress to pass a bill providing for its speedy completion.

After discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

"THE MEAT RESOURCES OF NEBRASKA"

was the subject of the next paper, read by Mr. J. T. Allen of Nebraska. That State, he said, had grown 80,000,000 bushels of corn this year, much of which had been fed to cattle sent to Chicago and eastward. This year 90,000 steers had been sent East, and there were now 300,000 head of cattle grazing on the Buffalo grass of Western Nebraska. One great cause of the growth of Western Nebraska was the luxuriance of its grasses. In the Platte Valley the grass grows six feet high, becoming smaller as one proceeded westward. If the grass crop of this section should fail for a single year famine would stare the people in the face. These grasses produced a better quality of butter than in sections where the land was highly manured. There was a demand in Nebraska for skilled farming. Nature has done wonders for that State, and we had simply to enter in and possess it. There was complaint that meat was dear this year. It grew out of the increased consumption. Prices would be maintained until the land was more generally utilized in the raising of cattle. The fact that a steer could be grown to weigh 1,200 pounds for $6, and be put on the Chicago market at a total cost of $11, had nothing to do with the price. The demand regulated the price. One county in Nebraska had 90,000 sheep, and pork-raisers were greatly encouraged. The essayist declared that the farmers of Nebraska were highly prosperous, the only grumblers being the demagogs and shiftless ones. The great National interest, dairying, thrives remarkably in the Platte Valley. The money invested in creameries yields a marked profit, and the butter shipped to the East this year brought within half a cent of the best New York butter. Tame grasses were also being largely cultivated, the bluegrass leading. The native grass was, however, better for hay, and 2,000,000 tons could be cut in the Platte Valley. Nebraska had a great future.

The President called Mr. Mitchell, of New York, to the chair, and the paper just read was discussed at considerable length.

Mr. Allen was questioned by several members. He said the buffalo grass did not thrive in a wet climate.

THE REPORT OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The Hon. John B. Grinnell, of Iowa, then introduced Mr. Joseph Medill, who, he said, was heterodox on the subject of the tariff.

Mr. Medill spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The responsibility for my appearance before you this morning rests entirely on my friend Mr. Grinnell. He called to see me a day or two ago, and invited me to come over here and talk before this representative body of agriculturists on the tariff. I respectfully declined, and supposed that was the end of the invitation. To my surprise, in the next issue of the morning papers I discovered that my name was put down for a speech on the subject of the Tariff Commissioners' report. I immediately posted over here yesterday and called out my agricultural friend, and as politely as possible insisted that he must correct the "mistake," as I didn't want to appear before this body to occupy any portion of its time about the tariff or any other subject, and requested him to withdraw the announcement. He complied with my request, as I observed this morning, by having it announced in the papers that I was to make a speech here at 11 o'clock on the tariff. [Laughter.] Well, I had nothing else to do than to comply. The tariff is too large a subject to discuss in any one talk, or a dozen speeches for that matter. It is the largest of all American political and economical questions, and no man can discuss more than a phase or two of it at one hearing. My talk, I warn you, will be rather of a discursive character than a close fact and figure argument—touching a little here and there on the great subject of protection, so-called—of plucking the farmers, as I call it.

As you were warned by my Iowa friend, Mr. Grinnell, that I was a little heterodox on protection, I might as well confess to the indictment. Like Mr. Grinnell, I was brought up on high tariff in early life,

IN THE SCHOOL OF HENRY CLAY,

and believed his teachings that a high tax on consumers benefited farmers. I believed this delusion up to the high standard of protection laid down by the Pennsylvania Democracy, who demand a good deal higher tariff than Henry Clay ever advocated. In the course of years, by further reflection, reading, and observation, I found myself changing in opinion as to the benefits of a system of high taxes levied upon imports as a good thing for the American people, and especially farmers. I began to doubt it, and I suspect that my old fellow-labor in the high-tariff school, Mr. Grinnell, is also "weakening" a little himself in the same direction. [Laughter.] He is a practical farmer, as you gentlemen are, and as I was in younger life. I spent a good many years acquiring the trade of agriculture. I say, gentlemen, "acquiring the trade," because I claim that there is no mechanical occupation of which I have any knowledge that requires a longer time or more experience to learn well and understand correctly than agriculture. The man who has not been brought up to the trade of a farmer, but who has spent his young life in a city and then goes on a farm expecting that he can make a success of it, will discover when too late that he has fearfully deceived himself. My observation and judgment is that not one city-bred man in a hundred, however intelligent, who transfers himself and family to a farm will make it pay. I care not how much capital he may start in with, he will sooner or later get through with it. He will make fearful mistakes for years.

Farmers' sons flock into the cities by thousands every year and succeed in one thing or another. They acquire trades, or get into stores, shops, or railroad or law offices, doctors' offices, printing offices (as I did), and get along moderately well. It is infinitely easier for a farmer's boy to come to a city and get along than for a townsman's son to go into the country and make a good farmer. The current is all from the country into the town, like water running down hill and not the other way.

My purpose in making these observations at this stage of my remarks is to combat one of the most ancient persistent protectionist errors and grossest delusions imposed on the farmers in the

WHOLE CATALOG OF PROTECTION FRAUDS.

I was told from my earliest boyhood, and I still hear it constantly repeated—see it in the papers and read it in the protection speeches—that unless the farmers of the United States continue to permit a high protective tariff to be levied on them for the benefit of the manufacturers of the towns the latter will close up their shops en masse and quit working at mechanism, will abandon the cities, overflow the country, take possession of the land, double the quantity of agricultural products, break down prices, destroy the home market, and ruin your business, because they would not work at smaller wages in unprotected factories.

I think you have heard that sort of threat a good many hundred times, and even some of it within the last twenty-four hours in this hall. You are gravely told that nothing keeps millions of city people from pouring out upon the farmers except a high protective tariff which enables them to charge you 50 or 80 per cent extra for their wares. It is all delusion, a fraud, a humbug. There is not steam, horse, or moral power, or any other power, police power not excepted, that could coax or drive the mechanics and laborers of the cities to live and work at farming. The city people who were not raised on farms could not be induced to give up the pleasures of city life, with the daily papers, the operas, concerts, theatres, shows, parades, clubs, soirées, dances, festivals, drinking-places, the gambling hells—in short, the fascinating sights and scenes of city life and exchange them all for the quasi-solitude and hard labor which the successful farmer must endure. It is all nonsense to affirm that city people will ever go out in the country and toil on farms as you have worked for any consideration. No, sir. It is the least thing you have to fear. It is the smallest and farthest off of all your apprehensions and dangers. Whether you have a high tariff or a low tariff, a revenue tariff or no tariff, makes no sort of difference in regard to the danger of the population of the cities invading the rural districts and competing with you in raising crops.

THE LABORERS OF THE CITIES

have neither the capital, knowledge, nor desire to work farms and quit the enjoyments of city life. You can hardly get a townman now to help you cut your harvest by paying double wages and feeding him on the best food your farms produce. Pay no more attention to this fraudulent threat, but look to your own interests and study how the tariff affects you. The townpeople will take care of themselves. Don't lie awake at night making yourselves miserable on their account, if they are not pap-fed at your expense on high tariff.

In regard to the report of the Tariff Commission, it was in some respects a surprise to me. It is a better report than I had anticipated from a body that was believed to have been selected specially with reference "how not to do it"—a commission that was supposed to have been chosen for the purpose of maintaining all the monstrosities of the present tariff and adding new ones, if that were found possible. How much the recent election may have had to do with changing their original intentions it is not for me to say. At all events, they have made a fairly good report—a commencement in the right direction of tariff reform.

They claim that on their entire schedules they have made a reduction of duties of 20 per cent on the present rates. That is to say, they propose to take off *one-fifth* of the present high duties. They also claim that they have simplified the mode of imposing and collecting the duties, and have thrown out the compound duties; but I notice in the woolen schedules the manufacturers had influence enough to retain the present abominations, and no relief is to be given to the 55,000,000 of people who wear and buy woolen goods. The tax is still to be ad valorem—specific and so much a pound of cloth or blanket! These infernal taxes nearly double the cost of every person's clothing, and they are all to be retained at the instance of Pennsylvania and New England capitalists in the woolen business.

They say also in their report that a large free list is of the highest importance. Every reflecting, unprejudiced man will agree with them; but having made that concession to common sense, they have wretchedly fallen short in making additions to the free list. One of the most needed of all tariff reforms is a liberal and extended free list of raw materials of manufacture. Every enlightened protectionist admits that, and yet I find that, with the exception of spices of different kinds, wood pulp, and hulled barley, they have added nothing to the present free list of importation. Such important raw materials as the following: Asphaltum, Portland cement, soda-ash, and bleaching powders that enter into so many manufactures, kaolin—clays of all kinds, coal, salt, lumber, copper, and iron ore, regulus of copper, flax and tow, seeds of all kinds, coarse wool for mixing with American fine wools, and many other articles in a crude state should by all means have been placed on the free list. Not one of them has been added to it. These I call grave and serious defects in the report.

I NOW WISH TO SPEAK OF ANOTHER DELUSION

as bad as the one I have discussed, that all the city population will empty themselves upon the country and go to farming unless they are pampered and protected by a high tariff. It is taught in protective journals that it helps farmers and planters to be obliged to pay 40 to 100 per cent more for their goods than the world's commercial prices. The protected goods made in this country may be valued at wholesale at $1,600,000,000, and the imported competing goods may be valued at $400,000,000 roughly; I am speaking now in round numbers. Now, the duty on the protected goods is 40 to 100 per cent, with tariff on boxing, drayage, and commission added. They will average about 50 per cent. Now, I estimate that the farmers of the United States of all classes buy and consume certainly one-third of all the manufactures of the United States as well as of the imports. The farmers number nearly one-half the entire American population, and it is a fair estimate to say that they consume one-third of all the merchandise of the cities. If that be so, the farmers alone are paying on protected goods out of their crops between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 a year too much—more than they would have to pay if there were no protective tariff. How does that tremendous tax benefit agriculture?

The farmers sell their products on free-trade principles throughout the world, without protection. The tariff put down to their credit is straw, chaff—it is worthless to you; because wherever you raise a surplus of any product and seek a foreign market for it the price at which you sell that surplus determines the entire price you receive for the whole crop. The farmers buy goods at high protected prices and sell food at free-trade prices. Is that fair trade?

But I am met at this point by the reply, If you take the bars down, if you remove the protection, foreigners will pour their goods into this country by hundreds of millions of dollars and destroy all of the American manufacturers, and the American artisans will no longer be able to furnish the farmers a home market. And hence it is to the vital interest of the farmers to pay these two or three hundred millions a year of plunder for the sake of keeping these foreign goods out and retaining your home market.

Gentlemen, I was raised on that delusion, and believed it for a length of time, but I finally noticed that a protected man did not eat or drink any more than a non-protected man. I saw, in looking about the cities and towns, that not more than one-third of the people belonged to the protected classes; that two-thirds of the people of the cities and towns have no more protection for their industries than you have for your cotton or corn. A little further reflection showed me that if this artificial protection—that is, the power given by Congress of levying 50 per cent on farmers' products—were removed that, instead of all the manufacturers going to wreck and ruin and shutting up their factories, and their furnaces, and their mills, they would simply manufacture cheaper, and continue to supply you as before; that, instead of charging $3 a day they would work for $2; or $2 a day, they would work for $1.50; instead of wanting to make 20 or 30 per cent a year clear profit they would be willing to take 10 or 15. Think you the steel mills of the United States without 100 per cent protection could not live if that was reduced one-half? or that the woolen and cotton factories with 40 to 80 per cent would shut up if they could not continue to get that much protection? What would they do were it reduced? There are a million of men, boys, girls, and women engaged in protected manufactures, and there are a good many thousand men engaged in furnishing them employment. What would they do if protection was lowered? "Oh, go to farming," they say. No truth in that. They would just keep right along as you do. They would go on producing and selling their stuff at the best price they could get, as you do, and as they did from 1846 to 1861, when the duties were only one-quarter to one-half as high as they are now. But it is said they would be beggared; that it would make pauper labor—a ruined and discouraged people. Not a bit of it! That is another protection delusion. The present system of protection backtaxes and waterlogs every other manufacturer. The whole system is mutual plunder one of another and all of each. Suppose I have a protection of 50 per cent. I levy that much extra for my goods on my neighbors. But my neighbors also have a protection of 40 to 100 per cent, and they levy back on me, and when we come to balance books at the end of the year we find that by our reciprocal robberies none have benefited by the protection. What we have gained with one hand we have lost with the other. Protection is a delusion and a false system. Freedom of exchange, like truth, leads to solid results.

IN A COUNTRY LIKE OURS,

where money is abundant and for loan by hundreds and thousands of millions, where money is going begging at 3 or 4 per cent on good securities, where there is as much surplus wealth as in any nation in the world except England, and very nearly as much as England, where men cannot find investment for their capital, it is not necessary to our "infant industries" any longer to live on spoon victuals. They have been coddled on them long enough. They are "stalwarts" now, and if they can't stand let them sit down and go into some other business.

The Tariff Committee say in their report that they have found the wages paid to American mechanics of all grades to average about 50 per cent higher than the relative wages paid to English mechanics of all grades. I think that is about a fair statement. It corresponded with my own observation last summer when in England, and I took occasion to make a great many inquiries as to how the laboring classes lived and what compensation they received for their work. It is just about true that for every $3 the American city workman receives the English workman gets $2 under their free-trade system of England. In some of their trades there is less difference and in some there is more. In the cotton, silk, and woolen factories there is probably not over 25 per cent difference in wages. In iron there is fully 40 and maybe 50 or more. But, taking it all together, it is about as the commission state—50 per cent. The Commissioners very strangely stop midway in that statement. They didn't finish the story. You have all noticed in life that a half truth is often a full-blooded falsehood in its effects on the human mind. The impression that a man would get from reading the statement of the commission is that the American mechanic is 50 per cent better off than his English competitor. That was the impression intended, perhaps, to be left upon the public mind by the Commissioners; but, gentlemen, the other half of the truth is needed as its complement—it is this: That the Englishman's $2 of wages go as far in supporting his family as the American's $3. It is a question of the purchasing power of wages. One gets $3 and another gets $2. Which gets the most? He that can buy the most with his money. I found this to be the fact in England: An Englishman can clothe his family for about one-half of what it costs the American mechanic. I found that house rent was less than half what is paid in American cities and towns. And fuel is somewhat cheaper. I found that groceries were considerably cheaper, and that in the whole range of household expenditures, except for food, it was largely cheaper in England than here. Now, I may surprise you when I tell you that a penny in England will buy a larger loaf of bread in London than a penny will in Chicago. The reason is: in this dear country of artificial prices our middlemen charge twice as much profit as they do in England. The people sell there at the stores and groceries and shops on a margin of profit of or not more than one-half of what is charged in this country. They have a system of coöperative stores which has broken down high prices in the retail trade. The retail dealers have to be satisfied with a penny profit on a pound of tea, where they charge 25 cents here. They must accept a cent a pound profit on sugar, where they want three here, and so on. I was surprised to find that in the articles of beef, pork, mutton, canned meat that retail prices were higher in Chicago than in London last summer. I found that butter and cheese and eggs and poultry sold as cheap in London as in Chicago at retail—not at wholesale—not the price the farmers get; but the price we have to pay. The result is that the English mechanics as a whole, notwithstanding the enormous pressure of population on that little island, live about as well, dress as well, are housed generally better, eat and drink as well, and enjoy life as well on their relative $2 a day as our artisans do in this country on their $3 a day. What wages a laborer receives for his work is, after all, a question of the purchasing power of his money rather than of the number of dollars.

Now I make the application that if the American tariff were cut down—I do not say totally abolished, I have never advocated that—but cut down to a fair revenue standard, down to about where it was in 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861—to 15 or 20 per cent ad valorem, to that point which would still prevent throwing what is called "slaughtered" goods on our market—the effect would be, as it was from 1846 to 1861, to cheapen the cost of living in the United States one-quarter at least. It would lower rent, and fuel, and groceries, and medicines, and tools, and travel, and transportation, and to that extent it would enhance the value of a man's wages about in the same degree that the number of dollars paid were lessened. Our mechanics, to their own surprise, would find that under a low tariff judiciously levied, not exceeding 15 or 20 per cent, with a great free list of raw material of manufacture, they would prosper better than they do now on their coddled artificial system of high protection.

THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES

furnish one-third or more of the entire market for American manufacturers. They furnish all the market they can. They buy all the stuff from the cities that they have the money to pay for—all that their surplus crops sell for; but their money has reduced purchasing power. They have to buy high protected priced goods with money realized from low-priced agricultural products, sold at free trade rates throughout the world. Now, gentlemen, if our mechanics worked on a low tariff basis and made cheap goods to reciprocate with your cheap agricultural products, you would be able to buy much larger quantities of their mechanism. You could purchase at least a quarter, probably a third, more mechanical products, more lumber, wagons, buggies, harness, plows, harrows, reapers, clothing, carpets, better dresses for wives, daughters, sons, and yourselves. Of the thousand things that you purchase in the cities you would be able to purchase more of them. This would give the city people a larger market to supply. I estimate that the high tariff tax we have today deprives from 300,000 to 400,000 workmen in the United States of employment which the farmers would furnish to them if they sold their goods at fairly reciprocal prices which the farmer could justly pay for them. They are cutting their own throats by their excessive high tariff protected charges for their goods, and filling the country with tramps whenever there is a little flurry in the financial market. Now, gentlemen, I approach another point, which in my mind is as important as anything I may say. In 1873 this country was swept over by a fiscal storm called a panic. It went like one of those cyclones over the prairies that tear down cities and farm-houses, destroying life and wrecking property. That commercial prostration lasted six long bitter years—1874, '75, '76, '77, and '78. The only trades or vocations in the cities that really prospered were those of the Sheriff and the bankrupt courts. Our most energetic business men were sold out—went through bankruptcy. Everything was dead or prostrate. You could hardly give away real estate. It was said there were a half a million of tramps in the United States begging for bread. And yet all that time the country was "protected" by a high tariff. Why did that panic last six or seven years? Why did this country take so long to recover and recuperate and get on her feet? Here is a country with the greatest natural resources upon the world, with the most intelligent, the most active, the most sharp-witted, and the most inventive people on the face of the globe. Gentlemen, I will tell you what I believe to be the reason. When the panic struck us we were largely in debt to foreign nations. We had borrowed during the War and after the War a great deal of money; we had sold railroad stocks and National bonds in Europe, and had heavy interest to pay on them; the balance of trade was running heavily against us. Our gold and silver, as fast as they were extracted from the mountains, were sent abroad to pay our debts. But still the debts were not liquidated. They weighed heavily upon us. We continued prostrate until we were able to pay our foreign debts and to restore our credit, and if we had not been able to pay our foreign debts to this day we would still be under the effect of that panic as badly as we were at any period of it.

Now, what lifted us up? For three successive years Europe was afflicted with famine, bad, short crops, frosts, and storms, and rains. They were short by hundreds of millions' worth of agricultural products sufficient to feed their people during those three years. By a strange or happy chance in this country our farmers were blessed with three successive magnificent crops, and supplied the destitution of Europe out of their tremendous surpluses. We sold hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of grain, and got high prices, and paid off those immense European debts, filled up the channels of trade with money, kept our gold and silver at home, imported foreign gold, restored our credit, resumed specie payment, gave employment to the tramps and the idle men, set all our domestic industries at work, and prosperity returned to smile upon us. Now, that is what lifted us out.

WHAT WERE THE AMERICAN MECHANICS DOING

during all these six or seven years of hard times? I come now to the gist of the question. How much were the loom, and the anvil, and the mill doing to roll back the balance of trade against this country and assist the farmers in restoring the balance of trade to this country? You will be amazed, gentlemen, such of you as have not looked at the facts, when I tell you that during those six years the farmers of this country were furnishing two-thirds to three-fourths of the exports of the United States. Petroleum was sending out one-fifth, and our high-protected industries, all of them, a beggarly one-fifth of our foreign exports. Last year the farmers furnished 80 per cent of our total exports, and the protected industries about 12 per cent! I tell you that unless our manufacturers reinforce the agriculturists of this country and send abroad their fair share of surpluses over the earth, as you send abroad your surpluses all over this world, there never will be security for our financial and commercial condition. We will always be liable to sudden panics; you may be on the eve of one now. The balance of trade is nearly turning against us. In 1881 we only claimed that we sold $25,000,000 more than we bought. This year it may be $50,000,000 the other way. Already there are symptoms of the drain commencing. I tell you, gentlemen, that when gold and silver begin to go, and we commence "spouting" our credit in Europe for foreign goods, and the farmers are not able to furnish enough to pay for all the goods this country imports, a panic is right at your door. If you want to have prosperity permanent the plow, and hoe, and reaper must be helped by the loom, and the anvil, and the forge to furnish goods for exportation. The coddled industries must get down from their high tariff to the same level you are on, where they can sell their fabrics in the markets of the world in competition with England or any other nation. And when our mechanics can sell their surpluses abroad, as well as our farmers, then we will always be able to pay for our foreign purchases. Then the balance of trade need never run against us. If it is a little one year it will be corrected the next year.

There has been a great deal of talk for half a dozen years past about the loss of American shipping, the destruction of our ocean exportation trade, the disappearance of the American flag from the seas, and the remark that all our exports go from our ports to foreign ports in foreign bottoms. They always will, under our high-tariff, artificially-dear system. You cannot have a prosperous commercial marine and a high tariff at the same time. When you load your ships with artificially dear goods, and carry those goods to foreign markets, they cannot be sold except at a loss, and that is the trouble. You fill up American ships and send them to China, or South America, or the West Indies, or to the Mediterranean, and they cannot sell a dollar's worth except of a few specific non-protected articles. Every cargo of protected goods will be sold at a heavy loss, and the manufacturers who send such goods will soon be bankrupt. Hence we must either surrender the carrying trade in American ships or the protective system which renders our goods too dear to sell abroad.

When in England last summer I was astonished in traveling over that island from Manchester to Plymouth in not meeting one Englishman who was in favor of a reduction of the present American tariff. Formerly they were all anxious to have our tariff reduced. It was alleged that they sent gold over here to bribe Congress to reduce our tariff. I was charged with getting some of that British gold myself for saying that the tariff ought to be reduced. But I found in every town I visited, and every man with whom I talked, in newspaper offices, in the cars, in the hotels, in the shops, at social parties, the Englishmen made one universal reply to my inquiry, to this effect: "We care nothing about your tariff; we don't want it reduced; we regard it more as a protection to us than to you. Your high tariff and dear manufactures keep you out of all the other ports of the world, and we have a monopoly of them; but if you make a tariff like ours your goods would be cheap, you would invade us, and compete with us in every port for the sale of your fabrics. We could not put any more of our goods into your country than we do now, and you would put our goods out of a hundred ports where we now have the absolute control." That is what they said to me. "We have been over in your country in the last few years," said some of them, "looking at your natural resources. We find

YOU HAVE CHEAPER RAW MATERIAL

than we can possibly get in this country; you grow it yourself. You do not have to import it. You have more ore, a monopoly of cotton, abundance of wool, and leather, and wood, and lumber, you have cheaper coal and vastly more of it than we, you have cheaper food—and a superfluity of it. You are a country of overwhelming natural resources; but you have artificially hedged yourselves out of the markets of the world, and we hope you will continue to do it." I said to some of them, "Suppose we should get our eyes open—even puppies get their eyes open [applause], and reform the tariff, what would you do about it?" They replied, "Then we would have only one thing to do—transfer our capital and manufactories and our artisans to your country and become Americans and do business under the Stars and Stripes." [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I have now talked over this subject so far as I had intended, with possibly one remark farther, and I must apologize for occupying so much of your time. [Cries of "Go on."] That is the moral aspect of this question. Our present oppressive, onerous, disgraceful, short-sighted, overreaching, ignoramus high tariff [laughter] has a demoralizing influence. It is an immoral tariff. By its excess it leads to fraud of all kind, false custom-house invoices, perjuries, bribery and corruption of officials, and wholesale adulterations of goods. You cannot buy a pure article, either imported or domestic, susceptible of adulteration that is not shoddy or adulterated on account of the enormous duties thereon. I say, then, it is an immoral tariff, tempting men to every species of evasion in the payment of duties and in the quality of goods. You do not even get honest goods for the high price that you pay for them. You get bad shoddy goods and pay two prices. The lowering of the tariff down to the proper level will abolish most of that temptation to fraud and rascality. That is a view of the tariff-reform question that should not be left out of sight. We have too many temptations in this country now, for Congress to add to their number. I regard it as a crime on the part of Congress to throw such temptations on importers and dealers and to cause the bribery of the revenue officials in the great port of New York where most of those frauds are committed.

But the tariff will continue substantially as it is, until the farmers and planters of the United States demand its reform.

The special protected classes of the cities who think they make money by abnormal protective taxes on you have the ear of Congress while you are asleep, or inert, or careless; and as long as the 25,000,000 of farmers of the United States pay no attention to this subject or are deluded with the idea that it is to their interest to pay a price and a half for their goods the coddled classes will maintain these exhorbitant and oppressive burdens upon you, and this country will continue passing through short-lived, spasmodic "booms" followed by deplorable panics as long as the farmers are left to furnish alone the surpluses to pay for all the imported goods for both city and country, purchased abroad. One hand of industry cannot alone maintain the National balance of trade. The manufacturer must help the farmer to furnish goods for export, and to do this our artificial system of protection must be abandoned, and freedom of production and exchange substituted. But nothing essential will be done to reform this abominable tariff until the farmers rise in their strength and say to Congress: "This has gone far enough; we want a new deal. We want to be placed on a footing of equality with the rest of the community. We want these robber burdens removed; we have stood them long enough." When the farmers talk in this way to their Congressmen, relief will be given; the iniquities of the tariff will be cut out, and then our country will enter upon permanent prosperity, and good times will come to stay. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Medill's address the following resolution was offered by President Sprague and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Agricultural Association be and are hereby tendered to Mr. Joseph Medill for the valuable information contained in his address and the very lucid manner in which he discussed the subject of tariff reform.

John Budlong, of Illinois, said he had been greatly interested in the address given by Mr. Medill. The question presented was a great one, and farmers should make a stand on it. He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association commend to American agriculturists the thorough study of H. C. Carey's "Social Science" as the best means of disseminating a better knowledge of political economy.

President Sprague seconded the resolution and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Stevens, of Iowa, asked Mr. Medill a question relating to wool. Mr. Medill said he had not seen the wool schedule.

Mr. Stevens said there was great injustice in it, and wool-growers and farmers should protest against it.

Mr. Grinnell said he was glad he had persuaded Mr. Medill to talk to the convention. He read from THE TRIBUNE statistics touching woolen and cotton goods, and held that prices of calicoes and woolens here were reasonable.

Mr. Woods, of Indiana, asked why capital should be protected and labor should be left to take care of itself. When the panic of '73 came it was just as Mr. Medill said,

THE PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS KICKED THEIR MEN OUT TO STARVE.

Who went to work and maintained American credit abroad and made resumption possible? It was the American farmer in his field and the American farmer's wife in the dairy. [Applause.] Protection promised the American farmer a home market and it had failed. The Americans are bound to feed the world, and a lower tariff means general and permanent prosperity. The farmers are the men today who are competing with the pauper labor of Europe, with the African negro, and the seven-cents-a-day Hindoo.

Mr. Sayles, of Ohio, said the theory of free trade was a beautiful one, but he did not think it could be practically carried out. He thought the tariff should be reduced somewhat, but he wanted protection for the American laborer.

The convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

M. H. Levinger, J. H. Keozie, W. W. Dexter, W. B. Ingersoll, A. H. Bailey, and T. H. Smith of Illinois were registered at the afternoon session. E. Clark, G. C. Baker, and Thomas Corwin of Iowa, Charles G. Chase of New York, George Briggs of Vermont, and John J. Gosper of Arizona were among the late arrivals.

The Secretary read letters of regret from J. B. Brown of New York, Maj. J. A. Forman of Indian Territory, W. R. Miller of Arkansas, C. C. Waite of Ohio, Senator Windom of Minnesota, Sidney Root of Georgia, Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, and Roscoe Conkling of New York.

The President introduced Mr. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska. Mr. Morton addressed the association on the tariff question. All tariff taxes not absolutely needed ought to be abolished. [Applause.] A tax should not be imposed on the many for the benefit of the few. Such a course was an outrage on the sovereignty of the people. It was not the intent of the Government in its origin to give protection to one class at the expense of the other. The men of the West should not be obliged to buy of Pennsylvania. Talk about the pauper labor of Europe! It was nonsense. The only pauper labor in this country was that of the manufacturer who demanded protection under the law. Talk about the pauper labor of Europe! Do you find it among those who are crowding into Castle Garden? Men who clamored for protection did not do so with the idea of making their articles cheaper, "or, granting that they do, let them tell me why they desire protection."

Mr. Stevens, of Iowa, said the practice of free trade was not economical. The wool clip in 1860 was 60,000,000 pounds; this year it will be over 300,000,000 pounds. The consumer never got cheaper wool than at present. The question of tariff should not go into politics for it was an economical question.

Mr. Hinton, of Wisconsin, said he was a protectionist and he did not think this question was confined to Pennsylvania. He proved for an Englishman to be a most patriotic American, and gave figures and recited poetry in support of his arguments.

Judge Kinney thought too much of the valuable time of the convention was being devoted to this question, and that though it should be discussed for weeks it was unlikely that a single mind would be converted by the argument. In conclusion, the speaker arrayed himself on the side of those who opposed the Government taxing 25,000,000 farmers for the benefit of a few manufacturers.

Mr. Slayton, of New Hampshire, thought time was fast settling the question, although people throughout the States were as divided on the question as the gentlemen of the convention.

Mr. Morton admitted that the theory had come from the Professors and the colleges and the cloisters of the country, as some of the speakers had claimed, and he challenged any member of the convention to name any great movement that did not emanate from the same source.

Mr. Hinton named Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday-schools.

The speaker said all rules had their exceptions, and Robert Raikes was perhaps an exception. He then made the point that when Chicago was destroyed by fire in 1871 an edict was issued which sent to the resurrected city all building material free; if free building material was a good thing for burned Chicago it would be an equally good thing for the vast territory of the West burned over by fires every fall to have at least free lumber and free iron. [Applause.]

Further discussion of the topic having been summarily stopped by the Chairman, the subject of "Ensilage," which was on the program for discussion during the afternoon, next came up, and the President read a short letter upon the subject, of which the following is an abstract:

"'ENSILAGE' MEANS THE PRESERVATION

of green fodder in pits. The system was introduced first in France by M. Groffart about five years ago, and his work on the subject has been translated and published in this country by a gentleman who has labored zealously to introduce the system into this country. About the time that Groffart made his discoveries Mr. Clark Mills of New Jersey discovered the same system, and has since been recognized as the discoverer in this country. The system has been largely introduced in the Eastern States and in New York and New Jersey, and always with the most satisfactory results, so much so that it has been stated by competent authority that it would be the means of recreating the producing powers of the Eastern States. It was the most interesting subject in agriculture today. There were no patents or secrets about it; all might take advantage of its benefits. The convention could not possibly take up a more interesting subject. The system had already been introduced in the West, and a few of the most enterprising farmers who adopted it were Joseph Cruise and W. W. Dexter, and C. J. Oatman and Homer Cook, of Illinois.

Mr. J. T. Allen, of Nebraska, told the story of a Platte Valley farmer who utilized an old unoccupied cellar by filling it with green cornstalks and converted it into ensilage. He noticed an immediate improvement in the quantity and quality of the milk of his cows, and all the stock on his farm ate it with avidity.

Mr. Budlong, of Rockford, called upon President Sprague to address the convention upon the subject. The gentleman consented, and related some of his early farming experiences. When he read a copy of Groffart's work on ensilage he could not bring himself to believe all that was stated therein. He then made a tour of various portions of the country, visiting silos wherever found, and met with such gratifying results that he returned to his home determined to build a silo upon at least one of his farms. In order that the first attempt might in no wise be a failure, he built a silo of more elaborate detail and greater cost than was really necessary. The structure of this silo was described. All that was necessary in building a silo was to perfectly guard against water, frost, and air. The speaker next described how he grew his corn for ensilage—twenty-five kernels to the foot, and in rows three feet apart—and how he stored it away in the silo. His stock was as anxious to get this ensilage as a spoiled child is to get a coveted toy. He always fed meal with ensilage, for the reason that he believed that stock should not be confined entirely to one class of food. Sometimes he placed the meal in the middle of the ensilage, and the cattle invariably ate all around the meal and down below it, eating it last. His father thought he was doing well when he was able to keep one cow over winter on one acre of land; the son, with less ability every way than the father, was able to keep no less than seven head of cattle upon a single acre of land, and it was no more than any of his hearers could do if they tried. He argued that hay should be converted into ensilage; that four-fifths of its nutriment was wasted in the drying process. Ensilage made it possible for the farmer to place it before his stock at all times of the year in as nearly its natural condition as it was possible to get it.

Several delegates present had questions to ask concerning the details of the method adopted by Mr. Sprague, and he was kept busy answering questions. In the course of these responses he stated that in his portion of the country (Vermont) about $20 was the cost of keeping a cow over winter. With the ensilage process he had kept cows for between $6 and $7 each. The cattle with this green food required much less water than usual.

A gentleman from Missouri asked how ensilage agreed with horses. The President said he had hoped that that question would have been passed; he had heard of people who had lost their horses by feeding it. Another member answered very emphatically that it was safe to feed it to horses.

The Transportation Question.

As the convention was about to adjourn for the afternoon, reports of committees were called for, and these reports, with one exception, were laid on the table, subject to be called up for discussion or passage at any future time.

The Committee on Transportation reported as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of transportation beg leave to submit the following report: We believe the people of the United States have a common interest in this important subject, but we do not believe that interest justifies the creation or maintenance of undue antagonisms against railways or similar corporate organizations. We believe them indispensible in the highest degree, and entitled to protection not incompatible with private rights; but while thus entitled to protection we believe they should be subject to the restraints of wholesome laws to prevent extortion and abuse.

Your committee ask leave to present for your consideration the proposition that water transportation, wherever and whenever practicable, is the cheapest method of moving heavy freight, and that water competition, when possible, is one of the most practicable methods of regulating charges upon railways, and submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we favor improvements of waterways by the General Government, whenever practicable, considering costs and results.

Resolved, That the General Government is the power most competent to control this question, and that it cannot better expend its surplus revenue than in honestly and legitimately improving such waterways as the commerce of the country may demand.

Resolved, That the farmers of this country have a special interest in this transportation by reason of the great extent of our country and the large amounts of bulky freights they have to transport.

Resolved, That the Mississippi, Missouri, and other Western rivers should continue to receive such aid from the General Government as their commercial advantages may require, and that such improvements should be made in water channels by canals and lakes to the Atlantic as the commerce of this section may demand.

Resolved, That cheaper transportation wherever practicable is one of the great wants of our country to give it prosperity and success.

OTHER REPORTS.

The Committee on Forestry reported that the subject was one of such magnitude and importance as to forbid a full and detailed report, and expressed the belief that all that could practically be said or done by the convention was the presentation of resolutions calling out discussion, and then placing the matter before the National Legislature. Incorporated in the resolutions presented were recommendations to the General and State Governments to take the initiative in clothing watersheds and the heads of large water-courses near the mountains with useful forest trees, and hold out inducements to landowners to plant trees over springs and streams and upon otherwise untillable lands, thus preserving and attracting moisture and protecting their property from drouths, hurricanes, and fires; and to every citizen to spread before the people the information of the benefits which tree-culture will bring them, and the evil results attending the total destruction of our forests. Forestry farms or stations should be established by the United States Government at different points in order to scatter information as to the different varieties of trees to be profitably grown in different localities and at various altitudes, and in order to educate a class of young men in the knowledge of forestry.

The Committee on Memorials reported appropriate resolutions concerning the deaths of Samuel Remington, of Ilion, N. Y., and Prof. X. A. Willard, members of the association. The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

Evening Session.

At the evening session Dr. Wolf Hope, of Scotland, read a paper on "Exhaustion of the Soil and Its Effects upon Fertilizers." In this country, he said, where Nature had laid up vast stores of human and animal food, the process of exhaustion was naturally protracted, and it might be in many cases far distant, but no one would be bold enough to deny that the present system of cropping must ultimately result in the complete exhaustion of the soil, where the land was cropped successively without being manured artificially or otherwise. As phosphates enter much more largely into the constituents of plants than either ammonia or potash, this ingredient was likely to be first exhausted. Experiments had proved that while very finely divided phosphates might be applied advantageously upon crops for a year, or it might be two, their effect was soon lost unless applied in the dissolved state. A large saving could often be effected in the application of artificial manures by previously ascertaining the analysis of the soil and by applying the manures for the different crops with a strict regard to the condition of the soil and crop. The use of fertilizers would largely improve the position of the American farmer; he was sure it would have a very beneficial effect. It was no extraordinary thing for some of the Scotch farmers to expend £6 and £7 per acre for artificial manures for land from which a potato crop had to be taken, and these farmers were generally paying from £3 10s to £5 per acre annually for their land, and they were among the most stable and money-making agriculturists.

In reply to questions Dr. Hope stated that the Scotch farmers made money because they raised very large quantities of wheat, oats, potatoes, etc., to the acre.

WHAT AGRICULTURISTS OWE TO POSTERITY.

The Hon. John B. Grinnell, of Iowa, followed with a paper entitled "What Agriculturists Owe to Posterity." They should leave their children, he said, a legacy of improved farms, horses, cattle, trees, fruits, flowers, a higher education, a library which would stimulate their boys and cause them to make the laws; a policy of development; a cultivated repose, trust in their avocations; and clothing made from home wool. Then they would be full of aspiration to make this country good and beautiful.

Mr. Real read a paper prepared by Mr. Brown, of New York, on "Ensilage and Silos." He said there could be raised on one acre enough for one cow, and, as it grew richer, three or four, with some to spare for hogs and chickens. A concrete silo was the most durable and desirable, if the farmer knew where he wanted it. Such a silo was safe from fire, leakage, and sweating. It need not be air-tight. Pressure made it tight enough. He liked a wooden silo to start with, but the sides must be firm. He then went on to prove that ensilage could be as well preserved on top of the ground as beneath it, and demonstrated that every farmer could use it, showing that it was not necessary to have expensive silos—that they could be constructed cheaply, and the fodder preserved as cheaply as any other sort of food. The milk and butter of cows fed on ensilage was much better than the product of others. It was the greatest discovery of the nineteenth century. When ensilage was as well understood as hay-making, it was probable that many economies and improvements would be learned and practiced, and the crops of maize would undoubtedly be enormously increased beyond the most extravagant claims that had ever been made. A farmer might have

ENSILAGE WITHOUT ANY MACHINERY,

and with less labor than hay-making, and in receptacles costing no more than the cheapest barns and requiring much less room; always ready, anticipating army-worms and all maladies that loved to attack the ripening grain; safe in the pit or cellar when dark tornadoes whirled homes and houses to destruction.

Mr. Smith, of Iowa, detailed his experience with ensilage, which was very gratifying, though, being a small farmer, he had many difficulties to contend with. He used a wooden silo, though it was objectionable on account of the ease with which rats forced their way through it. His cows ignored hay when there was ensilage in the trough, and he had found it excellent food for horses.

Judge Beer offered the following, which was referred to the committee:

Resolved, That we protest against the recommendation of the Tariff Commission to reduce the duty on wool with no corresponding reduction on manufactured goods.

Mr. Stephens, of Ohio, said the farmers wanted Congress to understand that they would not, without protest, be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the manufacturers or any other class.

The program today embraces papers on Forestry on the Plains, Under Draining, Crop Culture, Sheep Husbandry, and the report of the Committee on Exposition.

THE SOUTH PARKS.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—Receipts and Expenditures During the Past Year.

The Board of South Park Commissioners held their annual meeting, at which was submitted their annual report for 1882. From this report is culled the following. The report made a year ago showed the bonded debt of the Commissioners to be as follows: 7 per cents, due 1891, $261,000; 6 per cents, due 1899, $450,000; 5 per cents, due 1900, $54,000. Total, $765,000. This indebtedness now is: 7 per cents, $232,000; 6 per cents, $425,000; 5 per cents, $51,000. Total, $708,000. Total decrease for the year, $57,000.

Three years ago, as shown in their report, the total bonded indebtedness of the Commissioners was $1,343,000. This was increased soon thereafter to $1,453,000. The total of reduction within three years has been, therefore, $745,000.

A new trial having been granted in the Cook Circuit Court in the proceeding to condemn the school lot and improvements in Washington Park on the ground that the verdict ($28,510) was excessive, a verdict of $29,440 was rendered upon the second trial; and the court feeling constrained to overrule the Commissioners' motion for a third trial, the cause has been taken to the State Supreme Court on writ of error, a supersedeas being granted, and will be heard in March. It is confidently believed that the amount of the verdict is so palpably in excess of the fair value of this small parcel, less than an acre, that the judgment will be reversed upon that ground alone, if no other existed, as in fact there does.

The Commissioners consider that substantial progress has been made towards the conclusion of the protracted controversy over the Kerr-Phillips land, and are using every effort to that end.

With the exception of a lot of no great value in Garfield boulevard, and five acres in Gage Park, corner of Western avenue and Garfield boulevard, the title to which was never perfected, these are the only parcels of land remaining for which payment is to be made. The Commissioners have carefully husbanded, and will continue to husband, the moneys proceeding from the special assessment originally made for the purchase of the park lands and boulevards. They are not confounded with the lands available for improvement and maintenance except as it has been found desirable to loan them, to their augmentation, to the fund for the improvement of Michigan avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

THE ASSESSMENT FOR THESE IMPROVEMENTS

was divided into four annual installments bearing 6 per cent per annum, and the Commissioners have preferred to make a loan of a portion of the land fund for the improvement of these streets rather than by borrowing in the market to leave it idle in the treasury against the time, now soon at hand it is hoped, when it will be needed. The resources of the land account are believed to be ample to cover whatever may be ascertained to be the indebtedness of the Commissioners for the land not yet acquired, and in the opinion of the Commissioners another assessment for the payment of the land indebtedness will never be necessary. These resources are as follows: Cash to credit of land fund, $235,111; due from Michigan avenue and Thirty-fifth street funds, $135,600; tax-deeds, principal, penalties, etc., $190,302; cash investments in Phillips' tract, $115,958; pending tax cases appealed, $8,430. Total, $685,403.

It has not been the policy of the Commissioners to press the payment of the delinquent taxes represented by these deeds and certificates. They bear a penalty of 1 per cent a month, which is a profitable investment of the money until it shall be needed. It is also a benefit to the delinquent, since the statutory penalties which may be exacted by the tax purchaser are 100 per cent per annum. But if the necessity shall soon arise, as is hoped, through a termination of the land litigation for realizing the unconverted resources of the Commissioners they will be obliged to press for payment or to sell their claims to the highest bidder.

MICHIGAN AVENUE.

During the season the boulevard was completed to Thirty-fifth street, and from Lake Park place south to the street named, a distance of more than two and a half miles presents unique uniformity of flagging, tree-planting, grass-plats, gas-lamps, and roadway, all of the best quality and construction. Coupled with the character of the abutting house improvements, the boulevard throughout its length will bear comparison with any residence street of which we have account. As necessity arises for the repairing of the roadway broken granit will be used instead of gravel. Notwithstanding the exclusion of traffic teams the use made of the roadway, one of the few arteries of the South Division, is enormous, ranging daily from 5,000 vehicles in the worst of weather to 10,000 upon pleasant driving days. As an easy highway to the parks it is answering fully the expectations formed of it, and that its improvement and the care taken of it are appreciated is shown in the desire of many property-owners to have the improvement extended, through the agency of the Commissioners, south from Thirty-fifth street to Garfield boulevard, a further distance of three miles. The addition of city streets was not contemplated in the original park charter. Such additions have been accepted without any stipulation for additional revenue, the maximum of which is $300,000 per annum, more than $100,000 of which is expended on account of the interest and sinking-fund, leaving less than $200,000 with which to develop the improvement and to continue the increasing cost of maintenance of a

SYSTEM OF PARKS AND BOULEVARDS

which extends from the canal on Western avenue to Lake Michigan, and from the heart of the city to Sixty-seventh street. The care of Michigan avenue and Thirty-fifth street, which includes sprinkling, cleaning, tree-watering, grass-cutting, and policing, entails a large annual outlay, which will be increased when repairs are needed. The money thus used would have been employed in the improvement of the original parks and boulevards had not this addition been made to the responsibilities of the Park Commissioners. They do not make this statement as an argument for legislative authority to increase the amount of the tax levy, for they believe that with their present resources, taxed as they are for the maintenance of Michigan avenue, the improvement of the parks and boulevards may go forward with measurable rapidity, but it is presented as a reason why the Commissioners shall not upon their present revenue assume additional burdens, especially as a continuous highway to the park is now open, or will be when Michigan avenue is improved, as designed, from Park place to Jackson street.

The Commissioners profoundly regret that work upon this part of the boulevard has not commenced. It is greatly needed, for the roadway is in a wretched condition. The Commissioners have done everything in their power to induce the city to make the necessary appropriation for the cost of the improvement on the Lake Park front of the street and have failed. The desirability and the necessity of the improvement is admitted. It is seen that without the improved roadway the means of connection between the West and North Divisions of the city are not what they should be, and that the great utility of the boulevard improvement, south from Park place, is not enjoyed to its utmost because of the failure to carry it to Jackson street. But the plea of poverty is made, and nothing is done. The authority of the Park Commissioners is restricted.

THEY CANNOT LEGALLY EMPLOY ANY FUNDS

for the improvement of the street that do not come from a special assessment levied upon the abutting property, and until the proceeds of such an assessment are forthcoming they are powerless. It was suggested during the year by some of the residents of the street that, unjust as it would be that they should assume a burden with which they could not be charged, they would bear the cost of the whole improvement, taking their chances of payment by the city of its proportion. This could be done only by unanimous consent. There was a decided objection to this course and it was not pursued. The Commissioners will again lay the matter before the Common Council and urge favorable action in the Appropriation bill for next year.

In Jackson Park the lake shore has been substantially protected at the Fifty-ninth street inlet, the piers at which have been strengthened and the docks extended. Brush piers along the entire lake shore of this park have been repaired and readjusted, but are not doing the service which was expected. The Commissioners will be confronted by the problem of erecting a permanent breakwater, which, while substantial and sufficient to prevent the encroachment of the lake, shall not be so unsightly as to mar the only actual advantage which the park system had, the lake view.

The most striking landscape improvement of the year is the work done at the south end of the West (Washington) Park. As this work grows, and it is now so near completion that a few months of active labor next year will finish its outline, the beauty of the original design of this park, the same now followed, is demonstrated. The leading feature of the north end is an extensive meadow, but the south end presents a diversified surface, material for the elevations of which is supplied from the excavations for twenty acres of water. The main driveway through this portion of the park has been constructed, the plantations have been made largely, and will be completed in the spring, when the new raw ground, the light soil of which has been stiffened with clay, and during the winter will be covered with manure from the Stock-Yards, supplied gratuitously to the Commissioners, will be seeded to grass.

THE DREXEL FOUNTAIN.

It is the pleasant duty of the Commissioners to acknowledge the munificence of the Messrs. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who in gracious recognition of the fact that Drexel boulevard was named after their father have provided and placed, entirely at their cost, at the head of this boulevard, a bronze fountain of beautiful design and excellent workmanship. It is massive and elegant, and, in Chicago, altogether unique. It will be an object of enduring interest and pleasure, and the Commissioners can never be so certain of meeting the wishes of the people of the park district and those of the whole city, as when they express a hearty sense of the generous action of these donors.

The report of M. W. White, General Superintendent, shows the nature and extent of the improvements for the year.

The statement of receipts and expenditures shows the following: Cash on hand Dec. 1, 1881, $223,749; park tax warrant 1881 and previous years, $342,463; South Park special assessment and accrued interest, $128,495, which together with the land account, the Michigan avenue, the Thirty-fifth street, legal expense, and other account swell the receipts to a total of $885,723. The expenditures were: Land, bond, and special assessment accounts, $117,133; parks and boulevards, $173,571; Michigan avenue, $182,640; and all other accounts combined, $118,150; leaving cash on hand Dec. 1, 1882, $294,230.

The regulations concerning Michigan avenue were amended by the passage of the following provision:

Provided, however, that at any time before the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each day delivery wagons having wheels with tires not less than three and one-half inches in width, and drawn by but one horse, shall be allowed to proceed on and along said boulevard, but at no other time nor under any other conditions.

The contract for the fountain at Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard was awarded to Agnew & Cox, whose bid for the stonework, etc., was $2,550.

The board then adjourned.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Meeting of the Ontario Legislature—Business Failures—Other Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Dec. 12.—A difficulty which has been anticipated has occurred in the Medical College here. One of the professors in the course of his lectures gave utterance to a natural fact. It appears to have been received as an insult by the ladies, and they rose and left the room. The professor, whose character is above reproach, felt grieved at the proceeding. Another professor seems also to have incurred the ladies' displeasure, and they will not attend his lectures. The professor declares that everything said to the students in the lectures should be known by them in the interest of science, no utterance being for any other purpose. The male students met and unanimously carried a series of resolutions expressing their sympathy with the Professors, and urging the faculty of the college against the females. The ladies have absented themselves from a number of lectures. The faculty are deliberating upon the question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 12.—MacDonald's tobacco factory, the most extensive in this neighborhood, has been seized by the municipality of Hochelaga for disputed taxes amounting to $4,700.

ST. ANNS-LOCKS, Que., Dec. 12.—The deadhouse at the parish church was entered last night by robbers. The coffins of an old man, an old woman, and a young girl were broken open and the bodies stripped of their clothing, and dragged across the road and laid behind a fence, and subsequently taken away in a sleigh.

HALIFAX, Dec. 12.—The brigantine Rebecca Neilly ran ashore about twelve miles from this port. Thomas Wallace, a seaman, undertook to swim ashore with a line that all the crew might be saved. He was dashed against the rocks and drowned. Another seaman was successful in reaching shore with a line, and the remainder of the crew were saved. The men suffered terribly during the cold and stormy night.

The storm at Canso last night was very severe. Many vessels dragged their anchors and some went ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 13.—The session of the local Legislature was opened this afternoon with the usual pomp and ceremony. The House was crowded, a large number of ladies being present. His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, in his address congratulated the members on the prosperity which during the present year the province had enjoyed, arising in part from the abundant harvest. The lumber trade has been in a satisfactory condition during the year, and the year's receipts from timber and from Crown lands sales would probably exceed $1,000,000. Regret was expressed that the Federal authorities continued to dispute the title of the province to its northerly and westerly portions. The decision of the Supreme Court was referred to, and new legislation was recommended. In the evening a distinguished company were entertained to dinner at the Government House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—Hope & Co., iron-mongers, who recently failed here, have finally settled with their creditors for 32½ cents on the dollar cash. The seizure cases will be fought out in court.

W. J. Pope & Co., lumber merchants, of Charlemagne, Que., had a meeting of their creditors here today and made a voluntary assignment. Liabilities, $94,000. The Exchange Bank is the largest creditor, the amount due being $50,000, fully secured on timber limits. They are offering 50 cents on the dollar.

Excitement was created in court here today by a charge being brought against Mr. Lighthall, a Notary of this city, by Mr. Carter, Q. C., acting for a client, of falsifying a record of a case in court in which Lighthall was plaintiff by falsely placing a letter or copy of one in the record for the Judge which had not been given in evidence. Mr. Carter applied to have the documents impounded, in order that criminal proceedings may be taken.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE, Que., Dec. 13.—A man named John Craig, of Lakefield, this county, has surrendered himself to the Sheriff, voluntarily accusing himself of having inadvertently shot and killed Willie John Armstrong, aged 12, also of Lakefield. For some time past Craig courted a young lady. The latter, after having been faithful to him for a time, fell in love with another young man, who in return showed her every possible attention. Craig, to take revenge, yesterday met the unfaithful girl, drew his revolver from his pocket, and fired at her. The shot missed its mark, but struck Armstrong, who happened to be near by, in the chest, killing him almost instantly.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 13.—The prisoners engaged in the recent attempt to escape from the penitentiary are to be flogged Tuesday next, receiving fifty lashes each.

THE HEBREW CHARITY BALL.

The grand charity ball will take place this evening at Battery D armory on Michigan avenue, near Monroe street, and promises to be the grandest social affair Chicago has ever witnessed. A reporter paid a visit to the hall last evening, where a multitude of men were still busy completing the extensive arrangements, and he was delighted with the brilliant and lovely sight presented to his inquisitive gaze. The immense hall is most beautifully festooned and draped. Evergreens adorn the walls, and here and there grotesque and picturesque scenes are interspersed with charming effect. A grotto with a beautiful fountain, a rustic bridge and park scene, a scene from "Romany Rye," a view of the Crib, and many other scenic effects enhance the beauty of the hall, all resplendent with the brilliant illumination of a multitude of electric lights. A tastily-decorated rustic passage-way leads into the adjoining cavalry hall, which is fitted up to serve for banqueting purposes. Seven long tables, each to seat fifty couples, fill the hall, and a fine repast is guaranteed by the caterer. The programs are exquisite and a marvel of beauty and taste. The musical program, consisting of thirteen dances and fourteen promenades, to be rendered by seventy-five of the best talent selected from Milwaukee and Chicago musicians, if well performed will be in itself a feature of the entertainment that will delight and recompense those whom Terpsichore cannot enchant. In short, nothing to assure absolute success has been left undone by the committees who have the management of the ball in their care, and, if for naught else, they certainly for their unswerving energy and unceasing labor in this great work of charity deserve recognition by the patronage of all generous and liberal-hearted people. The Committee on Arrangements have perfected carriage arrangements which are novel and will prove a great convenience to those attending the ball.

These are the carriage regulations, which must be strictly observed: All carriages coming must approach the hall by way of Adams street, take the east side of Michigan avenue, and drive north to the ball. Do not order carriages to return. Those wishing to return home in carriages must use those provided by the Arrangement Committee for that purpose. Carriage tickets must be purchased in the hall before leaving, as none will be allowed the use of the carriages without such tickets. A sufficient number of carriages will always be in readiness. On leaving the hall take the first carriage in line. The carriage prices will be posted at the entrance to the hall, and will be much lower than the ordinary rates.

THE COURTS.

Trial of Offenders Against the Criminal Code of the United States.

Two Saloonkeepers Assessed $250 for Selling Liquor to a Confirmed Drunkard.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

Federal Criminal Trials—The Notorious James Lock Hospital Raided—The Thomaelen Case.

The principal case heard yesterday by Judge Blodgett was that of C. S. McLeod, alias Dr. J. R. James, proprietor of the so-called James Lock Hospital. Since Smith Whittier, the former proprietor of the place, has been convicted McLeod has run it, but he denied his connection, and for a long time it was impossible to get any evidence against him. Finally, however, a decoy letter caught him, he was indicted for sending obscene letters through the mails, and yesterday he made no defense, but allowed a case to be proved up against him. He, however, showed that he had previously borne a good character, had served in the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry in the War, and subsequently graduated at a regular medical college. He was very anxious not to go to the penitentiary, and Gen. Leake proposed to him that if he would surrender his objectionable stock of books and the electrotype plates and promise to take his advertisement out of the *Times* a recommendation would be made to the Judge to let him off with a fine of $500 and costs. McLeod at first said he could not raise the money, but Gen. Leake declined to accede to any other terms on account of the notorious character of the so-called hospital, and finally McLeod succumbed. An officer accompanied him to his office on Washington street, where a large quantity of books, pamphlets, and electrotype plates were seized and taken to the Marshal's office to be destroyed. McLeod then paid the $500 and costs and was discharged. Great credit is due Gen. Leake for his persistence and success in breaking up this place—the most notorious establishment of its kind in the city.

Ernest A. Thomaelen, the defaulting clerk in the Internal Revenue Collector's office, made no defense when his case was called, and a verdict of guilty was rendered against him. He stole about $4,000 in cash and stamps in 1880 and absconded, and for a long time nothing was heard of him until he was arrested in New York. Sentence was deferred until sentence-day.

Thomas W. Chandler and Richard C. Welch were tried for selling liquor without a Government license, and fined $25 and costs.

Agostino Bonelli, for a similar offense, was fined a like amount.

William H. Larkin was tried for voting illegally in the First Ward, and the case given to the jury with leave to seal their verdict.

The case of James Drury and John Prange, indicted for passing a $5 counterfeit note, was then taken up, but only partly heard and continued to today.

Today will be heard the cases of Malcolm Mohat, a deserter from a merchant vessel, A. P. Simmons, Christopher J. Babbage, and Jesse Walker, unlicensed liquor dealers, and James E. Patton, charged with sending an obscene postal-card through the mails.

Recent Decisions.

Following are the notes of the more important decisions recently rendered in the State and Federal courts:

PARTNERSHIP.

Alexander & Co. shipped, between June, 1870, and March, 1871, over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 2,028 car-loads of cattle, and under the contract with the company they were entitled to certain drawbacks in the monthly settlement of their accounts. The firm was dissolved before 1874, its indebtedness liquidated, and the interests of the partners duly adjusted. In 1882 the executor of one of the partners brought a suit against the railway company to compel it to account for drawbacks which had been concealed by it in the monthly accounts, or which by misrepresentation in those accounts had been denied by it, and as the surviving partner and the conservator of the other partner, who had become a lunatic, refused to join him in the suit, he made them defendants therein. In this case, Kirby vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, it was objected by the railway company: 1. That as the right of action was in the surviving partners the suit would be dismissed, and that, as the case had not been brought within six years, it was barred by the statute of limitations of New York. The other defendants also objected that they would not be required to answer the suit, as it was barred against them by the statute of limitations. Judge Wallace, in deciding these objections to the suit, said: "The partners cannot be required to defend, A money judgment is sought here, and that is barred in New York in six years; but the railway company, being a foreign corporation, cannot have the benefit of the statute of limitations of the State. Assuming that the right of action rested in the surviving partners originally, the complainant cannot be deprived, by their incapacity or refusal to act, of his right to recover his part of any sum which may be found due; for, having a material interest in the controversy, his right is a substantial one, which a court of equity will enforce."

CUSTOMS—COPIES OF WORKS OF ART.

An action to recover the excess of legal duties exacted upon the importation of a number of pieces of statuary, Viti vs. Fulton, Collector, was brought in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. By the Revised Statutes, Sec. 2,504, Schedule M, "professional productions of a statuary or sculptor" are dutiable at 10 per cent, ad valorem. On the trial it was conceded that the importations were original works, except two statues of boys which had been executed from antique models. The former, therefore, were without doubt liable for the low duty only. But as to the copies it was contended that only the artist who conceived the ideal of the corporealized image is entitled to the benefit of the duty, and, therefore, that the statuary or sculptor who has modeled the work which he and others have finished alone is within the category of the section. Judge McKennan, in deciding in favor of the importer, said: "The statute clearly embraces all the artistic work of a statuary or sculptor who pursues the employment of his class as a profession. We cannot construe its words otherwise without wrenching them from their generally accepted signification. The statues of the boys copied from antique models were the product of the labor and skill of professional sculptors, and hence were their 'professional productions' within the purview of the law, and are subject to the low rate of duty."

ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

An action was brought to foreclose the lien of a judgment recovered in an attachment suit against the property of a corporation, and to set aside as fraudulent and void as to the creditors two deeds of assignment of its property, which on their face purported to be assignments for the benefit of creditors. In this case, De Wolf vs. the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, decided by the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, it appeared, 1 that the property of the corporation by these deeds of assignment was pledged as well for the payment of the debts of A. & W. Sprague and the debts of Amasa Sprague and William Sprague; 2, that the business of the corporation was to be continued by the Assignee at the risk of the creditors; 3, that the Assignee was not to be held liable for the expenses or losses of his management. Judge Hovey, in deciding in favor of the plaintiff, said: "The corporation being hopelessly insolvent had no right, legal or moral, to pledge its property for the payment or the security of the debts of the Spragues, or any other debts than its own. This was sufficient to give a fraudulent character to the deed, and render it a security to which it was not reasonable to expect a creditor willing to take his fair share of the proceeds of the property would assent. As to the Assignee continuing the business, no debtor has a right thus to postpone or put in peril the right of his creditors without their consent, and a conveyance which attempts so to do, or which is executed for the purpose of depriving creditors of their right to enforce their just claims against the property of their debtor by placing it beyond their reach or control for an unlimited, indefinit, or uncertain period, is in conscience as well as in law fraudulent. There are cases which have sustained provisions for the continuance of the business by the Assignee, but it will be found upon an examination of them that the assignments in most of them have so provided for the benefit of the creditors, using that means to produce the best returns to them. Where this course is taken to serve the debtor himself, it is clearly fraudulent and void as to his creditors. The exemption of the Trustee from any liability for losses arising from the running of the mills and print-works by him, or by the assignor with his permission, even if the losses should be occasioned by his own gross neglect or misconduct, is fraudulent as to the creditors. It might result in the loss or destruction of a good portion of the trust property."

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.

A bill in equity was filed by a single creditor to set aside a deed made by his debtor to his wife as being fraudulent as to creditors. In this case, Filley vs. King, decided by the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut in favor of the creditor, the defendant set up as defenses to the suit: (1) that as the debtor had made an insolvent assignment under the State laws, the right to avoid the deed was in his Assignee alone; that as the plaintiff had filed his claim in the insolvency proceedings, and received his dividend therein, he had lost all right to attack the deed himself alone; (3) that all of the debtor's interest in the land conveyed to his wife had passed to his assignee by the deed of insolvency. Judge Pardee, in the opinion, said: "It appears by the evidence that the trustee made no effort to set aside the deed, though he be offered to do so if the creditors desired, but no creditor requested him to act. The failure of the trustee or the creditors to take any proceedings does not destroy the right of any creditor to sue as though no insolvency steps had been taken. Unlike the Bankrupt act, our insolvent law neither takes from the creditor nor suspends his right to sue; it simply removes all temptation to do so, in the case of an honest assignment, by taking from him the right to sequester, by way of security, any property which the trustee takes or has the right to take into his possession. Neither does it discharge the debtor from the obligation to pay the remainder by reason of the payment of a part of his debt."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—NEGLIGENCE.

A sidewalk was defective and remained out of repair, and a lady in passing over it with ordinary prudence was thrown down by the turning up of a loose board and injured. She sued the city, and the defense was set up that she had not used a sufficient degree of care in going over the walk. She recovered a judgment and the city appealed. In this case, City of Bloomington vs. Chamberlain, on the argument in the Supreme Court of Illinois, the city contended that the plaintiff was bound to use a high degree of care in going over the sidewalk because it was defective; and even that she was bound to go out into the street if she knew there were defects in it; and that, failing to use these precautions, she could not recover for her injuries. Judge Sheldon, in the opinion affirming the judgment, said: "The degree of care which the law required the plaintiff to exercise was ordinary care under all the circumstances. She was not bound to the use of a high degree of care. And that she should not recover because she had not gone out into the street knowing the sidewalk to be defective is a proposition which has no warrant in the law."

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS—NOTE FOR MARGINS.

A promissory note was given by C. & Co. to J. S. & Co. as a "margin" in wheat "options," and the latter firm indorsed it and had it discounted at their bank. It was not paid, and the father of S., to whose firm the note had been given, paid it. He was a Director in the bank and the discount was made on his recommendation. In the action brought to recover upon this note, Shaw vs. Clark, the plaintiff recovered a judgment. The defense was that the instrument was not valid, as it was given in a gambling transaction, of which the bank had notice through S., one of its Directors; and that the plaintiff was not a holder for value in good faith. Judge Cooley, in deciding against these defenses, on the case being carried to the Supreme Court of Michigan, said: "There was not the slightest evidence that either of the managing officers of the bank was notified of any defect or infirmity in the consideration for the note, or that the plaintiff had any other agency in the bank than such as is implied in his being a member of the Governing Board. If he as officer or agent of the bank had discounted the note in person, the bank might have been charged with constructive notice of such facts as were within his knowledge; but the mere fact that he was a Director did not charge the bank with knowledge. Nothing, therefore, appears to impeach in any way the holding of the bank as a holding in good faith. As S. took the note from the bank which held it for value in good faith, it being negotiable paper, he has the like title that it had; and the knowledge of S. of original defect in the note, or any defenses the maker may have had against the first or any subsequent holder, are of no moment. The objection that this note is void under our law against gambling and betting is not tenable. There is no doubt that a purchase of options is opposed to public policy by reason of its demoralizing character, and that any contract which has no other consideration is void in law. But it cannot be said that a contract for the purchase of options is gaming within the meaning of the statute, the words of which must be construed in their ordinary meaning. In common speech gaming is applied to play with stakes at cards, dice, or other contrivances, to see which shall be the winner and which the loser. An option is for the purchase and sale of a commodity to be delivered at a future day, and resembles gaming in the chances taken, no real business transaction being intended. Betting in the common sense of the word is putting up a certain sum of money or other valuable thing at stake on the happening or not of some uncertain event. A purchase of options is not betting in this sense, though it resembles it in the fact that risks are taken on uncertain events, and that the tendency to those engaged in it is demoralizing. The statute does not reach the case."

RECOVERY ON WARRANTY SALE.

A reaping-machine was sold and it was warranted against any defects. Notes were given for the price of it, and as they were not paid suit was brought on them and judgment recovered against the purchaser, who did not defend the action because of defects in the machine, but brought a separate action for damages for a breach of the warranty. In this case, Thoreson vs. Minneapolis Harvester Works, the vender defended the action on the ground that as the price had not been paid no recovery could be had on the warranty, and that no suit could be brought for breach of the warranty after the action on the notes given for it, as the purchaser was bound to set up his damages as a defense. The plaintiff recovered a judgment, and on the appeal of the defendant to the Supreme Court of Minnesota it was affirmed. Judge Dickinson, in the opinion, said: "This action could be brought though the price for the machine had not been paid. The vendee has his election to plead the breach of contract of warranty in reduction of damages to the vender's action for the price of the machine, or to be a cross-action, as was done in this case. Such an action is not barred by a former recovery of the price."

Divorces.

L. J. Johnson filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Mary E. Johnson, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Andreas Hungerbiehler asked for a decree against Matilda Hungerbiehler for the same reason.

Rossetta R. Weeks was married to Chauncey A. Weeks in 1866, and supported him for about six years, when he left her. She has not heard of him, directly or indirectly, for over seven years, and now feels quite sure he does not intend to return to her, and accordingly asks for a dissolution of the marriage.

Judge Jameson granted a divorce to Almira B. Mace from Augustus M. Mace on the ground of cruelty.

Items.

A jury before Judge Gary yesterday awarded Mrs. Jane Marlow $250 against Walter and John Wall for selling liquor to her husband, a confirmed drunkard. Pfeiffer, the owner of the building in which the defendants' saloon was situated, was acquitted. Mrs. Marlow sued for $5,000, and, being dissatisfied with the amount awarded her, made a motion for a new trial.

State Courts.

Frederick A. Beard began a suit yesterday against Jennie G. Gray and Frederick S. C. Nichols to recover $3,500.

Julius M. Stern sued William E. Briggs for $1,000 damages.

Jacob Jung commenced an action in trespass against William Deering, laying damages at $5,000.

William V. Booth commenced an attachment suit Monday against Gurdon Corwith to recover $19,939. A capias was also issued for the arrest of the defendant.

Michael Killeen brought suit to recover $2,000 damages of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

Jacob Jobst and Vincent Roethner commenced actions in trespass against the Chicago & Evanston Railroad Company, claiming $12,000 damages in each case.

The City of Chicago filed a petition to condemn land for opening a 14-foot alley through from Thirty-second to Thirty-third street between Calumet and Forest avenues.

The Greenville Manufacturing Company sued the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company for $12,000. The Mauchang Company also began a suit for a like amount against the same company.

Carl Heinrich Eckhardt began a suit against Heinrich Graff to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged slander.

Gerhard Krack and John Wahlenberg sued George a Hellman for $2,500.

Theodore Brothers began a suit for $1,500 damages against Shubael Geer.

Elijah F. Barton, at present an unwilling inmate of the Harrison Street Police Station, filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming he has been guilty of no crime and was arrested without any warrant.

Lydia M. Lee began a suit for $50,000 against William H. Powell.

Donalda De Roche filed a petition against Chief-of-Police Doyle to get possession of her daughter Doualda, 11 years old. Mrs. De Roche says that about two weeks ago the police came to her office and forcibly seized her daughter and took her to the Des Plaines Street Station. Petitioner went there repeatedly to see her child but was denied all right of access, and since then the girl has been removed to some other place, where the mother cannot find her. The only reasons given for the arrest are that the daughter is wanted to testify against her father on some criminal offense, the "principal ingredient of which is that of intoxication." Mrs. De Roche also thinks the Illinois Humane Society are conspiring with Doyle to keep the girl in custody. She claims she has always provided for the "educational, religious, and physical welfare" of her daughter, and is now able and willing to provide for her, and therefore asks to have her released from imprisonment. A writ was issued returnable this morning before Judge Moran.

Criminal Court.

In the Criminal Court before Judge Anthony the following cases were disposed of: Charles Isbell pleaded guilty to assault and was given twenty-nine days in the County Jail; Edward Carroll pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail; Frank Elliott, Frank McKinniss, and Stephen Williams pleaded guilty to burglary and were given terms of three years each in the Reform School; Frank Conway, on a plea of guilty of larceny, was given four years in the Reform School; Joseph Brown, charged with larceny, was found not guilty; Jack Statler, Alfred Walsh, and John Gerski were found guilty of burglary. Statler and Walsh were given three years each and Gerski one year in the penitentiary; Charles Anderson was found guilty of robbery and was sentenced to the Reform School for a term of five years; Peter Fitzpatrick was adjudged guilty of a similar charge and was sent to the Reform School for four years; George Wilson was convicted of petit larceny and was given one year in the County Jail; Ida Leonard, who pleaded guilty to larceny, was given one year in the House of Correction; Charles Brown, George Anderson, and Robert Conners pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were sentenced to four months in the House of Correction.

Probate Court.

In the estate of Martha J. Chaplin, deceased, the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to Walter S. Hull under bond for $22,000.

County Court.

Jacob Ettlinger, the furrier, who made an assignment a few days ago, was ordered to appear today at 2 o'clock and answer questions in reference to his assets.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his criminal calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—606 to 625. No. 602, Schmarzendahl vs. Schmarzendahl, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—The Dearborn street condemnation case and cases from Judge Williamson's calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Preliminary call 400 to 460, inclusive. Trial call 7,098, 7,486, 7,494, 7,498, 7,510, 7,514, 7,518, and the first five cases on the first call. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—2, 4, 5, and 6. No. 35, Conrad vs. Jansen, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call 484½, 463, 490. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 282, 283, 285, 287. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 641, 644, 648, 652, 653, 654, 656, 660, 662, 674, 678, and 680. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—48, 43, 50, 51, and 52. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—51 and 52. No. 46, Higgins vs. White, on hearing.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 590, 591, 592, 593, 597, 595, 596, 598, 628, 599, 600, 601, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 611, 612, 613, 614, and 562.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases 9 to 12, and Nos. 3,745, 883, 884, 887, 889, 891, 892, 893, 895, and 897.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Robert Mannheimer vs. Leopold Burger, $1,266.—Towle, Carle & Co. vs. Hannah Colson, $218.34.—John Hill vs. Same, $315.

JUDGE GARY—Lazarus Straus et al. vs. James Couch, $470.35—Isaac Longfield et al. vs. Abraham D'Ancona, $379.45.—Jane Marlow vs. Walter and John Wall; verdict, $250, and motion for new trial by plaintiff.

JUDGE SMITH—Francis T. Colby vs. Seth Wood, $690.18.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—James O'Donnell vs. Elias F. Gabel and R. E. Shimmin; verdict, $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Peter S. Arndt vs. Nellie Robinson, $2,308.70.—W. B. Clapp vs. Robert J. McCall, $1,026.66.

JUDGE BARNUM—August Martin, use, etc. vs. William Slomer, $558.10.

JUDGES HAWES—John D. Jennings vs. Frederick R. Otis; verdict, $776.71.—C. M. Thurber vs. Cornelius C. Howell; verdict, $799, and motion for new trial.

Second District Apellate Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 13.—The following business was transacted today by the Appellate Court, Second District:

930. Dibbern, impld., etc., vs. Steike; third error confessed, and decree reversed and remanded.

848. Ennor vs. The People; judgment reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings in accordance with opinion of Supreme Court.

986. Tetznel vs. Naughton; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs.

990. Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad Company vs. Halligan; motion by appellant for time to file record, abstracts, and briefs.

981. Benckendorf vs. Moore et al.; argued orally by Bull for appellant, and taken.

983. Nicholson vs. C., W. & V. Coal Company; argued orally by Snow for appellant and Bull for appellee, and taken.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Col. Clark E. Carr on the Senatorship and the Future of the Party.

Among the politicians who put in an appearance at the Grand Pacific yesterday was Col. Clark E. Carr, of Galesburg. A TRIBUNE reporter succeeded in running him down during the day, and had an interesting half-hour's chat with him on things political. The conversation led off with a reportorial reference to the fact that Col. Carr's name has been mentioned more than once as a possible factor in the coming Senatorial contest.

"I have seen my name mentioned in that connection," was the Colonel's reply, "but I see no probability of my being chosen."

"Now that your name has been mentioned, will you make an effort to be elected?"

"I shall not. If I were seeking the position I would not consider this the way to reach it. The fact is, this is an exceptionally independent Legislature, especially the Republican members."

"You don't mean by that that any of them will kick out of the traces and vote for a so-called Independent?"

"No; at all. I mean that

THE REPUBLICANS THEMSELVES ARE INDEPENDENT.

There is no question, with the majority we have, that a Republican will be elected. But the people are more independent in their views than ever, and, if I am not deceived, the members will be imbued with that spirit. The man who seeks the office the most earnestly by soliciting votes among members will, in my opinion, be the least likely to succeed."

"From what you have seen or heard, what is the temper of the people on the question?"

"The general desire seems to be to have the best and most capable man, from whatever locality he may come. We have been saying, since the election, that the Democratic party is on trial. The Republican party is on trial as well. There is a feeling among Republicans that the party cannot safely make a mistake in naming a successor to so able and distinguished a man as Judge Davis. The politics of the future will be, even among Republicans, very different from the politics of the past. Economical questions, questions of tariff, revenue, finance, the relations of the people to corporations, and matters of this kind are to engross the attention of the statesmen of the future. I have been very glad to see that so many members of the Legislature have refrained from committing themselves. We have had

TOO MUCH OF PERSONAL POLITICS.

What we need is a Senator whose position we can maintain before the people. The question should not be as to how many supporters this or that candidate may have, or what are the chances of this or that 'dark horse,' but who will most creditably represent Illinois as a colleague of Gen. Logan in the Senate."

"Are your friends making any effort for your election?"

"In that sense I have no friends. Men have spoken to me upon the subject, but I have no assurances whatever that anybody will vote for me."

"What is your opinion of the several candidates and of their relative merits and chances?"

"I do not care to go into a discussion of the candidates or their prospects. They are all my friends. I have campaigned at different times with all of them in this and other States. They are good men."

"Do you think the divisions in the party two years ago will influence any members?"

"These considerations ought not to enter into the Senatorial question at all. To the Republican party the question of how a man stood as between Lincoln and Seward twenty years ago is no more important than how he stood two years ago as between Grant and Blaine. If we are to keep up this old quarrel, we might as well not nominate a candidate for President in 1884. I do not believe it will be revived."

"Do you think the organization of the two Houses and the contests over officers of each will influence members in their votes for Senator?"

"Undoubtedly there will be combinations which will influence some votes, but the people are not in a mood to have their Senator chosen through trading and scheming. They wish the Senator to represent ideas rather than personal interests. In my opinion, we have come to

A POINT OF DEPARTURE IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

If I rightly discern the signs of the times, it is the deliberate judgment of the voters of all parties that huckstering and trading in political matters should cease; that if conventions or Legislatures select men solely on account of their power and usefulness to mananaging politicians who force their nominations and elections, the voters of their own party will condemn them by defeating the party at the polls."

"Then you think the days of 'bosses' are numbered?"

"I don't think there is to be a political millennium—nothing of the kind. There will be political leaders and political managers. In fact, leaders we must have. But the people seem determined that men shall not, merely to advance themselves, proscribe and crush good and faithful members of the party who have spent their lives in its service."

"What do you think of the future prospects of the Republican party in Illinois?"

"Better than in either of the four great States—better than in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, because, except in some localities, there was less complaint on the part of Illinois Republicans than in other States. Our election showed this to be the case. If we make no mistakes we shall see Illinois Republicans perfectly united. If we heed the admonitions of the late elections the State will give its old-time Republican majority in 1884."

LIBEL-SUIT.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 12.—The *Morning Dispatch* has been sued for libel by Mrs. Gross, alias Emma Weiden, who, it is alleged, has been victimizing parties at Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, and elsewhere.

PROTECTION AND REVENUE.

A Succinct History of the Financial Legislation

That Was Passed During the Years of Civil Strife.

How the Present American Tariff Came into Existence.

Boston Herald, Dec. 12.

Everybody has heard it said that we have a "War tariff," and therefore knows that the mass of legislation which fixes the existing customs duties is one result of the series of extraordinary financial measures which the Civil War called out. It is probable, however, that few have an exact notion of the extent to which the extreme protectionist character of the tariff is due to the War. This paper is intended to make more clear the meaning of the phrase "a War tariff," by giving an account of the way in which the tariff reached its present shape. It is the belief of the writer that such an account will supply a strong argument in favor not only of a change of duties, but a change in the direction of lower duties.

Before the War we had a system of duties on imports arranged in the main, though by no means completely or consistently, on the principles of free trade. Since the War we have had a system of strong protection. For about fifteen years before 1860 duties on imports were determined by the tariff acts of 1846 and 1857. The act of 1846 had been passed by the Democrats as a political measure, with the declared intention of putting into operation the principles of free trade. This intention was by no means carried out in a thoroughgoing way. Tea and coffee were admitted free of duty, while many manufactures were subjected to appreciably heavy duties. Iron, cottons, and woolens, in fact, all the more important manufactured goods, were charged with a heavy duty of 30 per cent. Other articles, such as steel, copper, and lead, were admitted at a lower rate, not for reasons of revenue, but because their production was not carried on to any extent within the country. Protective elements were, therefore, by no means absent from the tariff of 1846. In the main, however, that tariff was liberal in its provisions compared with those that preceded and those that followed it. The act of 1857 took away still more

FROM THE RESTRICTIVE CHARACTER

of our tariff legislation. This act was passed, it may be remarked, at a time when political considerations had no influence on the tariff, and when, in consequence, Congress acted with reasonable soberness and impartiality. It abolished many duties on raw materials and reduced the level of duties along the whole line of manufactured articles to the lowest point which has been reached since 1816.

The country adopted these measures and was satisfied with them. Except in the years immediately following 1846, when there were attempts to induce a return to the rigid protective system, agitation on the tariff ceased almost entirely during the period from 1846 to 1860. There is no doubt, too, that this was a time of decided material prosperity for the country at large, interrupted, but not permanently checked, by the crisis of 1857. It is going too far to assert that this prosperity was due exclusively, or even mainly, to the liberal character of the tariff; other causes exercised a great, and perhaps predominating, influence; but the moderate tariff was one of the elements that brought about the prosperous state of the country.

In 1861 the Morrill tariff act again began a trial of the protective system. It should be stated that this act, the first of the new series of protective measures, was not passed in order to raise money for carrying on the War, and forms no part of the financial legislation passed for that purpose. The reintroduction of the protective system was not the result of the Civil War; it is only for the extreme development of that system that the War is responsible. The tariff act of 1861 was passed by the House of Representatives in the session of 1859-'60, the session preceding the election of President Lincoln. In the Senate the bill was not passed in the same session; its consideration was postponed till the next session, when it was taken up and passed. It therefore did not become law till 1861, and

AFTER THE WAR HAD BEGUN;

but it was proposed and carried in the House, before any serious expectation of war was entertained. It is said, and, so far as the writer knows, has not been denied, that the passage of this tariff bill was the result of a distinct agreement made at the Chicago Convention of 1860, by which it was arranged with the Pennsylvania delegation that the passage of a protective tariff should be the reward of the vote of Pennsylvania for Lincoln. However this may be, it is certain that the Morrill tariff act was passed in 1860 and 1861, largely with the object of securing the Electoral vote of Pennsylvania for the Republican party.

The Morrill tariff act, though avowedly a protective measure, made no considerable, albeit a distinct, change in the increase of duties. Its supporters in Congress indeed declared that there was to be no advance whatever beyond the rates of the act of 1846. The only change in the bill of 1861, according to them, was in the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties; the new specific duties were not to be higher than the ad valorem duties of 1846. This change from ad valorem to specific duties, in itself by no means objectionable, has usually been made a pretext on the part of protectionists for a considerable increase in the actual duties to be paid, a circumstance which has given rise to the common but incorrect notion that there is some essential connection between free trade and ad valorem duties on the one hand and protection and specific duties on the other hand. The Morrill tariff formed no exception to the usual course of events. The specific duties under it were, in many cases, well above the ad valorem duties of 1846. The chief changes affected iron and wool, on which higher duties were demanded, by Pennsylvania for iron and by the Middle and Western States for wool. The duty on iron was raised to $7 a ton, and the duties on various forms of iron increased correspondingly. Wool was also charged with specific duties. Woolen goods had to pay an ad valorem duty, and in addition a specific duty, which was intended to compensate the manufacturers for the higher prices which they paid on their wool in consequence of the duty on that article. This device of charging woolen goods with an ad valorem duty,

WHICH ALONE WAS PROTECTIVE,

and in addition with a specific duty, which was to be merely "compensating," had not been known before the act of 1861. The compensating principle had not been followed in 1846 and 1857. In the acts of those years wool and woolens had been charged with equal ad valorem duties of 30 per cent in 1846 and 24 per cent in 1857; and under this system the woolen manufacture had prospered, if we may believe the testimony of those who spoke for it in Congress. In the Morrill tariff act the principle of compensation was applied for the first time. The duty on wool being from three to nine cents a pound, the compensating specific duty on woolen goods was fixed at 12 cents a yard, the ad valorem protective duty was 25 per cent. "Compensating" duties have been much extended since 1861, and now form one of the most objectionable features of the tariff.

The change toward protection was therefore before the Civil War began to influence financial legislation. But as carried out in the Morrill tariff act, the change was not great. That act was comparatively moderate. The average rate of duty under it, on dutiable articles, was 18.1 per cent, and on all imported articles 11.2 per cent. Under the existing tariff laws the average rate on dutiable articles in 1880 was 42.5 per cent; the average on all imported articles was 29.1 per cent. It is for this great increase in the protecting duties that the War, and those who have maintained the taxes levied during the War, are accountable. The country could be congratulated if it were able to return quietly and without difficulty to the rates of the Morrill tariff.

Fort Sumter had been fired on before the Morrill tariff bill was passed. The need for additional taxation to carry on the War was immediately felt, and already in the extra session of the summer of 1881 additional customs duties were imposed. In the next regular session, in December, 1861, a still further increase of duties was made. It was not, however, until 1862 that the country began to realize how great would be the effort necessary to subdue the Rebellion, and the Congress of that year set to work to provide abundant means for this purpose. Even then, much to the country's loss, Congress relied more on selling bonds and issuing paper money than in immediate taxation. For the latter purpose

TWO MEASURES WERE RESORTED TO.

In the first place, the Internal-Revenue act of July 1, 1862, established a comprehensive system of excise taxation. Licenses were required in many callings; specific taxes were imposed on the production of coal oils, iron and steel, paper, leather; ad valorem rates were imposed on other manufactures; incomes were taxed; transportation on railroads, by water, by express was made to pay taxes on gross receipts. Those of us who have grown to manhood within the last fifteen years find it difficult to remember the existence and to appreciate the burdens of this heavy and vexatious taxation, which grew up during the War, and was swept away when the War ended.

The second measure of taxation to which Congress turned at this time was the Tariff act of July 14, 1862. The object of this act, as stated by Messrs. Morrill and Stevens, who had charge of the bill in the House, was to increase duties only to such an extent as was necessary to effect the internal taxes of the act of July 1. This was the chief object, and was to be the chief effect of the Tariff act. Under cover of this object, however, protective intentions undoubtedly were entertained and carried out. Mr. Morrill, for instance, wanted protection on garden seeds, and Mr. Stevens advocated aid to the rag producers of the country. The increase of duties was, therefore, in all cases, quite as much as was necessary to offset the internal taxes; and, in many cases, it was more. But, primarily, the act was intended to prevent domestic producers from being unfairly handicapped by the excise taxes levied on them; and it was only under cover of this intention that duties were increased and new duties added in cases where distinct protection, and not compensation for internal duties, was the real object aimed at. Under this act the average rate of duty on dutiable articles reached 26.7 per cent, and the average on all articles [illegible] per cent.

The War went on; still more revenue was needed; gradually Congress became convinced that the country was willing to pay everything that was needed to maintain the Union. Passing over less important acts we reach the next great measure, and the one that formed the climax of the financial legislation of the War,

THE REVENUE ACTS OF JUNE 30, 1864.

These acts were three in number. The first provided for an enormous extension and increase of the internal tax system; the second for a corresponding increase in the tariff rates; the third authorized a loan of $400,000,000. The three acts formed practically one measure, and perhaps the most gigantic measure of taxation which the world has seen. The internal revenue act was arranged, as Mr. David A. Wells has said, on the principle of the Irishman at Donnybrook fair: "Whenever you see a head, hit it; whenever you see a commodity, tax it." Everything was taxed, and taxed heavily. Pig-iron paid $2 a ton, railroad iron $3, sugar two cents a pound, salt six cents per 100 pounds. The general tax on manufactures was 5 per cent, but this tax was repealed on many articles in different stages of production. Cotton, for instance, was taxed in the raw state two cents a pound; as cloth it again paid 5 per cent. Mr. Wells estimates that the Government actually collected between 8 and 15 per cent on every finished product. Taxes on the gross receipts of railroad, telegraph, express, and insurance companies were levied, or increased where already imposed. The income tax was raised to 5 per cent on moderate incomes, and to 10 per cent on incomes of more than $10,000.

To counterbalance this heavy internal taxation, the import duties were generally increased. In this case, as in the act of 1862, care was taken that the increase in import duties should be quite sufficient to compensate for the excise taxes paid by producers. Like its predecessors, the act of 1864 was introduced, explained, amended, and passed under the management of Mr. Morrill. That gentleman again stated that the chief object of the new tariff rates was to place the domestic producers in the same situation, so far as foreign competition was concerned, as if no internal taxes had been imposed. In many cases, however, unadulterated protection, and not mere compensation, was the result of the new rates; and this Mr. Morrill

DID NOT ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL.

The character of the Tariff act is illustrated by nothing more clearly than by the public history of its passage through Congress. The bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on June 2 by Mr. Morrill. General debate on it was stopped after one day's consideration. The House then proceeded to consider the amendments offered. Almost without exception amendments proposed by Mr. Morrill were adopted and others rejected. After two days' consideration of this kind to the amendments, the House passed the bill on June 4. In the Senate much the same course was followed. The consideration of the bill began on June 16; it was passed on the following day. That is to say, five days in all were given by the two Houses of Congress to this, one of the most important financial measures ever passed in the United States, or indeed, in any country. The bill was accepted as it came from the Committee of Ways and Means, and passed practically without debate or examination. No pretense could be made of any detailed or effective criticism of it by Congress or by the country at large. The necessity of the situation—the critical state of the country and the urgent need of abundant revenue—may have excused this haste, which, it is safe to say, is unexampled in history. But surely there can be no excuse for making a measure passed in such a way the foundation of the permanent economic policy of a people.

The Tariff act of 1864—and this is the essential point in the history of recent tariff legislation—is the basis of the existing system of import duties. Considerable changes have indeed been made since the War, but in the main, and and on all goods in regard to which other legislation has not been passed in the meantime, the tariff of 1864 remains in force today. Any one who will glance through the margin of those sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States which refer to customs duties can see how large a proportion of these duties dates from the year 1864. It is worth while to note some of the more important classes of goods on which the duties then imposed

STILL REMAIN IN FORCE,

and to compare these duties with the rates of the Morrill tariff of 1861. The increase of duties during and on account of the War will appear more plainly from such a comparison. For convenience, the tabular form is adopted:

Articles.	*Duty under the Morrill tariff of 1861.*	*Duty of 1864, now in force.*
Books	15 per cent.	25 per cent.
Chinaware, plain	30 per cent.	45 per cent.
Cotton goods not otherwise provided for	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cottons, fine printed	4½c ₱ square yd. and 10 per cent.	5½c ₱ square yd. and 20 per cent.
Manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp not otherwise provided for	30 per cent.	40 per cent.
Linens	25@30 per cent.	35@40 per cent.
Glass of all kinds—i. e., common window glass	1@1½c ₱ square ft	¾@4c per sq. ft.
Gloves, of kid or leather	40 per cent.	50 per cent.
Bar-iron	¾c ₱ lb.	1@1½c ₱ lb.
Hoop-iron	1c ₱ lb.	1¼@1¾c ₱ lb.
Iron rails	$12 ₱ ton.	$14 ₱ ton.
Pig lead	1c ₱ lb.	2c ₱ lb.
Paper	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
Silks, dress goods	30 per cent.	60 per cent.
Steel, in ingots, bars, etc.	1¼@2c ₱ lb.	2¼@3c ₱ lb.

There have indeed been changes of much importance in the system of taxation since the War, but they have been confined mainly to the abolition of internal taxes and to the reduction or abolition of the non-protective import duties. Almost the whole mass of internal taxation has been swept away. As soon as the floating debt had been funded after the War and the extent of the annual needs of the Government became clear, Congress set to work to reduce the internal taxes. Each year taxes were taken off, and by 1870 practically all those which had any connection with the protective import duties had disappeared. The taxes on alcoholic liquors and on tobacco have been retained, as have been those on banks, and a few comparatively unimportant excise duties on matches, patent medicines, and other articles. But all those articles which bear heavily on the productive resources of the country, and in compensation for which higher import duties had been imposed in 1862 and 1864, were done away with.

Step by step with this removal of the internal taxes a reduction of the tariff duties should have taken place; at the least a reduction which would have taken off those additional duties which had been imposed at the time when the internal-revenue taxes were established. This, however,

CONGRESS HESITATED TO UNDERTAKE.

The pressure from the interested domestic producers was strong; the power of the lobby was great in those days; the overshadowing problem of reconstruction prevented the country at large from insisting on tariff reform. That reform was put off from year to year. Gradually, as the organization of industry adapted itself more closely to the existing tariff legislation, the feeling grew that no reform was necessary or desirable. Some important changes in the direction of lower duties were indeed made; but they were chiefly in regard to articles not produced within the country—that is, in regard to the non-protective items in the tariff. The duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa have been entirely abolished. The abolition of the tea and coffee duties came in 1872, and was promoted, without any concealment, by the lobbyists of the protectionists. The duties on spices, on dyewoods, on tropical products in general, on many chemicals, have been reduced or abolished. The duties on sugar, which are, in the main, revenue, and not protection, duties have been somewhat reduced. On such articles as these, which are not produced at all, or to any considerable extent, within the country, Congress has shown no hesitation in reducing duties, even at the risk of a great loss of revenue.

The protection duties proper, however, have undergone no considerable change. Space lacks for a detailed account of the various acts in which changes in the tariff rates have been made; but the more important modifications made by the numerous acts passed from 1865 to 1870 may be easily stated. The duty on pig-iron, which had been fixed at $9 a ton in 1864, was reduced to $7 in 1870. That on scrap-iron was at the same time reduced from $8 to $6 a ton. Inasmuch as the internal-revenue tax of $2 a ton, imposed in 1864, had been taken off already in 1868, the corresponding reduction of the tariff tax came none too late. It is to be noted that the duties on the various forms of manufactured iron—on bar, sheet, hoop, rod iron—have not been reduced; they remain as they were fixed in 1864. Pig-iron reaches the consumer chiefly in the manufactured form; it may therefore be doubted whether the reduction of the duty on it has caused

ANY APPRECIABLE RELIEF

from the burden which the War taxes on iron impose on the productive resources of the country. The duty on salt, one of the most flagrant abuses of the War tariff, was reduced one-half in 1872. Even after this reduction the duty on salt remains, at present, equal to 50 per cent on the value, and might well be reduced still further. The duty on coal was also lowered in 1872 from $1.25 to 75 cents a ton. The duties on a number of chemical products were lowered in the act of 1870, which, as was noted above, reduced the duties on iron. Some raw materials have been admitted free of duty, the most important being hides, the raw material of the boot and shoe industry of the country. Tin, dyewoods, rags, woods used in the manufacture of paper, and other minor articles, might be added to the meagre list of raw materials which are now admitted free. This completes the list of reductions of protective duties accomplished since the War; and it will be seen that they have made no great breach in the wall of protection.

The most serious attempt which Congress has made toward a general reduction of the duties of 1864 took place in 1872. The feeling against the heavy protective duties was then stronger than it has been at any other date since the War, especially in the West. At the same time, the swelling imports were bringing superabundant revenue into the Treasury. An act was accordingly passed, after much struggling on the part of the protectionists, by which all the protective duties were uniformly reduced by 10 per cent. This was not a very careful or enlightened step toward revenue reform, especially as the entire abolition of the duties on tea and coffee was joined to the reduction of the protective duties. Nevertheless it was, as far as it went, a step in the right direction. Unfortunately, the ground thus gained was lost again in 1875. In that year the effect of the crisis of 1873 showed itself in a

DIMINUTION OF THE REVENUE,

and that diminution was made good, in part, by a repeal of the 10 per cent reduction of 1872.

In lowering protective duties there have been therefore only the changes mentioned before, in regard to pig-iron, coal, salt, hides, and chemicals. On the other hand, in regard to a number of important articles there has been not only no diminution, but an appreciable increase of duty since the War. The tariff act of 1870, the latest act making any considerable permanent changes in the rates of duty, reduced the duties on pig-iron and other articles; but, on the other hand, it raised duties in many cases. The duty on marble, for instance, was changed from a simple duty of 50 per cent to a compound duty (on the only kind of marble imported to any extent) of 50 cents per square foot, and 20 per cent in addition. The duty on marble of this kind is consequently now about 70 per cent. Steel rails had been charged in 1861 (when they were not yet in use on railroads) with a duty of 30 per cent. In 1870, when they began to be used, the duty was increased to 1¼ cents per pound, or $28 per gross ton. This has been equivalent in recent years to nearly 100 per cent on the value, and has enabled the manufacturers of Bessemer steel to make enormous profits. Similarly the duty on copper of all kinds has been raised. In 1869 a special copper bill was passed, by which the duty on copper ore was increased from the normal rate of 5 per cent to a specific duty equivalent to about 20 per cent on the value. At the same time the duty on pig-copper was raised to five cents per pound, exactly double the rate of 1864, while the tax on manufactures of copper went up from 35 to 45 per cent.

But the most striking example of the way in which the War rates of duty have been not only maintained, but increased, is to be found in the complicated system of duties on wool and woolen goods. The present duties date from the year 1867. The wool-growers and wool-manufacturers had held a convention in 1865 at Syracuse, when they pooled their issues, and prepared a schedule of duties on wool and woolens which was satisfactory to both growers and manufacturers. This schedule

CONGRESS OBEDIENTLY ACCEPTED,

and put in force by the special act of 1867. It is impossible to enter into a detailed examination of the rates fixed by this act. It is enough to point out that, by a change in classification, the duty on wool of the kind most used in this country was increased from 6 to 11 cents a pound. Corresponding to this increase in the duty on wool was a heavy increase in that on woolen goods. On woolen cloths of the kind chiefly worn by men, for instance, the specific duty was raised from 24 to 50 cents per pound. This was merely a compensating duty, intended to offset the duty on wool, the raw material of the industry; in addition an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent was imposed. The duties on all woolen goods were similarly increased. These rates, as fixed in 1867, still remain in force. They form a complicated mass of duties, in which there is occasion for much manipulation of rates and figures. They form a promising field for the revenue reformer.

It appears, then, if we look aside from the comparatively small number of protected articles on which duties have been decreased, that the existing duties date from the tariff of 1864, or have been increased since that time. It is extraordinary that a tariff passed at the time and under the circumstances of the act of 1864 should be retained without essential change for twenty years; it is more extraordinary still that men of intelligence can be found at the present time who oppose any abatement in the rates of such a tariff. The increase of duties which took place in 1862 and 1864 was made possible only by the need of compensating for the internal taxes then levied. That measure of additional protection which was given in those years in order to effect the internal taxes should be taken off. That means that the tariff rates should be reduced in the main to those of the Morrill tariff rates of 1861. A reduction to this extent would still leave no small protection to the home producers; and so much should be undertaken at the earliest practicable moment.

GREEN B. RAUM.

Why He Desires to Leave His Present Position.

A Washington dispatch yesterday revived the old rumor that Gen. Green B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, intended to resign in the near future, whether he was elected Senator or not, and that Collector Harvey, of this city, was prominently mentioned as his possible successor. Just why a man should resign a $6,000 office to accept one for $5,000, in case he were elected to the Senate, and without anything immediately in view in case he were not, may seem to some people as passing strange. The only reasonable explanation yet offered is one by Gen. Jeff Kinney, the Revenue Agent at this point, who, in the course of a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, gave his impressions on the subject, but distinctly stated that they were only impressions, and that he did not pretend to speak by authority. "You know it has been said," he remarked, "by those who were opposed to Gen. Raum for the Senate, that he already has a good office and isn't in a position to ask for another. Gen. Raum has been Commissioner of Internal Revenue for five or six years, and has made the best officer at the head of that department the country has ever had. I think everybody who knows anything about it will concede that. He has acquired all the glory that is ever to be obtained in the office, and is probably tired of it, and wants a change. The principal questions to be discussed in the Senate for the next few years will be questions relating to revenue, tariff, etc., and no man, as I think, is better able to discuss them more intelligently or forcibly than Gen. Raum. In case he is not made Senator—though I think he will be—it's my impression you'll find him a candidate for Governor in 1884. Mind, now, that's only my impression, for I know nothing about it. He has been out of the State so long that comparatively few people, until the opening of this Senatorial campaign, knew much about him. Now, under all the circumstances, it is quite possible he may have told somebody down at Washington that he was tired of being Commissioner, and wanted to get out of the office. If he should, nobody could throw it up to him that he held one good office and that it was in bad grace for him to be reaching for another. Then if he should not be elected Senator, and should decide to be a candidate for Governor, he would be free to get around among the people."

"Has there been much talk on the matter among revenue men?"

"Oh, the rumor has been discussed as it appeared in the newspapers, and there has been some talk about his probable successor."

"Is Collector Harvey a candidate?"

"No. His name has been mentioned in this connection, and he and I have talked about it, but he is not a candidate, and wouldn't take the office if it was given him."

"Why?" inquired the reporter with some astonishment.

"Because, as he puts it, he couldn't afford it. His real estate and other private business brings him a handsome income as it is, but if he were to accept the Commissionership he would have to give up all that sort of thing and simply be tied down in Washington. Then, too he would have to break up here, and he don't want to do it. No, you may set it down that the Collector isn't a candidate, doesn't want the office, and wouldn't have it."

"Who would be Gen. Raum's probable successor?"

"I haven't any idea and don't even know of anybody who is a candidate."

The intimation that Gen. Raum may in a certain contingency be a candidate for Governor is not an entirely new one, and when first made some months ago, in connection with the story of an alleged understanding between him and Cullom, was received with a considerable lack of credence. The existence of such an agreement was warmly denied, and those who were in a position to know, or thought they were, more than intimated that the parties "couldn't deliver" in any event. The rumored resignation has somewhat tended to revive the story, although the partisans of Cullom and Raum are today apparently feeling for each other's ribs, and the subject is likely to receive considerable further airing as the Senatorial contest goes on. Gen. Raum himself is expected to be here the last of this week or sometime during the next, and may shed more or less light on the matter.

Representative-elect Sumner, of Winnebago, and Bethea, of Lee, were in the city yesterday. Both were decidedly "mum" on the Senatorial question, as is the habit of the average member-elect about this time, but both are very friendly to the interests of Mr. Collins, of Cook, in connection with the Speakership of the House.

WHISKY.

An Advance of Two Cents a Gallon at Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—Whisky jumped up two cents today, 205 barrels being reported sold at $1.12, and the market was firm at that figure. Messrs. A. S. Hobart and Thomas Gaff, local members of the Committee on Revision of Prices, appointed by the Western Export Association, were in telegraphic correspondence with the other committeemen, and the conclusion was reached to hold the price at $1.12 here, for a few days at least. The Peoria market is $1.13, and the Peoria members of the association think the price here should be the same, but there is no bad feeling, as they recognize the local causes of the lower figure here. "Buffalo" Miller, President of the association, telegraphed a suggestion for a meeting to be held tomorrow, but that was deemed impossible by the local members. The meeting will be called for early next week, probably Tuesday, at the Burnet House, and its purpose will be to arrange matters so that a temporary dullness of the trade will not knock the price down. To do this the sellers must be assisted by the association in holding over the daily receipts, for they are usually drawn on by the distillers for all the shipments are worth, and the commission merchants cannot afford to shoulder all the risks and responsibilities.

A MURDERER RESPITED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 11.—The Governor has respited Harrigan until Dec. 14, 1883. He was to have been hanged Friday.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. M. HAVERLY..........Proprietor and Manager

100th Performance OF

The Romany Rye

A Beautiful Souvenir

WILL BE PRESENTED EVERY LADY IN ATTENDANCE THIS EVENING.

Farewell Matinee Saturday.
Farewell Performance Sunday Evening.
Monday, Dec. 18th—McCaull's Opera Comique Company in Strauss' Latest Comic Opera, THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—OPERA.

ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing Next Monday Evening, Dec. 18, 1882, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2,

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The McCaull Opera Comique Co.

70 Artists, after a most triumphant success in New York and Philadelphia, will appear at this Theatre in JOHANN STRAUSS' new Spectacular Opera Comique.

The Queen's Lace Handkerchief.

Characters by Matilda Cottrelly, Lilly Post, Louise Paulin, Jennie Reiffarth, Signor Perugini, Jos. S. Greensfelder, Gustave Adolphi, Jay Taylor, Harry Standish, &c.
HERR COTENHUSEN, Musical Director.
CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.
ORCHESTRA INCREASED TO 30 MUSICIANS.
COSTUMES of the most GORGEOUS Description.
ELABORATE SCENIC EFFECTS FROM N. Y.
THE SALE OF SEATS
Commences Today. (No advance in price.)

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

The Third Entertainment of the

STAR LECTURE COURSE

WILL BE GIVEN

TONIGHT

By MISS CLARA LOUISE

KELLOGG!

Assisted by MME. EUGENIE DE ROODE-RICE, Pianiste; Mr. EDWARD HEIMENDAHL, Violinist; the CHICKERING QUARTET; and FRANK T. BAIRD, Accompanist.
Reserved Seats can now be secured at the Box-Office at 50c, $1, $1.50, according to location.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL,

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,

CHRISTMAS

Performance of Handl's Oratorio of the

MESSIAH

BY THE

APOLLO CLUB!

The chorus will number 250 voices, assisted by full orchestra, organ, and well-known soloists. The sale of reserved seats will begin tomorrow morning, Dec. 15, at the Central Music-Hall Box Office at 50c, 75c, and $1, according to location.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Manager

SALVINI!

With the special support of MARIE PRESCOTT and LEWIS MORRISON and a Powerful Dramatic Company.
Friday, Dec. 15..........THE OUTLAW
Saturday, Dec. 16..........OTHELLO
Next Week—SALVINI'S FAREWELL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—SPECIAL.

This Thursday Eve., also Sunday Evening, and at the Saturday Matinee,

Marie Prescott, Lewis Morrison,

And the Dramatic Company in the powerful Drama in Four Acts,

A NEW MAGDALEN!

At regular prices.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Last nights of the Eminent Comedian,

JOHN T. RAYMOND

And last performances of the successful new Comedy-Drama,

IN PARADISE!

Maj. Bob Belter, editor and lawyer..........Mr. John T. Raymond
Last Matinee—"In Paradise"—Saturday.
Next week—Carrie Swain in Mat. the Romp.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK of the Eminent English Comedian, MR. CHARLES

WYNDHAM!

And his Unrivaled Comedy Company from LONDON, ENGLAND, in the Greatest London Success,

BRIGHTON!

(THE LONDON SARATOGA.)
Only BRIGHTON Matinee Saturday.
Sunday, Dec. 17—Joseph Murphy and Company in KERRY GOW.

FAIRBANK HALL.

MR. SEYMOUR HADEN

WILL LECTURE ON

"THE PRINCIPLES OF ETCHING"

Saturday Evening, Dec. 16.

Tickets may be had at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s and at the hall on evening of lecture.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
JAS. H. MEADE..........Manager
The only first-class Variety House in the city.
Admission One-Half that of any other theatre.

Every evening this week, also Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, JESSE JAMES COMBINATION and famous Jesse James' Horses. Sunday, Dec. 17, commencing at the Matinee, STANLEY'S Colossal Variety Combination.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

HISTORICAL CHICAGO.

LECTURE BY

EMERY A. STORRS,

Friday Evening, Dec. 15.

Tickets—50 cents, 75 cents, and $1. Now ready. Secure your seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY..........Proprietor and Manager

BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S

GALLEY SLAVE!

Frank Evans' Original and Only Company.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

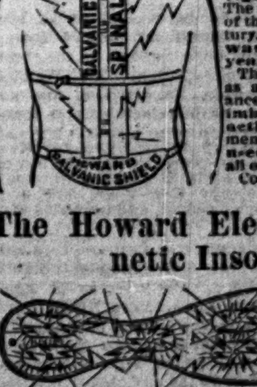
DIME MUSEUM, 158 and 160 West Madison-st. Open daily from 1 to 10 p. m.

A WORLD OF ATTRACTIONS.

Wild Men, Tattooed Man, Roltair, etc.

IMPORTANT FACTS

To the Sick and Well.



YOUNG OR OLD who are suffering from nervous debility, lost vitality, lack of nerve force and vigor, wasting weaknesses, and all those diseases of a personal nature resulting from abuses and other causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Every Appliance warranted for one year.
They are unequaled as an Electric Appliance, more strongly imbued with magnetism than any garment made. No ac de need. They cure when all else fails.
Consultation free.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole



Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Send for our illustrated pamphlet, giving cuts of our Galvanic and Magnetic Appliances, that have no equal in the world.

AMERICAN GALVANIC COMPANY,

134 Madison-st., Chicago.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Maj. D. S. Gordon, Second Cavalry, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

D. B. Henderson, Congressman-elect, Dubuque, is at the Tremont.

Mr. Burdett, manager of the Stoddard lectures, is at the Tremont.

Judge J. H. Howe, of the United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin, is at the Palmer.

Ex-Judge A. W. Tourgée, editor of *Our Continent*, Philadelphia, is at the Grand Pacific.

Justice Prindiville yesterday fined E. F. Bartram, keeper of a Clark street dive, $10 and costs for selling liquor without a license.

Gov. S. M. Cullom arrived in the city late last evening, and will address the National Agricultural Convention at the Grand Pacific this morning.

Henry 'Leary sold a bearskin robe to a hackman for $5, and a policeman arrested him upon suspicion of having stolen it. He was locked up at the armory.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $31,141, of which $24,949 was for spirits, $1,419 for cigars, $2,300 for tobacco, $2,507 for beer, and $64 for special taxes.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society was held at the Clifton House yesterday afternoon. The attendance was good, and topics of general interest were discussed.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Grand Pacific, where she has been for several days past. Miss Kellogg, since her arrival in the city, has been having a season of enjoyment, visiting a number of her many friends.

James Conklin, Madison; J. M. Douglas, Hartford; A. J. McDonald, Dubuque; W. W. Thatcher, Memphis; W. F. Deming, Salem, O.; I. N. Moulton, La Crosse; J. R. Barton, Boston; and Dr. W. W. Day, Eau Claire, are at the Tremont.

Philip McCassan while engaged in hoisting ice at Armour's packing-house was probably fatally injured by a 150-pound cake of ice that fell upon his shoulders from a considerable hight. He was taken to his home, No. 3231 South Halsted street.

The friends of Mr. George Hutt, son of the ex-Commissioner, surprised him last evening at his father's house, No. 161 West Eighteenth street, on the occasion of his reaching his 20th birthday. There were about forty present, and an unusually pleasant evening was spent.

A man giving the name of G. Miller, who is supposed to be a tramp, was struck by a train at the intersection of Indiana avenue and Sixteenth street, and was badly bruised about the body besides receiving a fracture of the right jaw. He was taken to the St. Luke's Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Boyd, New York; Mayor Logan and Robert Tait, Winnipeg; the Rev. H. H. Cole, New York; Frederick Rooser, England; Dennis Ryan, St. Paul; W. P. Welch, Deadwood; J. A. Underwood, Glen Falls, N. Y.; and J. D. James, Cleveland, are at the Palmer.

Dr. B. B. Kelly, Billings, M. T.; Robert Elliott, Council Bluffs; Mr. and Mrs. T. Franklin, Jackson, Mich.; C. C. Dawson, Lowell, Mass.; W. L. Clark, St. Paul; Alex Mackenzie, Scotland; R. J. Gamble, Yankton, D. T.; and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Herring, Topeka, are at the Sherman.

Word has been received from Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Fisher, née Forsyth, from the Island of Ceylon. They leave there for Egypt and the Holy Land in December, and expect to return to Chicago some time next June. They have spent the whole summer in the Himalaya Mountains.

The active members of the Young Men's Christian Association met in their parlors at 1 p. m. for the purpose of making amendments to the constitution, but as there were not a sufficient number of the Board of Managers present to admit of the meeting taking action, they adjourned until 1 p. m. today.

Peter Bushbaum, a boy, had his left arm wrenched from its socket at the elbow yesterday morning by accidentally catching his hand in the belt of some machinery at No. 211 South Canal street. He was taken to the County Hospital. His home is at No. 162 Hurlbut street.

Charles A. Willard fell at the corner of Monroe and Clark streets last night, breaking his nose and blacking one of his eyes. He was under the influence of liquor at the time. Officer Sommers found him, and had him taken to his home, No. 664 West Lake street, by the Harrison street patrol.

Helen Potter, New York; John Gould, *Herald*, Cleveland; J. M. Bingham, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; J. M. Beardsley, Rock Island; M. Pendriss, Paris, France; E. A. Ford, Pittsburg; W. H. Osborne and L. Tuckerman, New York; C. E. Belote, St. Paul; L. Fairchild, Madison; and D. Morgan, Marquette, are at the Grand Pacific.

A. E. Burnside Post, No. 109, G. A. R., of South Chicago, at their regular meeting Tuesday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year: C., A. Wilson; S. V. C., L. A. White; J. V. C., L. L. Fosberry; O. D., A. N. Smith; O. G., C. Ricksicker; Q. M., L. L. Dennick; Chaplain, C. B. Rushmore; Surgeon, M. B. Arnold; Delegate, H. C. Hoffman; Alternate, F. Wilkinson.

It was yesterday stated in an item concerning the arrest for forgery of George W. Collins that he and his father were members of the Comet or Comic Publication Company. Mr. John Collins, the well-known printer, writes to say that George W. Collins is a stepson of his, 25 years of age, and capable of answering for himself, and that he, John Collins, has no connection whatever with the company referred to.

Fully four bushels of books, circulars, pamphlets, electrotype plates, etc., were brought into the United States Marshal's office yesterday by Inspector King from the office of E. S. McCloud, alias Dr. James, who pleaded guilty to sending obscene matter through the mails and paid his fine of $500 in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The stuff will be destroyed. McCloud promises faithfully to be a better man hereafter, but an eye will be kept on his movements.

Mrs. Maggie Billings, of No. 48 Perry street, while under the influence of liquor jumped from the second-story window of her boarding-house yesterday evening, with a hope that she might be dashed into eternity. The fall was but fifteen feet, however, and she was picked up, brushed off, and attended by a physician, who has no fears for her recovery. Mrs. Billings is said to have had some trouble with her husband, and this led to her wild leap.

The seventeenth annual dinner of the Chicago Yale Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Thursday, Dec. 28. The time of meeting has been fixed at 6 o'clock, and dinner will be served at precisely 6:30. Those wishing to be present should send in their names to Mr. J. V. Farwell Jr., No. 241 Monroe street, at once. Prof. Sumner will be present at the dinner and deliver an address, and the whole meeting will be fully up to the high standard of former years.

William Baugh, 62 years old, residing at No. 2031 Purple street, was run into at the Brown street crossing yesterday morning by an engine of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, and very seriously bruised about the body. He was taken home. Carl Eising, a laborer living at No. 4028 Butterfield street, was run into by a switch engine of the Fort Wayne Road, near Adams street, yesterday morning, and had several ribs broken and his skull fractured. He was removed to the County Hospital, and will probably die.

The Lake street police reported last evening that early Sunday night a young man named John Murray, living on the third floor of No. 411 West Madison street, attempted to shuffle off this mortal coil by shooting himself in the head. Instead of imbedding itself in his brain, however, the twenty-two-calibre bullet went in under the right jaw and came out of his mouth making a painful wound, which, in the opinion of the surgeon who attended him, is not dangerous, and will not by any means prove fatal. Murray refuses to give any reason for the act.

The Anneke Jans heirs met again last evening with Mr. Christie, at No. 246 Ewing street. The smile of hope beamed on the faces of the fifteen persons present. Mrs. Wallace and her able supporter, Mr. Christie, are already looked upon as benefactress and benefactor by the little group who are strong in the faith. Mrs Wallace expects to leave for New York to begin legal procedure on the last of the month, and Vanderbilt is expected to spend anything but a happy New-Year. The fifty shares are not all disposed of, and inquiries will be gladly received.

Dr. Seymour Haden, the famous English etcher, many of whose finer examples, notably the "Shere Mill Pond," the "Wreck of Agamemnon," and the "Lancashire River," are now on exhibition in the Keppel collection of engravings and etchings at Jansen McClurg & Co.'s, left yesterday for a brief visit to Milwaukee. He will return to the city this afternoon. Saturday evening he will lecture in Fairbank Hall, Central Music-Hall Block, on "The Principles of Etching." He will illustrate the lecture by an exhibition of about forty of his most famous works. Mr. Haden began etching in 1843, but it was not till 1865 that he was induced by Mr. Burty, the critic of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, to consent to the publishing of a number of his works in Paris. Since then he has been recognized in both continents as being at the head of his profession.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Anthony, who is presiding in the Criminal Court, received a letter from Mr. Arthur Ryerson, President of the Prisoners' Aid Association, expressing gratification at his charge to the grand jury regarding the necessity for a reformatory for boys and girls, who are now sent to jail and the Bridewell and receive further education in criminality instead of being surrounded by good influences that would tend to their reformation. The letter also informed his Honor that Judges Jameson and Moran, of the association, were ready and willing to coöperate with him in seeking the establishment of an institution such as was under consideration.

Col. John Mason Loomis, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Citizens' Association, has resigned his position on account of ill health, and has nominated Capt. J. T. McAuley as his successor. His resignation has not yet been accepted, but at the regular meeting of the Executive Committee Tuesday the whole correspondence will be read to them. Several members have tried to induce him to change his views, but without success. To none is the loss so great as to the National Guard, whose consistent friend he has been for five years, and in whose behalf he has disbursed large sums of money, besides giving them his advice under very difficult circumstances.

At the meeting of the Painters' Assembly Knights of Labor last night the early closing of mercantile houses was advocated, a resolution prevailing not to patronize establishments which failed to comply with the movement. There was also a discussion as to the best method of reducing their own hours of labor. The following were nominated as officers for the ensuing six months, the election to occur at the next meeting: President, J. J. Mahoney; Vice-President, Henry Perry; Secretary F. B. Maroney; Treasurer, Leo P. Dwyer; Recording Secretary, Charles Drewey. About 400 were present.

Mention is made in another column of a suit for $19,939 brought by young Mr. Booth against young Mr. Corwith. A TRIBUNE reporter who conversed with two or three of the parties most directly interested in the case found them very diffident about entering into details. Mr. Booth has, during his father's recent illness, been conducting the old gentleman's business, and during the recent exciting deal in corn on the board the young man lost some money to young Mr. Corwith. Evidently he is not satisfied with the way in which the deal was made, and hence the suit. It was stated at Mr. Booth's that the whole matter would doubtless be compromised.

At this season of the year the number of packages sent through the mails is largely increased, and Assistant-Postmaster Squiers desires to call the attention of the public to the postal regulation regarding short-paid packages. It provides that when a sealed package is taken from the post-office or from the carrier and the receiver pays the extra postage due he cannot have this money refunded if he finds no writing of a personal character on the package. Such packages should be left in the office or in the hands of the carrier until the one to whom it is addressed can get permission to open the package in the presence of the Postmaster. Then if no writing is found no letter postage will be charged.

There was in circulation yesterday a petition addressed to Postmaster Palmer requesting that Miss M. F. Knowles, of this city, who was alleged to have been removed from a clerkship in the office for no other reason than to make room for the employment of Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Orendorff, Iowa ladies, be either reinstated in her position or be given one equally as good. It was stated in connection with the circulation of the petition that Frank Hatton, of Iowa, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was the cause of a number of the recent removals in the Post-Office, and that the places vacated had nearly all been filled with Iowa appointees. The attention of Senator Logan and Chicago Congressmen has been or will be called to the complaint.

A committee on grievances from the Trades Assembly met yesterday to confer with the merchants of the southwest portion of the city representing the different retail trades for the purpose of perfecting an organization of merchants who would close their business earlier evenings and on Sundays, and to look out for the business generally. Mr. John Foley, of the Trades Assembly, called the meeting to order, and C. R. Lott was elected temporary Chairman. A committee of three, composed of R. V. Kennedy, J. Graham, and M. Mamer Jr., was appointed to confer with a committee from the Trades Assembly and prepare an address to the business-men. Mr. Dwyer said he would instruct all of the labor unions not to patronize any store which kept open late.

Tomorrow night Mr. Emery A. Storrs lectures at the Central Music-Hall for the benefit of the Chicago Historical Society. He will begin speaking at ten minutes of 8. The twenty odd minutes previous to that time will be occupied by Mr. Clarence Eddy, the well-known organist. The lecture of Mr. Storrs will, it is understood, surpass in interest any ever delivered by him. Knowledge of this fact has led to a great demand for tickets, and there has been an incessant run at the box-office for some days to get the best seats. It is probable that those who do not go today will not be able to secure very eligible sittings. The gathering to greet Mr. Storrs tomorrow night will, from all appearances, be not only a very large but a very fashionable one. The old settlers will be exceptionally well represented.

Reinhold Junger, an ignorant-appearing young German who was in company with Leslie Chase a few nights ago when the latter shot and nearly killed old Henry Zimmer at his grocery-store in Homewood, was arrested at that place yesterday morning and brought before Justice Hammer in the afternoon on a charge of assault to kill. The prisoner waived examination and in default of $3,000 bail was sent across the river to join Chase. Junger is only 19 years old, and speaks very little English. His story is to the effect that Chase forced him into the scheme to rob the store, giving him the gun and mask and threatening to blow his brains out if he did not take a hand in the outrageous job. Junger ran away immediately after Chase fired the shot. Chase and Junger came to Homewood from Joliet, where they had been at work, and were looking for a job when the scheme to rob Zimmer was cooked up. Mr. Zimmer's condition is much improved.

McEnerney's saloon at No. 65 Blue Island avenue was the scene of a shooting affray yesterday afternoon between a young plumber named Jack Connell and an ex-convict named William Murphy. In their report of the affair the police make it appear that the row was about a woman who is living with Connell, and who formerly bestowed her favors upon Murphy. The men had been drinking in the saloon and got into a dispute about the woman, when Connell drew a revolver and fired two shots at Murphy, both of them passing through his clothing, grazing the skin, and burying themselves in the wall. Another version of the affair is to the effect that Murphy had made an attempt to blackmail Connell's sister, and that upon meeting him Connell fired at him. A Twelfth street officer, attracted by the sound of the shots, hurried to the saloon, but Connell was gone. Murphy was still there, and as he is a hard character he was taken in on general principles.

Mr. C. S. Brown, manufacturer of the Fidelity cockroach, bed-bug, and rat paste, whose place of business is at No. 150 Dearborn street, Room 12, has been the victim of the basest ingratitude. He took into his employ a week ago a young man named Paul Frangel, who received his first week's wages Tuesday night, as well as some new clothes from his employer, Frangel being poorly dressed when he first went to work for Mr. Brown. Yesterday morning he did not open up the office as usual, and when Mr. Brown appeared he found his desk broken open and nearly $50 worth of valuables missing, including forty-five boxes of the rat paste. Frangel had been boarding at the Newsboys' Home, but he was not there yesterday, and is doubtless peddling the ill-gotten paste about town. He wears a brown suit of clothes, with small checks, and carries a black satchel. The police were notified of the case, and are looking for the burglar.

The third annual banquet of the Chicago Dental Society took place last evening at the Palmer, and it was a very elegant spread of ten courses, exclusive of dessert, which was enjoyed by all those present. The toasts were as follows: "Our Specialty in Medicine," responded to by Dr. Stevens; "Clinical Instruction," response by Dr. Kester; "The Chicago Dental Society," response by Dr. Brophy; "Dental Literature," Dr. Reid; "The Press"; "Esthetics in Dentistry," Dr. Swazey; "The Ladies," Dr. Thayer; "Little Pills in Dentistry," Dr. Gardner; "The New Departure in Medical Teaching," Dr. Harlan; "Our City," Dr. Wassell. Among those present were Dr. E. S. Talbott, President; Vice-President, Dr. Frank H. Gardiner; Secretary, Dr. R. H. Kimball; Treasurer, Dr. E. D. Swain; and Drs. Douglas, Appleton, Wis.; Noyes, Swazey, Celley, Bentley, Hart, Eckart, Wassell, Kester, C. F. Madison, Brophy, Harlan, Ames, Pruyne, Stevens, Clark, Wheeler, Thayer, Charles Bingham, and Fernandes.

The St. George's Benevolent Society gave its annual sociable at the Palmer House last evening. Besides the usual dancing the company were pleasantly entertained with music, both vocal and instrumental, to which Miss M. Gunning, Miss Dunham, Miss C. Braham, and Messrs. Fairman and John Kemp were contributors. There were also interesting recitations and readings by Mrs. Warley, Miss Rubens, and Mr. Gooch. Among those present were Messrs. W. Gaich, I. Bowne, Charles R. Hyde, I. M. Jacobs, Cheatles, William Landsey, Dr. Hinde, Thomas Cox, O. L. Smith, R. E. Rispin, J. W. Dunn, James Stroud, W. Wrigley, L. J. Castleland, and W. Balch with their ladies, Mesdames Williams, Patterson, Edmanson, and Berry, the Misses Burton, Gillis, Glennan, Aspy, Amy Bell, Lena Hineman, Alice Newton, Pavey, Aggie Knott, Lizzie Campbell, Etta, Amy, Rosy, and Susie Thomas, Linton, May Stevenson, Maud Warner, E. Stock, C. Newton, Carrie Braham, M. Gurney, Dunham, Ruben, and Jorgenson; Messrs. W. A. Curtis, E. Jones, T. A. Adams, G. Merrill, W. H. Gill, J. N. Gleenan, J. W. Andrews, P. James, W. J. Malley, John Dunn, W. I. Fairman, George E. Gooch, George Louseeng, David Roberts, W. P. O. Cack, J. H. Carden, W. F. Baker, R. Dilling, John Thomas, J. S. Armour, R. Stevenson, D. S. Hook, C. Whitmore, George Braham, John L. Best, Charles Pratt, W. F. Malley, and W. H. Parker.

CHARGE AND COUNTER-CHARGE.

The counter-charge cases against Tom Coughlin, the saloonkeeper on Ashland avenue, near Thirty-second street, and Tom Powers, the minor who bought liquor in the place, were disposed of by Justice Prindiville yesterday. The cases were brought about in this way: Powers, who is only 17 years old, squandered some money in strong drink at Coughlin's bar and, when Mr. Paxton, of the Citizens' League, got wind of the situation, he swore out a warrant for the arrest of Coughlin for selling liquor to a minor. Coughlin thereupon swore out a warrant for the arrest of young Powers for buying the liquor, the warrant being the first one issued under the new ordinance, which makes it an offense for minors to patronize saloons. Powers, however, was not arrested until Coughlin saw that the young man was determined to testify against him in the first case. The evidence heard yesterday was not long. In testifying against each other the defendants were obliged to testify against themselves, and the evidence was all one way. Coughlin was held to the Criminal Court in $200 bail and Powers was fined $25—the limit. The fine was made high because the officers of the Citizens' League had announced their intention of appealing the case and making a test on it. Mr. Paxton signed the appeal bond for Powers. John C. Dooley, a saloon-keeper in the same neighborhood with Coughlin, was also held to the Criminal Court by Justice Prindiville in $200 bail for selling liquor to minors.

A LOT OF JEWELRY TURNED UP.

Detective Horace Elliott made a clever capture on State street, near Congress, yesterday when he took in custody a suspicious-looking negro who gave the name of William Henry, but whose name was found to be William Henry Dorsey. The fellow resisted arrest most determinedly, and no wonder, for when searched at the station he was found to be loaded down with jewelry, evidently stolen. His assets included a lady's gold watch, a gold neckchain set with pearls, a gold watch-chain with gold dollar attached as a charm, a gold earspoon, an onyx ring, a pair of eyeglasses, and a gold locket. After some inquiry the detectives learned that Dorsey had been in Chicago about six months, and that his room was at No. 1254 State street. This room was searched, and in a large satchel, from which a name had been cut, were found half a dozen new suits of clothes, a lot of gold bangles, a gold breastpin with the initials "C. G.," a pair of opera-glasses, several gold sleeve-buttons, a lot of skeleton keys, a "jimmy," and various small articles. Dorsey refuses to tell where he got all this stuff, which is worth several hundred dollars, and the prospects are that several burglary cases will soon be fastened upon him.

THE CITY-HALL.

Deaths from small-pox were reported yesterday from No. 33 Burlington street and No. 96 Bissell street.

The City Treasurer paid out $28,400 yesterday in interest on the city's bonded debt which falls due Jan. 1 next.

The little child of City-Engineer Artingstall died yesterday. He has the sympathy of his friends in his affliction.

The City Treasurer has paid out thus far this month the sum of $431,434, exclusive of the interest on the bonded debt.

Mayor Harrison spent a good part of yesterday in helping the Board of Trade boys lay the corner-stone of their new building.

The following building permits were issued yesterday: To John Englebrecht for a one-story cottage, 20x40, at No. 182 Ramsay street, to cost $600; to A. T. Ewing for four two-story dwellings, 20x38 each, on Thirteenth street, near Leavitt, to cost $8,000; and to A. T. Ewing for a two-story store and dwelling, 45x60, at the corner of Twelfth and Oakley streets, to cost $5,000.

There has been small-pox on Burlington street, in the Sixth Ward, for years past, and about the only cases in the city now are reported from that street. It is in the heart of the Polish settlement, and the benighted Poles are opposed to vaccination, hence the spread of the disease amongst them. They say a death from small-pox is a visitation from Providence, and declare they prefer that to death from vaccination. The health authorities can do nothing with them.

The following new cases of contagious diseases were reported at the Health Office yesterday: Scarlet-fever at No. 111 Wright street, No. 162 South Wood street, No. 2169 Purple street, No. 3726 Lake avenue, No. 163 South Lincoln street, the Sherman Block on Indiana avenue, No. 1093 West Washington street, and at the northwest corner of Van Buren and Morgan streets; small-pox at No. 189 Canalport avenue, No. 33 Burlington street, No. 32 Burlington street, and No. 48 Burlington street.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Henry Guenther, the Collector of Thornton, received his books yesterday and filed a bond in the sum of $38,000.

The Harms case is set for trial at Wheaton Monday. The County-Attorney was busy yesterday preparing for the event.

The Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings allowed an estimate in favor of the contractors on the new hospital for $12,993.

The Committee on Public Service audited the extra pay-rolls for November, and laid over the salary question and the electric-light proposition.

The turkeys for the Thanksgiving dinner at the Poor-House cost $229, and the bill was yesterday audited by the committee having the matter in charge. Everybody will want to go to the Poor-House if this thing continues.

The Committee on Public Charities audited numerous bills yesterday, and ordered the requisitions for liquors to be purchased of Matlin & Co., the dry goods from J. V. Farwell & Co., the drugs from Fuller & Fuller, and for the groceries bids will be invited.

The Judiciary Committee, Knopf in the chair, met yesterday and wrestled with sundry grave problems. They audited bills, and, among other things, sent the bill of Officer Pat Ryan for returning a prisoner from Denver to Superintendent Doyle for explanation.

The Committee on Public Charities will visit the Insane Asylum and Poor-House today. Most of the Commissioners will be in attendance. The object of the visit is not known, but it is thought that it has some connection with the proposed displacement of some of the employés.

Orders for the release of the following prisoners were issued by the grand jury yesterday, no bills being found: James T. Teevin, larceny; Thomas McGough, larceny; Sarah Wheeler, larceny as bailee, two charges; John Leonard, larceny; Rudolph Sleicher, larceny; and William Jones, larceny.

The Warden of the Poor-House has prepared his quarterly report, which shows that he has reduced the expenses of the institution about $2,000 as compared with what they were for the preceding six months. The showing is decidedly creditable, and the details will be laid before the board Monday.

The Committee on Public Buildings yesterday voted to employ Michael Burke to superintend the plumbing and gas-fitting work at the new infirmary at a salary of $5 per day. He was discharged a week or so ago as plumber at the new Court-House, where he was getting $8. Commissioner Sommer is the "reformer" in the case.

The Sheriff yesterday seized the hat store of Jennie G. Gay and F. S. C. Nichols, corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street, to satisfy claims of F. A. Beard and L. W. Fick to the amount of about $6,000. He also levied upon the millinery establishment of Miss Nellie Robinson, on North Clark street, at the instance of P. S. Arnold, to secure a claim for $2,308, and upon the firm of Berger & Lemuel, No. 228 Clark street, at the instance of Robert Meinheimer, to secure a debt of $1,266.

SCHNEIDER VS. SENNE.

The recount in the contested election case of Schneider vs. Senne was completed yesterday, and the following table shows the result:

TOWNS.	OFFICIAL. Senne.	OFFICIAL. Schneider.	RECOUNT. Senne.	RECOUNT. Schneider.
Barrington	166	66	164	63
Elk Grove	83	103	83	103
Hanover	86	37	86	37
Maine	294	99	289	96
Palatine	165	143	162	142
Schaumberg	25	108	24	107
Wheeling	88	310	87	311
Total	907	866	895	859
Majority	41		36	

The recount, it will be seen, reduces Mr. Senne's majority five votes; but this does not take into account some fourteen votes which were thrown out on account of alleged irregularities, such as spelling the names incorrectly. It was stipulated that the ballots in dispute should be laid before the Judge of the County Court this afternoon, but, however he may decide, the result will not be changed. If the contest is further pushed witnesses will be summoned and examined on the charge of fraud, and the prospect is that in the end the contestant will find himself loaded down with a large expense account.

BEATING HOTELS.

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES PROPRIETORS AND CLERKS HAVE TO CONTEND WITH.

"The public—that is, the traveling public, who stop at hotels," said Mr. Willis Howe, of the Palmer House, to a TRIBUNE reporter, "are very careless of the valuable jewelry, money, and clothing which they carry with them."

"Who are the most careless?" asked the reporter.

"As a rule," said Mr. Howe, "actors and actresses exercise the least prudence. But your average commercial traveler is probably the least mindful of the fact that there are thieves in the world. Some of them, in order to save expenses, will take cheaper rooms, and thereby expose themselves to greater dangers to some extent. We have had great robberies in this and other hotels, as you know, but nearly all of them were in part due to the recklessness of guests, who will go out and leave their doors unlocked or transoms open, and thus leave the valuables in the room exposed. It is a constant anxiety to watch our guests. Whenever people come here who have an unusual supply of valuables upon their persons or in their trunks, we send them a polite note asking them to get additional safety-keys, and thus protect their locks, and to keep their transoms closed when they leave their rooms."

"Are you troubled much with petty pilferers?"

"Yes; but not more than other houses. The overcoat fiend is our great bother, but we endeavor to checkmate them. However, the other night we were beaten by a rather sharp trick. A fellow came in and put his overcoat in the coat-room, receiving check No. 173. He staid about a while until a gentleman came along who got check No. 178 for another overcoat. The latter was an elegantly made-up garment, while the other was worth perhaps 12 cents for rags. The holder of No. 173 changed the 3 to an 8, and thus had a duplicate No. 178 check. This he presented to the colored attendant, who gave him the silk-lined garment, and the fellow skipped. The next morning the original owner appeared and there was a row. The checks were compared and the fraud at once detected. We paid $40 to the loser, all he asked, and we thought he was reasonable, as the coat cost $65. But some times we pay for coats that are not lost, and recently a Dakota man claimed to have lost his overcoat here, and we paid him, but he came back afterwards and said that he had found his coat and paid back the money. Leaving boots and shoes in halls at nights has also been a source of great trouble and annoyance, for they are often stolen. We stop that now, and in two years have had no complaint upon that score. Hotel people have to be on the alert all the time, but we think that we fare pretty well considering everything."

Mr. John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific, tells of a man who came to his house late in the evening with his ulster fitting tight, being long and closely buttoned. He asked for a room, and was assigned one. At an early hour next morning there was a fearful ringing of the bell from his room. The clerk and bell-boy both rushed up together, and found the man in great rage and tribulation. "I have been robbed," said he. "My pants, vest, and shirt are gone. They contained all my valuables. My pantaloons contained $200 or more, and there was a diamond stud in my shirt."

A new shirt, pants, and vest were given the fellow, and he was paid $100. It turned out afterwards that he had never been robbed, and that he had no pants, vest, or shirt on when he came in, and his ulster had hidden this absence of necessary clothing.

PRESIDENT AND STUDENT.

THE RECENT ROW AT THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The action of young Seaman, the Chicago University student, in drawing a revolver on President Anderson and threatening to blow his brains out, as fully described in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday, has created much comment and no end of speculation as to the possible outcome of the difficulty. The feeling among the students is such that but little attention was given to routine duties. At 8:45 a. m. Tuesday, when the writer entered the chapel, he was surrounded by the students, who gave him, unsolicited, their opinions concerning the article which described the fracas. Some thought the account was not strong enough, and some thought justice was not done the young man who pulled the revolver on the President. As the boys talked they grew more excited, and a personal collision was threatened between Student Walsh and Student King. When the time arrived for devotional exercises in the chapel it was given out that the faculty were in session and the morning service would be postponed. The boys collected in the hall near the room where the faculty deliberated, and when the council ended the Professors were greeted with hisses as they crossed the hall and entered the chapel.

PRESIDENT ANDERSON

alluded to the episode of the pistol, called Seaman by name, and announced that he was expelled from the institution. When the students had sung "Hail Thou Almighty King," Dr. Anderson offered prayer, invoking the divine blessing on Seaman. At the conclusion of the services the reporter asked Dr. Anderson whether the account published in THE TRIBUNE was correct.

"Yes, with this exception: Seaman did not indulge in any profanity in my presence."

"Did he point the revolver at you?"

"He did, and he said he would blow my brains out."

George W. Walsh, a member of one of the societies connected with the university, says the ill-feeling grew out of rivalry between society men. He claims that Seaman and himself were the regularly-elected delegates to the State Convention of the Oratorical Association. He insists that the other delegates had no credentials and that they sacrificed the best interests of the university by their cowardly course at the convention in question.

A STUDENT'S STORY.

S. M. Doud, the student who witnessed the collision between Seaman and Dr. Anderson, says the latter struck Seaman in the breast, and adds: "He then shoved him back upon the chairs and soon after pushed him into the corner. Seaman again and again asked the Doctor to take his hands off, but the Doctor held him. At this juncture Seaman drew his revolver."

"Did he point it at the Doctor?"

"No, he was forcibly held by the Doctor in such a position that he could not point it at the Doctor. The Doctor then seized his wrist and took the weapon away without any apparent resistance from Seaman. The Doctor then ordered Seaman to leave the room, which he did. Before going he asked for the return of his revolver but did not get it."

"Did he make use of any profanity while in the Doctor's office?"

"Not a word."

R. S. King, another student, charges that there was a financial leak for which Mr. Walsh was responsible, and declares that Walsh "admitted he had fibbed to the other colleges to shield the Chicago association from a tax unlawfully contracted by him." King adds that Seaman said "There may be bloodshed before this thing is over."

The faculty of Chicago University held another meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the troubles with the students, and will meet again on Friday. So far no more expulsions or suspensions have been recorded.

H. A. PITTS' SONS.

CREDITORS OF THE COMPANY AGREE TO AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

The creditors of the H. A. Pitts' Sons' Manufacturing Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the company's office, Nos. 7 and 9 North Jefferson street. Col. Waterman, the attorney of the company, made a statement of its affairs and what it proposed to do should the creditors consent. He said the liabilities were about $230,000, and the assets, scaled down to the lowest amount, would pay the liabilities. Of the indebtedness, $140,000 was secured and $90,000 unsecured. To pay the unsecured amount there was fully $147,000 in bills and notes due the company, some of which, however, would not be collectable for a year or two. The amount due on the pay-roll was about $8,000. Mr. Waterman said the company wanted an extension of time to pay the indebtedness. The amount due for labor and all amounts under $150 would be paid as soon as possible.

The meeting then elected Henry Allison, of Pittsburg, Chairman and J. J. Hayes Secretary.

Col. Waterman read the following paper as a proposition from the company:

"We, the undersigned, creditors of H. A. Pitts' Sons' Manufacturing Company, do hereby agree with it and each other that we will grant to said company an extension upon all of its liabilities to us respectively upon the following terms: One-third of the liabilities of said company are to be paid Jan. 1, 1884; one-sixth, Dec. 15, 1884; one-sixth, April 15, 1885; one-sixth, Dec. 15, 1885; and one-sixth, April 15, 1886. Notes dated Jan. 1, 1883, and maturing as above are to be given by said company, such notes to be indorsed by M. H., A. V., and F. H. Pitts. These notes will bear interest at 6 per cent per annum. Parties holding securities are to retain the same, and as they realize thereon, are to indorse the amount received on the notes by them respectively held. It is not expected that parties holding claims for services or those whose claims are less than $150 will sign this agreement; unless all others do, it is not to be binding on any who do sign."

He also read another paper, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, creditors of H. A. Pitts' Sons' Manufacturing Company for the amounts respectively set opposit our several names, do consent that all proceedings under the assignment by said company made to Robert C. Minor, Nov. 27, 1882, be discontinued, and that the estate transferred to said Robert C. Minor be reconveyed to said company."

After discussion, and an examination of the assets and liabilities of the company in detail, the creditors unanimously agreed to sign the document.

It was voted that an advisory committee of five be appointed to consult with the company as occasion may determine, and report to the creditors on the 1st of April next, the committee's duties to end at that time. Mr. A. V. Pitts was asked to name the committee, and he appointed J. J. Hayes, W. H. Salisbury, J. R. Brown, J. N. Chappell, of Marseilles, Ill., and Henry Allison, of Pittsburg.

The meeting then adjourned, after which the creditors signed the agreements.

PETTY SWINDLING.

MOCK AUCTIONS AND CROOKED 'EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

A mock-auction house where snide jewelry is sold has been running for some time at No. 218 Clark street, under the name of E. J. Lewis & Co., and has been the cause of innumerable squeals to the police on the part of verdant visitors, for whom the auction is expressly conducted. No man who is at all posted ever thinks of buying jewelry at one of these places. The bidding here, as at the "cigar fakes" about town, is pushed on by cappers, and the "sucker" pays about 100 times as much for an article as it is really worth. Complaints having been made so often of late by Mr. Lewis' customers (victims) he was yesterday arrested on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. Detective Amstein making the arrest. The prisoner gave bail for his appearance before Justice Hammer this morning. The particular case which led to the arrest was one wherein Lewis sold to Peter Steitch a snide watch for $14, representing that the cases were gold, but stating in the bill of sale or guarantee that there was good gold in the cases. The watch would be dear at $2.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The police have declared war against the bogus employment agents. About a dozen men who were swindled out of $3 each by a man calling himself W. Brown, doing business in a little room at No. 153 Monroe street—not far from L. Dement's agency—appeared at police headquarters yesterday and related their experience with Brown. Then they visited Brown in a body and so frightened the fellow that he refunded most of the money. Detective Rohan had already, on the strength of previous complaints, been following Brown up, and yesterday he arrested him for keeping an intelligence office, so called, without a license.

When taken to headquarters the prisoner was surrounded by a small mob of his irate victims, and doubtless did not object just then to being in the care of the police. He was taken to the armory, and will have a hearing before Justice Hammer this morning. It is thought this Brown is the man from whom L. Dement bought out the "skin" agency at No. 149 Monroe street. Dement bought it from a man named Brown, and continued to carry on the scheme under the name of Brown & Co.

PREMIUM POULTRY.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FANCY CHICKENS.

Owing to unavoidable delays the first annual poultry exhibition of the Chicago Fanciers' Association at the Exhibition Building did not open yesterday morning, but today everything will be in readiness and the show, which will continue until Saturday night, will be thrown open to the public. The Secretary's books show over 1,000 entries, a larger number than has ever before been on exhibition here at any one time, and the indications are that the show will be by far the largest and best that has ever been given in this section. There are sixteen distinct classes of exhibits, comprising Brahmas, Cochins, Javas, Leghorns, Dorkings, American, French, Spanish, game and other bantams, games of various sorts, turkeys, ducks, geese, and pigeons of all sorts, the whole forming a very interesting exhibit. The show of Plymouth Rocks is unusually large, and the breeders of this class feel quite confident that they will be able to compete most successfully with all other breeds. The exhibition is an international affair, and there are several entries from Canada on the benches. No prizes are offered at those shows, but a gentleman well posted in breeding will be selected upon each occasion to award premiums. The gentleman who will act this time is Mr. B. N. Pierce, of Corning, Ia., a man of very large experience and of excellent judgment. No effort is made or will be made by the association to make more money than is necessary for the expenses of the exhibits. Previous shows of this character that were less deserving have been well patronized, and there is every reason to believe this one will be. The officers of the Fanciers' Association are as follows: President—George Butters, Oak Park, Ill. Vice-Presidents—Charles Riess, Chatsworth, Ill.; Alfred Lagergren, Chicago, Ill.; Sidney Conger, Flat Rock, Ind. Executive Committee—J. K. Bower, Waukegan, Ill.; George T. Pitkin, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill.; W. E. Walden, Watervliet, Mich.; James E. White, Englewood, Ill.; C. J. Ward, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Ficklin, Charleston, Ill. Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. E. B. Weston, Highland Park, Ill. Assistant Secretary—Charles Page, Highland Park, Ill.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

Six of the choicest thoroughbred Short-Horn cattle from the herd of Mr. John B. Sherman were slaughtered yesterday, and cuts will be presented to his sundry friends all over the country as Christmas beef.

While the fire patrol was answering an alarm of fire from Box 13, at the corner of Root and Wallace streets, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the iron gate that bars egress from the stock-yards was down, and before the team could be stopped they dashed into it, breaking the wagon and injuring one of the horses. The men escaped uninjured.

A burglar, while endeavoring to enter the residence of F. A. Davis, at No. 166 Thirty-ninth street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was warmly received by Mr. Davis, who opened fire upon the prowler. He thinks that some of the missiles found a mark, as the fellow groaned while running off.

An incipient fire broke out in Dinney's warehouse on Centre avenue yesterday afternoon. A still alarm was turned in, and the patrol and engine No. 5 responded. The flames were extinguished, however, before much damage was done.

The continued scarcity of water is seriously interfering with the happiness of the citizens and packers of Lake. What the results will be unless the Trustees succeed in removing the accumulating ice at the crib is difficult to imagine. A fire at present would no doubt be attended with disastrous results, as the only means of securing water is from the tanks of the Stock-Yards Company, and the supply there is entirely inadequate.

LAKE VIEW.

The health of Prof F. Nightingale, Principal of the High School, has been failing for some time, and by the advice of his physician will take a rest after the close of this term. The School Directors have given him a three months' vacation, with the privilege of selecting some one to take his place at the High School. The Professor has asked Miss Emma Meserve, of Evanston, to fill his place during the absence, and it is understood she has consented to do so.

The uncertainty as to which route the Chicago & Evanston Railroad was to take after reaching the road north of Graceland has been removed. It has been decided to adhere to the original route, running not far from the lake shore and parallel with it as far as Calvary.

EVANSTON.

Mr. Joseph M. Lyons, Collector for the Township of Evanston, filed his bond Tuesday in the amount of $240,000. Alden J. Grover, H. B. Hurd, B. F. Weeks, and E. W. Larned are sureties.

The Methodist ladies cleared $1,025 by their recent fair.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Wisconsin State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 13.—The Wisconsin State Grange reconvened today. The morning session was mainly devoted to visiting the experimental farm at the State University and in inspecting the making of sugar out of amber cane. These experiments have been very successful this year, two tons of excellent sugar having been made. The secret session was then resumed. Resolutions were offered and referred asking Congress to modify the patent laws so as to hold innocent purchasers guiltless, asking the Legislature to place the university farm on a more independent basis as an agricultural school, and declaring that the acceptance of railroad passes by State officers and members of the Legislature should be a punishable offense. This afternoon a public meeting was held, at which addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Rusk and others, and responses were made by prominent members of the order. Prof. Henry, of the State University, lectured on agricultural instruction. This evening in secret session the fifth degree (Pomona) was conferred on the delegates, of whom there are nearly 200.

Indiana State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—At the meeting of the State Grange today resolutions were offered upon the subjects of commerce and transportation, which were in line with those adopted by the National Grange during its recent session in this city. Other resolutions were submitted urging the State Legislature to submit the prohibition amendment at a special election.

Pennsylvania State Grange.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—At the morning session of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, the reports of the Worthy Master, Lecturer, and Secretary were received. The membership in the State numbers 20,000, divided into a few hundred lodges. The financial condition is better than for many years.

STREET RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The Street Railway Association of America was formed today with the following officers: President, H. H. Littell, of Louisville; Vice-President, B. F. Kloper, of Cincinnati; Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Richardson, of Brooklyn; Executive Committee, Julius Walsh of St. Louis, Thomas Lowery of Minneapolis, and J. R. Lake of Chicago.

Gas perfectly safe. An experienced physician examines each case. Skill, care, elegance, and comfort. Drs. McChesney. $8 best set. Finest filling. No fancy prices. Randolph and Clark.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

A TREACHEROUS TRESTLE.

The False Work of a Bridge Precipitated 75 Feet—Seven Men Killed Outright and Four Fatally Injured.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 13.—At 7 a. m. Tuesday the false work of the bridge across Great Dry Cañon, four miles west of Pecos River, on the Sunset Road, and three-fourths of a mile from the end of the Southern Pacific track, fell in a solid mass, precipitating nineteen hands a distance of seventy-five feet on the rocks below.

SEVEN MEN WERE KILLED

outright, one more has since died, and there is little hope for the recovery of three others. The false work had been erected some time, and the weight of material brought upon it for the permanent bridge is supposed to have been too great for it to bear and it gave way. It was

OVER A DEEP GORGE

having almost perpendicular bluffs. The length of the bridge was 200 feet. The dead have been buried in an adjacent cave, and two physicians are caring for the wounded. This disaster will delay the completion of the bridge perhaps sixty days.

THE KILLED.

The accident to Pecos bridge, on the Mexican Pacific extension, killed John Bennick, J. S. Harrall, Robert McComb, J. S. Kemp, John Atkinson, William L. Russell, James and John Smith, and William Flanders. William Morrow and Peter Holywood are dying. A. N. Amber was severely injured.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Olaf Anderson, Chicago	27
Christine Olsen, Chicago	19
Peter France, Chicago	24
Essie Hussey, Chicago	18
William R. Jones, Oakwood, Ill.	54
Henrietta Smith, Oakwood, Ill.	36
Frank Kilburg, Chicago	22
Theresa Swanson, Chicago	19
Nels W. Nelson, Chicago	26
Emma C. Jacobson, Chicago	21
William H. Anderson, Chicago	28
Hattie E. Stringhar, Chicago	24
Hermann Lampke, Chicago	27
Augusta Lerosski, Chicago	28
Hans J. Buel, Chicago	25
Annie Anderson, Chicago	18
Edward Wahl, Chicago	21
Jennie Block, Chicago	16
Fred A. Bishop, Ida Grove, Ia.	22
Mary Smith, Lockport, N. Y.	19
August E. Brest, Chicago	23
Mary A. Marfoot, Chicago	21
Jacob Koniecki, Black Oak, Ill.	26
Minnie Leppin, Black Oak, Ill.	18
George H. Riddell, Newell, La.	26
Alta M. Roe, Chicago	22
Henry C. Ortlepp, Chicago	23
Jennie Cleland, Chicago	20
James A. Hannegun, Chicago	28
Lizzie O'Rourke, Chicago	20
Albert Thiel, Chicago	26
Francisca Adelbroekt, Chicago	24
John G. Hoger, Buffalo, N. Y.	27
Christine Schwirdemann, Chicago	19
Anton Johanson, Chicago	21
Gustava Carlson, Chicago	20
John Lavgrebe, Blue Island	25
Mary Arends, Riverdale	20
Otto Losch, Chicago	25
Katrina Breil, Chicago	21
John L. Dickhaut, Chicago	27
Jessie Gifford, Chicago	28
Albert H. Mitchell, Chicago	23
Ledy Parker, Chicago	21
Abraham Marks, Chicago	23
Dora Wolfson, Chicago	19
Ferdinand Fleck, Chicago	27
Hermine Behnke, Chicago	18
Mathias Klein, Chicago	30
Augusta Sonnerburg, Chicago	22
George Johannes, Desplaines	29
Minna Braurs, Chicago	21
John A. Johanson, Chicago	22
Josephine C. Anderson, Chicago	33
Constantine Reichert, Chicago	30
Julia Winter, Chicago	25

DEATHS.

KNOWLES—At 3123 Forest-av., of scarlet-fever, Lina L. Knowles, daughter of J. and Louise O. Knowles, aged 8 years and 9 months.

LAWLOR—John Lawlor, son of Michael and Mary Lawlor, aged 4 months and 10 days.
Funeral Dec. 14 from residence, 3112 Emerald-av.

DEAN—Tuesday evening, suddenly, Bertha Vinton, only child of Henry C. and Ada M. Dean, aged 2 years and 11 months.
Funeral Friday at 2:30 p. m., instead of Thursday as previously announced, from the residence of the parents, 270 Thirty-first-st.

FRANKS—At 85 West Randolph-st., of typhoid-fever, Emanuel Franks, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Franks, aged 24 years and 28 days.
Funeral Friday, Dec. 15, at 10 a. m., from above residence, by carriages to Graceland.

LAMB—At Aurora, Ill, Dec. 13, 1882, Phineas J. Lamb, aged 39 years.
Funeral Friday at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends invited.

HUNTER—At No. 5328 Jefferson-av., Hyde Park, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, at 7:30 a. m., Erma, only daughter of W. W. and Lillie E. Hunter, aged 17 months and 4 days.
Time of funeral will be announced tomorrow.

RYAN—At family residence, 45 Flournoy-st., at 9:30 a. m., Roger E. Ryan, aged 27 years.
Funeral notice hereafter.
☞ Davenport and Milwaukee papers please copy.

HAEGELE—On the 13th inst., at his residence, 726 North Halsted-st., Henry Haegele, aged 38 years.
Funeral Friday, Dec. 15, by carriages from his residence to Rosehill Cemetery.

PAPENDIECK—Dec. 13, at his residence, 247 Dayton-st., of dropsy, F. Richard Papendieck.
Funeral today at 2 p. m. from the house. Friends invited.
☞ Nashville papers please copy.

STRETCH—On the 13th inst., John J. Stretch, son of Richard Stretch, at his residence, 429 East Erie-st.
Funeral Friday, the 15th, to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.
☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

SHERDEN—On Dec. 13, Ellen Sherden, daughter of Thomas Sherden and Mary McFadden, aged 2 years and 7 days.
Funeral Thursday, Dec. 14, from 858 South Halsted-st., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

At their residence, 101 Michigan-st., Dec. 12, at 9:30 a. m., Ann S., beloved wife of James Hamilton, aged 51 years and 1 month.
Funeral Friday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A RECEPTION WILL BE GIVEN BY the Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr., rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Thursday evening at the residence of C. H. Jordan, 603 West Jackson-st., to which all his parishioners and their friends are cordially invited.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Prisoners' Aid Association will be held Saturday at 2 p. m. in Judge Jameson's court-rooms.

EXTRA HELP FOR THE HOLIDAYS can be furnished at the Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau, 241 Dearborn-st. A number of good penmen and good accountants are desirous of positions.

THE CHICAGO STAR POLO CLUB and the Chicago Polo Club will play their second game this season tonight at the Roller-Skating Rink, corner Michigan-av. and Congress-st. The game will be called at 9:15.

THE 3 O'CLOCK GOSPEL TEMPERance meeting is in Lower Farwell Hall. 148 Madison-st. and 10 Arcade-court.

THE REV. J. W. RICHARDS WILL lead the noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room today.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

FINE

Steel Engravings

CLOSING SALES THIS DAY,

11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.,

AT

209 WABASH-AV.

The finest collection ever shown in this city. Sale unreserved.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, Dec. 14, at 9:30 a. m.,

AUCTION SALE OF

CROCKERY.

WE SHALL SELL A LARGE STOCK OF

W. G., C. C., Porcelain, Rock, and Yellow Ware,

AND A FINE LINE OF

DECORATED CHAMBER SETS.

Also Glassware, Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
JAPANESE NOVELTIES,
THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 11 A. M.

A Very Superior Assortment. Peremptory. We shall make our Regular Dry Goods Sale in conjunction. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

THE WEBER WAREROOMS

Will be open evenings during the month of December, in pursuance of the plan inaugurated by us last year, for the greater convenience of those desiring to purchase a

WEBER PIANO

Who are engaged during the day. Our stock has been largely increased for the special holiday demand, and we can show in addition to our regular styles, some very elegant designs in upright cases of Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, and other rare and costly woods. Inspection invited.

Curtiss & Mayer,
MANAGERS,
250 & 252 Wabash-av.

HAZELTON PIANO!

FOR

STYLE, TONE, and DURABILITY

HAS NO EQUAL.

Special Prices

For the Holiday trade, at

Root & Sons MUSIC CO.,

CHURCH & LEE, Managers.

Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

PROPOSALS COOK COUNTY

FOR

Meat, Bread, Ice, Milk, Printing, Stationery, Binding, and Blank Books.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received up to 1 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, December 26th, 1882, for furnishing Cook County with Bread and Meat for the County Agent's Office, Meat and Milk for the Hospital, Insane Asylum, and Infirmary, and Printing and Stationery required for use of the County in the various Departments for the year 1883.

And also for filling the Ice-House at the County Hospital with first-class merchantable ice.

The proposals shall be for cut meats, or by the carcass. The meat to be native or American, if furnished by the carcass, to weigh not less than 450 lbs. for two fore-quarters and two hind-quarters, steer or heifer. Veal not less than 50 lbs. and not more than 100 lbs. Mutton not less than 40 lbs to the carcass, and all meats to be well covered with fat.

All other meats, such as Bacon, Ham, Poultry, Lard, and Fish, to be of the best quality.

All bids must be sealed, stating plainly the name of the bidder, and plainly marked on the outside of the envelope the article that is bid upon.

All proposals to be handed to the County Clerk at or before 2 o'clock on December 26th, 1882, at his room, No. 13 County Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., as no bids will be received after that hour.

All bids will be opened and read in open Board. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or currency to the amount of $200 as a forfeiture to guarantee the execution of the contract if awarded to him or them, or of any part thereof. Specifications will be furnished by the Clerk of the Board on application.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Board of County Commissioners,
Room 35, County Building.
M. W. RYAN,
County Clerk.

BIRDS, GOLDFISH, Etc.,

Suitable for Presents.

KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE.
127 CLARK ST.

SANTA CLAUS!

Holiday Books, 50c to $1 00 | Fringed Cards, 20c to $1 00
Juvenile Books, 5c to 50 | Chromos per doz.
Gift Bibles, 40c to $1 25 | Chromos with frames
Teach's' Bibles $1 30 to $5 00 | Silk Book Marks 5c to $1 00
Christmas Cards 1c to 1 00 | Wall Mottoes

Above prices include postage. Immense stock. Discount from 20 to 40 per cent. for early orders. 10 page Illustrated Catalogue free. Any book in the market furnished at less than retail price, post-paid.

DAVID C. COOK, 46 Adams Street, Chicago.

Christmas & New Year's Cards.

Paper and cards in fancy boxes, ball programs, menu cards, engraved picture cards, and many goods desirable for Xmas presents at LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

GEO. H. TAYLOR & CO.,
144 and 146 Monroe-st.

ALL KINDS OF PAPER.

CHRISTMAS GREEN

Wreathing by the 100 or 1,000 yards. BOUQUET GREEN by the 100 pounds or by the ton.
JAMES KING,
78 Wabash-av., second floor.

GUNTHER'S CANDY

Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

Candy

KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

HAY.

J. A. AHRENS & SON are receiving all kinds of Hay by the car, and have a large stock on hand. Call and get our prices. Also remember us when you want coal. 561 West Madison-st., 95 East Van Buren-st.

LIPMAN'S Loan Office,
99 Madison-st.
Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND CRAYONS

GENTILE'S XMAS PORTRAITS,
79 Monroe-st.
Branch 309 Cottage Grove-av.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

Great Excitement and Almost a Panic by the Opening of the Grandin Well—Fluctuations in Prices.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Dec. 13.—The market, which during the last few days has been rather quiet, was partly seen today by the bearish reports from the Grandin well, near Balltown, in Forest County. The well was drilled into the sand in August last and plugged. Yesterday afternoon the plug was drilled out, and after the sand had been penetrated to the depth of four feet the well commenced to flow at a tremendous rate, throwing out sixty-five barrels in twenty-two minutes. Connections were made with a large tank and the drill pushed still further down, largely increasing the well's production. So depressing was the influence on the market that the price this morning was five cents lower than the closing quotation of yesterday. The bears dumped huge blocks on the market, further depressing prices, and causing a state of excitement nearly equal to the memorable one created by the late panic, when hundreds of fleecy lambs were shorn of their all. Under the pressure the market gradually weakened off to 95 cents, 13¼ cents below yesterday's closing price. This also was

THE CLOSING FIGURE OF THE FORENOON.

Before the opening this afternoon telegrams were received from parties supposed to be well posted stating that during the first sixteen hours the well had put 750 barrels into the tank, making it the largest gusher struck since the discovery of Cherry Grove. Later telegrams reported that the well was doing all the way from 1,000 to 1,200 barrels per day. The excitement at the opening of the afternoon board was intense, and the warriors began to run out the oil was [illegible] and for a time a panic hovered over the Exchange. Luckily, however, no serious failures were reported, although several heavy ones are known to be badly embarrassed financially. The market went down almost like lead until 89¼ cents was reached. This was a decline of 19¾ cents below yesterday's closing price. At the close the market rallied and closed reasonably firm at 91½ cents. One broker who was unable to meet his obligations was sold out on the floor, which added to the intensity of the excitement. It is expected that the [illegible] will take another tumble before bottom is reached. Two important wells in Warren have [illegible] dry. One is Short & Co.'s well on Warren [illegible], and the other is the Brown & Bros.' [illegible] at Clarendon.

ALMOST A PANIC AT PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—There was almost a panic on the Oil Exchange here today, caused by a report that the Grandin well in Forest County was doing from 500 to 1,000 barrels a day. This report was generally believed and prices tumbled from $1.03¼ at the opening to 92 cents in less than an hour amid the wildest excitement. A lull then ensued for a few minutes, and when operations were resumed there was a [illegible] to 91, but this did not last long, and in a short time the quotation fell to 95 [illegible] at which figure the forenoon session closed. In the afternoon the opening was at 95 cents, then there was a reaction, with sales at 94¼ and 94 cents. Later the market rallied to 95 cents. A decline then ensued, and prices continued to drop until the close, just before which the lowest figures of the day were reached—89⅝ cents. Then there was a rally to 91 cents, at which the final sales of the day were made. The highest price reached during the day was $1.03, and the lowest 89⅝ cents. The sales were comparatively light—2,710,000 barrels.

EVERYBODY WANTED TO SELL

in anticipation of a further decline tomorrow. The Grandin well, which caused the flurry today, is a few miles southwest from Cherry Grove, near Balltown. It had been producing about forty barrels daily, but yesterday the owners determined to drill deeper, and in the afternoon, according to a cipher dispatch to a prominent member of the Oil Exchange here, a lower sand was encountered into which the tools penetrated three feet without encountering anything notable. At midnight last night a rich spot was tapped, and the same informant placed the production at 1,000 barrels daily. It is not regarded as developing a continuation of the former prolific region, as dry holes intervene and the new territory opened is of limited area. The effect of this well was nevertheless most marked, and the flurry for the time it lasted was severe. The stringency in money restricted operations, and so far no disaster is reported.

AT OIL CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 13.—The oil market opened this morning amid more excitement than has been known for years. An hour or two after the closing of the Exchange last night some prominent brokers received some private advices concerning the Grandin well, in Forest County, and after the contents began to circulate among the brokers who were whiling away the hours in various places of amusement. This morning the intelligence became generally known long before the opening hour. The wildest rumors began to float about, and the well's production was placed at any figure from 500 to 1,500 barrels. Orders to brokers came pouring in from outside to sell, and when the signal was given for the commencement of business there was a small rush. For a short time it was simply impossible to establish the quotations. Every man was yelling the best of his ability. Down went the market in a manner truly appalling to any unfortunate enough to hold oil on small margins. The closing quotation last night was $1.08½. This morning the first quotation recorded was $1.02. From this point it wilted to 95, only a comparatively small amount having been sold at the intermediate prices, and a few sales were recorded at 91 cents. As all this took place during the first five minutes' business the scene can be imagined. But the drop was too great, and

A REACTION SET IN,

the shorts, thinking it a good figure to cover at. The next prices to 98 cents. From there it broke [illegible] but by the end of the first three-quarters of an hour's business it advanced to 98, then it broke to 96½; advanced to 97, broke to 96¼, and the session closed with 96⅛ bid. There was less excitement this afternoon. It opened at 96¼, dropped to 94¼, rallied to 95½, broke to 94½, advanced to 96, broke to 89⅞ at 2:15 p. m., and closed at 92⅞. There seemed to be a strong effort on the part of the recognized brokers of the Standard to create a panic, certain of them being foremost in their offerings. This, however, has been offset to some extent by strong buying from New York, one broker representing strong parties there being known to have purchased at least 500,000 barrels. The entire sales of the day were about 9,000,000 barrels. The well which created the panic is known as the Grandin & Kelly No. 3. It is located on what is known as Warrant 5,236, near the dividing-line between Kingsley and Howe Townships, Forest County. It was drilled into the sand on the 24th of last August, and its first twenty-four hours' production, all of which flowed on the ground, was estimated at sixty barrels. After a 250-barrel tank was completed it made forty barrels per day for a short time, and gradually declined to twenty. The owners then concluded not to go deeper until oil commanded a better figure, it being worth at that time only 80 cents a barrel. It has now been opened up, with the effect of

KNOCKING PRICES

toward the figures prevalent at the time of the shut-down. Of the extent of deposit opened by this well no sensible man would at present undertake to estimate. Developments can only determine this. It may open another Cherry Grove, and it may not. The indications are certainly not such as to warrant the trade in going wild over the matter. Those who allow themselves to get rattled on the thing may even, if a paying section is opened, get as badly left as did the unfortunate producers of Cherry Grove, who gave all the oil and money for the privilege of making fools of themselves in punching the ground full of holes and allowing the oil and gas to escape. This well is located west of [illegible] others drilled in its immediate vicinity, [illegible] about a mile east of it there are some wells which have never established a good reputation as producers. Oil was found in them, but not in paying quantities. There is a strong suspicion that the Standard men have got control of the property and are manipulating it to suit their own ends. If this is true it will develop later. It is reported here tonight that the Reno Oil Company's well on Cooper tract, Forest County, which has been supposed to be dry, has been opened up and started off at 400 barrels. Another well has been opened by Mock & Williams on what is known as the Cranberry Patch, a few miles from here. It is good for 300 barrels. Though some have suffered severely by the panic, there are as yet no failures reported.

AT TITUSVILLE, PA.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 13.—Petroleum opened at $1.05¾; highest, $1.05⅜; lowest, 89⅞ cents; closed at 92⅞ cents; shipments, 28,745 barrels; charters, 11th and 12th, 48,929 barrels; runs, 65,-[illegible] barrels.

FAILURE.

A. C. Duncan, a prominent member of the Oil Exchange, was compelled to "lay down" this afternoon, and the President of the exchange sold him out. No other failures are reported.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—Edward Z. Colcord, of [illegible], a turpentine operator of prominence in South Georgia, was killed yesterday on the Brunswick & [illegible] Railroad, six miles from [illegible], by being knocked from the track by a locomotive. Colcord was a Northern man who a few years ago came to Georgia and located at Eastman for the purpose of going into turpentine farming.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The big blowing engine at the Bessemer steel works broke down yesterday afternoon. This accident was followed by the giving way of a pipe in the hydraulic apparatus. The ladle had just been emptied of 18,-000 pounds of steel, which had been poured into the moulds. If the steel had been in the ladle when the pipe gave out it would have been precipitated into the pit, and a terrible explosion would have followed, bringing with it destruction by fire and loss of life. Two hundred men are temporarily idle. The works are meanwhile rolling cold steel. The accident shut off the supply of steel for the Rensselaer Mills, and they are consuming the metal so rapidly that their stock was exhausted, and a shut-down was necessary. In all about 500 men will be out of employment several days.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Dec. 13.—Work has been resumed in the rail department of the Allentown Rolling-Mills. The guide and bar departments are also again in full operation. The list of idle employés is largely reduced.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 13.—The Triton Cotton Mills at Newcastle have resumed operations, the workmen submitting to a reduction of wages.

CANE-GROWERS.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association at St. Louis—Yesterday's Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—The fourth annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane-Growers' Association convened this morning at 10 o'clock in the rooms of the Board of Education in this city, and was called to order by Col. M. J. Coleman, President. The call of the roll of members showed delegates in attendance from the following States: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Tennessee. After preliminary business and announcements the President delivered his annual address. In concluding Col. Coleman said:

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the increased interest this association is creating; upon the enlarged attendance at its meetings; and especially upon the fact that it is drawing to its annual convocations some of the most scientific men of the country. Most of the State universities and agricultural colleges in the West honor this association by sending to it their ablest Professors. This great industry is worthy of these manifestations. If he who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before should be considered a public benefactor, what shall those be called who have freely contributed their means, their time, their labors, their grandest efforts to add another production, a new industry, to the already large list which have contributed so much to our country's glory. Gentlemen, you are engaged in a noble work? If your efforts, your labors, are not now appreciated they will be in the near future. Your names will remain green in the memories of a generous people for having given aid to an industry in its infantile struggles when it so much needed assistance—an industry which will prove to be hardly second to any of the important ones that have given to this country its prestige throughout the civilized world.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The session opened with an address from Prof. Weber, of the Champaign Sugar-Works, upon "Experiments in Growing Cane, and the Effects of Fertilizers upon Its Growth and upon the Development of the Saccharine Strength." The effort was to determine if, by early planting, using sprouted instead of dry seed, and the use of stimulating fertilizers, an early ripening of the cane could be secured, so as to give a longer working season. The results showed no advantages gained by using sprouted seed, though the same experiment in a warm, dry spring might give different results. The effect of fertilizers was shown by specimens of plants taken from experimental plats, planted and broken up on the same days, which were mounted and displayed. Of the six different kinds of fertilizers none seemed to have any effect except the super-phosphates. The plants treated with this, at the rate of a teaspoonful to a hill, were double the size and strength of the others, and reached maturity in ninety-six days from planting, while the others, including those not fertilized, required 112 days' time, and an analysis of the juice gave over 1 per cent more of sugar in the canes treated with the super-phosphates than in the others. Their experience further showed that

THE BEST RESULTS

in sugar were obtained from cane worked as soon as possible after being cut. He gave an explanation of the new process of defecation discovered by himself and Prof. Scoville. Under the plan of open defecation the juice cannot be raised above the boiling point, and this will not cause all the feculence contained in it to rise to the surface, so that it can be skimmed off. As a consequence it continues to rise through the entire process of evaporation, as a higher degree of heat is obtained by the increasing density attained under their plan. The defecation is performed in a close vessel, the heat being raised to 232 degrees Fahrenheit, which produces a very considerable pressure, causing an entire separation of all feculence from the juice, which can be drawn off clear and practically free from all foreign matter. On its reduction in the vacuum pan there is nothing to prevent crystallization, as is the case with juices imperfectly defecated. He was followed by Prof. Scoville, his associate in the Champaign Sugar-Works, in a paper upon

THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE

and the results attained. But these have been so recently published in THE TRIBUNE that it will not be necessary to repeat them. As a summing up, however, it may be said that the results were so satisfactory to the company that it has increased its capital stock from $25,000 to $50,000, the members themselves, who are among the leading business-men of Champaign, taking the additional stock, and will enlarge the capacity of the works to running 1,000 acres of cane next year instead of 250 acres this season.

A letter was read from the President of the "Rio Grande Sugar-Works," near Cape May, N. J., regretting his inability to attend the meeting of the association, and saying that his company, though laboring under some disadvantages this season, had met with encouraging success, and was preparing to greatly enlarge the capacity of the works for next season's operations.

THE EVENING SESSION

was devoted to reports from parties working only for sirups, those using steam works being first called upon, and afterward those using fire trains. The universal testimony was that the business of sirup-making had been in every way a success. No difficulty had been experienced in finding a ready market and at paying prices. The reports show that with the improvement in the quality of sirups, under improved processes of manufacture, there is a steadily increasing demand, and that the business of sirup production alone, leaving that of sugar entirely out of the question, is one of very great importance and magnitude. There are, however, a number of large works which have been run for sirups which by a moderate outlay for additional machinery can easily be changed to sugar factories, and this will in many instances be done in another year, the Champaign works having demonstrated that under their processes there is more profit in sugar than in sirup.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES,

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3337 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
2100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Krafft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
638 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

136 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID at Fifth Avenue Hotel, Room 9, for the return of pocketbook containing gold spectacles, lost at the Fair Dec. 13.

IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE overcoat and fur cap from the house on Dearborn-av. north of Goethe-st. will return them to Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st., he will receive $25 and be asked no questions.

LOST—CHILD'S PET—LITTLE BLACK (Spaniel) bitch. A liberal reward if returned to 3344 Vernon-av.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD—PACKage of books, papers, etc., containing records of Chicago Commandery of Knights Templar, etc. Return to 38 Pacific-av.

LOST—ON THE 12TH INST., A PHYsician's medicine case. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to MANVILLE & FOOTE'S drug store, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS—SUPposed at corner Madison-st. and Fifth-av.; suitable reward will be given for return of same at Union Brewery, Twenty-seventh and Johnson-av.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERship in the Board of Trade, No. 313, issued to George Cowan; application has been made for the issue of a duplicate. The finder will please return to J. B. ROGAN, Room 16, No. 84 La Salle-st.

WATNED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE OR PURCHASE dock property from 100 to 200 feet front. Address, stating terms, O 25, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.:
Third-av., 75 or 150 feet, west front, between Polk and Taylor-sts.
Fourth-av., No. 169; $6,000.
Dearborn-st., cottage, corner Thirty-second.
Butterfield-st., 2-story frame, No. 3028.
Third-av., 75 feet, near Van Buren-st.
State-st., house and lot near Twenty-fourth.
Michigan-av., house and lot near Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—OUR DECEMBER LIST OF real estate for sale is now ready. Mailed postpaid on application. The list includes all classes of city property in each division.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE INVESTMENT IN business blocks. Good location.
M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A FEW 2-STORY BRICK houses built separate with large lots ranging in price from $2,500 to $3,000. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—BARGAIN—Lot 50x160, near Thirty-third-st., below market price if taken at once. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — SHERMAN-ST., near Van Buren, 46 feet, with small frame house. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BARGAIN—FOUR 2-story and basement brick residences on West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE — 3-STORY, ATTIC, AND basement marble front residence, 30 Ogden-av. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOCK LOTS, 550 x170 and 200x550, north of Twelfth-st. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500—FIFTH-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., 20 feet, vacant. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—2732 Cottage Grove-av., 2-story brick store and dwelling; building 24x75, lot 24x150; must be sold at once. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE ACRE tracts in Hyde Park in the manufacturing district. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. BARGAIN—3-story brick building, near Eldridge court, east front; lot 25x100; building 23x80; $25,000; rented to May 1884 to one tenant at $2,600 per year.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.: Wicker Park lots on Evergreen-av. at a bargain for a few days.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY & CO. 85 Washington-st.: 25 feet on Congress-st. 25 feet east of Laflin, 3 lots on Van Buren-st., near Laflin; 35x190 Monroe-st., near Leavitt.

FOR SALE—AT $16,000 CASH; MUST have money; over four acres of land in the South Division of Chicago. Address "OWNER," No. 73 East Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER ADA AND INdiana-sts., nice cottage, 2 lots, and barn. J. H. HULBURD, 89 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, BRICK house 278 Campbell-av.; lot 57x125 feet; must sell at once. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—PURsuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, entered on the 7th day of February, 1882, in the case of Johnson et al. vs. The Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, I shall at 11 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, the 19th day of December, 1882, at my office, Room 14 Portland Block, Chicago, as Receiver of said bank, sell the following described property, in Lakeside, Cook County, Ill., a fine suburb on the C. & N. W. R. R., about 17 miles from Chicago, being Jared Gage's subdivision of part of the east half of the northwest quarter of fractional Sec. 17; also part of the west half of the northwest quarter of fractional Sec. 17; also part of the east half of the southwest quarter of fractional Sec. 8; all in Township 42 north, Range 13 east, of the third principal meridian—to-wit: Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in Lake View Block; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, in Glendale Block; Lots 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Gage's Resubdivision of Glendale Block; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 13, in Avondale Block; Lot 1, in Crescent Block; Lots 5 and 6, in Block 1; Lots 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, in Block 2; Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, and 24, in Block 3; Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in Block 4; Lots 2 and 5, in Block 5; Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, in Block 6; Lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in Block 7; also Lots 2 and 3, in Terrace Block, in Gage's first addition to Lakeside; also Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in Block 1, in Gage's second addition to Lakeside; also Lot 10, in Lak Velew Block, in the subdivision first above described, with the two-story frame dwelling thereon.

Also all my right, title, and interest as such Receiver in and to the following described strip of land: Commencing at the intersection of George-st. with the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway land, running thence in a westerly direction along the south line of George-st. 50 feet, thence in a southerly direction on the east line of Blocks 1 and 4 and Lots 1, 2, 3, and a portion of Lot 4 in Block 5 1,000 feet, thence easterly on a line parallel with George-st. 50 feet, thence northerly along the westerly line of the lands of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway Co. 1,000 feet to the place of beginning; said lots and blocks being, according to the plat thereof, recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Cook County, in Book 1 of plats, page 25. All the above-described property will, at said time and place, be sold for the sum of $10,000—one-half cash, and the balance payable in one year with interest at 6 per cent per annum, and secured on the property sold, unless a higher and better bid is then and there made, in which event the highest and best bid will be accepted.

VIRGINIUS A. TURPIN, Receiver.
December 5, 1882.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON AND GLENcoe—Houses and lots, blocks and acres, at the lowest figures and upon easy terms; monthly payments will buy a home. C. E. BROWNE, 41 South Clark-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—10 BRICK HOUSES, NEAR Fifty-first-st., on School-st.; a good investment. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON PROPERTY.
KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF the best stock farms in the West, situated on the line of C., M. & St. P. Railway, and within six miles of La Crosse, Wis., a city of 20,000 population. Fine stream of living water running through the place; could be converted into fine water-power if desired. Farm proper contains 145 acres of highly cultivated land and fine meadows, and 22 acres of heavy timber adjoining, 167 acres in all; has fine lot of stock on place, which owner would sell. Will sell for all cash, or part cash and part good city property.
F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH AT ONE-QUARter its value, one of the finest stock and cattle ranches in the State of Texas; has water, timber, near railroad, and all fenced in, consisting of 60,000 acres; am in trouble and compelled to sell; $1.50 per acre; fences alone worth all I ask for it. Address Q 55, Tribune office, Chicago.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES ON C., B. & Q. R. R., 2¼ miles from depot and 108 miles west of Chicago; new 2-story house and an ell; stabling for 30 head of horses; wind pumps; 200 acres of plow land, 400 in pasture; 10 acres of hog-tight fence; 40 acres of meadow; all under new fence; price $15 per acre; land thoroughly drained. Address
I. B. DODGE, Walnut, Bureau County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—FARM—1,136 ACRES, SITuated in Champaign County, Illinois, all in one body, seven miles east of Rantoul and half a mile north of the Town of Gifford, on the Wabash R. R.; well-improved and partly tile-drained. Apply to H. D. CORLIES, Rantoul, Ill.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES—IMPROVED farm at Lansing, Ill., on P. C. & St. L. R. R. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—LAND—WE OFFER FOR sale in lots of 5,000 to 1,000 acres, 65,000 acres of the finest selected bottom-lands in Northeast Arkansas, covered with fine hard-wood timber; the land, when cleared, capable of producing the finest crops of cotton, corn, grain, fruit, melons, and early vegetables. MATTHEWS & WHITAKER, Bankers, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—AT REDDICK, ILL., ON Wabash Railroad, 65 miles from Chicago, in good corn section, grain elevator and corn cribs; also frame store and two lots, all in first-class order; offered very cheap. RUMSEY BRO. & CO., 16 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 500 ACRES; will take clear Chicago property part pay. 78 and 80 La Salle-st., Room 5.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
We have several cash customers for brick residences in any good location in the city.
Brick residences with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor having the preference.
Also nice residence-lots in any good location in the city.
Parties having property of this description can find ready sale by leaving it with us.
Remember, we can give you the benefit of 30 years' experience in the real-estate business in Chicago.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — IMPROVED OR UNIMproved central business property in large or small pieces. We can make sales without advertising the same, as we have ready-cash customers. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., First National Bank Building, No. 166 Dearborn-st., basement.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description, 25 gold presentation watches, very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—The entire furniture in a 4-story stone-front house; central location; part of purchase money can remain; rent of house reasonable. This will bear strict investigation. Address 79 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 158 West Monroe.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2811 CALUMET-AV.—VERY desirable two-story and basement brick; immediate possession given. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO MAY, 1884:
Elegant house on Michigan-av.; furniture for sale.
Three-story marble-front, Groveland Park-av., furnished.
NORTH SIDE.
Three-story brick, furnished complete; piano, etc.; very cheap.
FREEMAN & CO., Real Estate and Rental Agency, Room 9 Times Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, South Side, to private family, for board of gentleman and wife. Address O 72, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH; stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 157 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—744 CONGRESS-ST., CORner of Robey, house of 8 rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE PART OF A DOUBLE brick house on Monroe-st., carpets and partly furnished, to a man and wife; terms reasonable to the right party until May 1. Address O 35, Tribune.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE OF 14 rooms, State-st., north of Division; splendid location; rent $80 per month. Address O 86, Tribune.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished house on East Indiana-st.; several furnished houses and flats; rooming establishments for sale on easy terms. J. WARBURTON & Co., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FOUR ELEGANTLY FINished flats—three of 4 rooms each and one of 5 rooms; every convenience and fine location on West Side. 1019 West Madison-st. Apply at 620 Carroll-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 7-ROOM flat on second floor. 384 Fulton-st. BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—38 AND 40 WEST MONROE-st., second floor, 40x80, and basement 40x110, with or without power, together or separate. Apply at same building.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE NEW FLAT on Racine-av., near Webster; rent very low to right tenant. Apply to J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE SUPERB "CALUmet" (Dearborn-av.), an elegant, finely-appointed suite; 7 rooms remaining. Highest references required. J. C. MAGILL & CO.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR (7 ROOMS and bath-room) in the new apartment house Nos. 12 and 14 Lincoln-av.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT FLAT OF 7 rooms, double parlors, very cheap. Inquire at 2701 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW FRENCH flats, 3543 Ellis Park. House open.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—298 AND 318 BISSELL-ST., near Webster-av., 7-room flats, $25 per month each.
864 West Madison-st., 7-room flat, $30 per month.
736 West Madison-st., 4-room flat, $20 per month.
800 West Madison-st., rear, 10-room frame house, $20 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3 NICELY-FURNISHED rooms and sitting-room; will give breakfast if wanted; modern improvements; terms moderate; brick cottage. 464 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED, $1 TO $2 per week, or 25 to 50 cents per day. 282 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, 306 EAST CHIcago-av.; a few more day-boarders wanted.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED room. References exchanged. 191 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL FRONT furnished parlor, for a single gentleman or two. Gas and fire. Address MRS. SMITH, 184 East Indiana-st., near Clark.

TO RENT—NO. 228 LA SALLE-AV.—AN alcove and other rooms, furnished and unfurnished.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE AND large back room, with fire and every convenience, to gentlemen, at reasonable terms; suitable for students. 3048 Lake Park-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, newly furnished, hot and cold water, gas, and furnace heat; also one small bedroom. MRS. J. JACOBSON, 388 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IF YOU WANT A COMfortably furnished, centrally located room, at reasonable rates for the winter, go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, corner Fifth-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front rooms; double and single, at 165 East Adams-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—A SUIT OF 5 VERY DEsirable unfurnished front rooms; also, a very pleasant furnished room, in the Giles, Bro. & Co. Building, 266 and 268 Wabash-av.; to unexceptionable parties only.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms. 194 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 2317 Indiana-av., to a small family of adults, for 18 months or two years. Price $100 per month. NICHOLS.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., FRONT suite, nicely furnished, fire, gas, bath; also three rooms for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—1732 INDIANA-AV., ONE well-furnished front alcove room.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, NICELY-FURnished front rooms, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, PARTLY FURnished. Vincennes-av. near Aldine Square. Q 77, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 5 EAST CONGRESS-ST., front alcove room; hot and cold water, fire, gas, and private bath; location first-class.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only; warm sitting-room attached. 376 South State.

TO RENT—142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 43—Vacancy for one pleasant furnished front room fronting on Madison-st., $6 per month.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for permanent guests; reasonable rates. Apply at 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 287 Lincoln-av. and 378 Belden-av., $20. M. W. ROBINSON, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST., NEW store, 30x50, with two new flats above. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—DOUBLE LOFT—171 JACKson-st., 40x70; fine light, elevator, and water; rent $35. W. A. DWIGHT, Room 15, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
In the Talbott apartment building, Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant and convenient suite.
An elegant flat in the new Seymour building, 305 Jackson-st., convenient to business.
516 Congress-st., east of Ashland-av., an elegant new flat; finished in the finest style.
$18—32 Gold-st., flat of 5 rooms.
$18—230 Leavitt-st., 4 rooms; bath and w. c.
$20—181 Western-av., 6-room cottage; barn.
West Madison-st.—Elegant new 4-room flats, from $18 to $25.
630 Fullerton-av., an elegant new 6-room flat, all conveniences; near four lines of cars.
$10—250 North-av., three rooms, with south light.
$22—2972 Butterfield-st., fine middle flat of 6 rooms, two blocks from cable cars.
J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.:
174 South Green-st., brick flat, 7 rooms, $27.50.
189 South Green-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $33.50.
358 West Jackson-st., first floor, 6 rooms, $27.50.
578 Carroll-av., house, 9 rooms, $35.
1170 West Taylor-st., brick house, 11 rooms, $25.
42 Laflin-st., basement and first floor, furnished, $50.
Randolph-st., near Morgan, 6 rooms, $20.
Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., brick, 6 rooms (with furniture for sale $400, worth $600), modern improvements, $36.

TO RENT—A FINE LIGHT CORNER basement in Hodges' Building, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av., suitable for any good business. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, Room 8, No. 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT IN NEW FARwell Block, 152 and 154 Market-st., next door south of J. V. Farwell & Co.'s new store. Best location in city for wholesale trunk or other light business. Apply to WOLFF BROS. & CO., 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO A DESIRABLE TENANT the second and third floors of a store building on Monroe-st., between Franklin and Market, with steam heat and use of elevator. For terms inquire of AUGUSTUS K. MANNING, Rooms 18 and 20, Equitable Life-Insurance Company Building.

TO RENT—THE FOUR UPPER FLOORS of building southeast corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to F. KRAMER, with O. R. Keith & Co.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, houses, flats, stores, in all parts of the city. TABEL & CLARK, Room 411 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, 2 FLOORS 50x70 feet. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED or unfurnished flat of 6 or 8 rooms, on North Side, less than a mile from river; neighborhood first-class. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 to 16 rooms, north of Twenty-second and east of State-sts. Room 9 Times Building. FREEMAN & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RELIABLE party wants a dining-room in first-class location for day boarders. 25 Ashland Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM WITH steam power for manufacturing furniture. State price, size, and location. O 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURnished cottage in good locality on West, South, or North Side by gentleman and wife. O 13, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS—$25 TO $1,500—loaned on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal, and other collaterals, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A PARTY WILL LOAN $8,000 ON call, at low rate, on approved security. FISKE, Room 21 Otis Block, La Salle-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, pianos and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE investment—Shares of the U. S. Honduras Lumber Co., 179 Clark-st.; sure to pay continuous quarterly dividends. Call upon or write them.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, etc., chattel-mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, with or without removal; low rates. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 79, 81, and 83 E. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—PROSSER CAR STOCK, 85 shares at $85. Inquire Room 11, 142 Dearborn-st.

KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

MONEY LOANED ON LIFE, ENDOWment, and Tontine policies; same bought on favorable terms. HOFHEIMER & ROSENBERG, Room 75 Metropolitan Block, corner La Salle and Randolph.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. Purchase money and loan paper always on hand, being first liens on ample security and perfect titles. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at lowest rates. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES WANTING CONFIDENTIAL loans call at Room 10, 137 East Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000. C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 64.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON city improved property, worth $50,000. Will give 6 per cent; no commissions. Q 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE GENTLEmen with capital to engage in the manufacture of patented machinery used on railroads. One of these machines is now being made by an Eastern company, which is paying quarterly dividends of 10 per cent. No promoters need apply. References required and given. Address Lock Box 576, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent, no commission, on 100 feet east front on Grand-boulevard, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts. Address K 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent, no commissions, on real estate near Forty-sixth-st., 300 feet fronting on Grand-boulevard and 300 feet on Calumet-av. Q 88, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate at 6 per cent; money on hand. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at 5 per cent. W. N. SATTLEY, 115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 27 and 28.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A STOCK OF
SECOND-HAND
ORGANS
ON EASY
MONTHLY
PAYMENTS.
The above organs are all in good order.
Second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new.
New Square and Upright Pianos for sale on monthly payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-st.

A CHOICE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

BARGAINS—
BARGAINS.
We shall sell tomorrow 20 upright and square pianos at one-half price for charges.
CHICAGO PIANO LOAN CO., 99 Van Buren-st.

BAUER'S WELL-KNOWN PIANO rooms will be open for visitors every night until Christmas.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE STEINWAY piano with cover and music; 1 folding bed with book-case and writing-desk combined; also about 100 handsomely-bound books and one pier mirror with marble base. Call at Room 60 Reaper Block.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS, NEW AND second-hand, by different Eastern makers; special prices given to purchasers for cash or short time. Come and see us. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan. Open evenings.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

STECK, GUILD AND BILLINGS PIanos; cash or payments. Warerooms 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
SWEDISH ENAMEL.
Ladies wishing a beautiful preparation for the toilet can test it free at Room 64 No. 125 South Clark-st.; it softens, whitens, and smooths the skin and positively removes all blackheads; price 50 cents; all druggists.
Trade supplied by
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A BEAUTIFUL BABY boy wants some one to adopt him. Address O 28, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—JIM: SEND ME ADdress; very important; home matters sad; New York inquiring; specs straightened out; will keep to myself. JACK.

PERSONAL—CHAS. E. OVEROCKER, late Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, please send address to W. H. ESTEP, care of Wm. Deering, Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NEARly new light express wagon and harness. Address RATHBONE, SARD & CO., 38 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS MARE. Apply at 166 & 168 North Sangamon-st.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS shape by applying at livery stable at 609 West Madison-st. Mr. BASSLER.

WANTED—TO BUY—TWO ENGLISH saddles, one for lady and one for gentleman. State price and where to be seen in letter. Address O 75, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, 147 Randolph-st.—Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons. Importer of superior fencing apparatus and boxing-gloves. Send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING taught by Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA, 412 fourth floor, National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing. Send address to I. G., 1719 State-st., and it will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction assured.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—4 SINGER AND 1 DOMEStic sewing-machine; good as new; your choice $10 each. Call during the week at Room 10 Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st. Take elevator.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST NOVELty in the world—6,116 heads of our greatest celebrated artists arranged in one frame. Apply at B. GINDORFF'S, 144 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper for a wholesale jewelry house; must be a married man and have first-class reference. Q 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper; must have knowledge of billing. See early. M. KRONBERG, 67 Washington-st.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—A young man 18 or 20 years of age. Address, stating experience and salary expected, O 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 TO 21 years of age as assistant bookkeeper. Address, with references, stating age, experience, and salary desired, O 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH A FEW hundred dollars and services can secure paying position. References. G. T. DALTON, 181 Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG man of experience in office of large wholesale house; salary, $12 a week on trial; chance for rapid promotion. Give age and references. Address O 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman well acquainted with the grocery trade. Very best references required. Address O 91, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN for gas, steam-fitting, and plumbing. Best of references required. MOUAT & SHELEY, 172 Woodward-av., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE POLishers, good ones. Apply to N. W. VANDEGRIFT, Superintendent of the Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, Grand Crossing, Ill.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS FRESCO painters. S. S. BARRY & SON, 76 Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR AND printer; must know how to work dry plates. Call at H. F. NEIDHARDT'S, 361 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS ELECtrotype finishers. A. ZEESE & CO., 155 and 157 Dearborn-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS WHO ARE able to handle shovel and wheelbarrow to work on the Mississippi levees in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. We are agents for the following contractors: P. J. Kennedy, Kemp Levee, Bruin & Co., Bolivar & Co., George Arnold & Co., at Riverton and Shilo levees; also railway and other works South; the cheapest laborers' tickets to all the works; also to St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans. CHRISTIAN & ROSS, 208 South Water-st.

Remember, we ship over the only direct railway line. No delay. No changes of cars.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTant salesman, and three assistants in stocks; wages $10 to $18 a week to commence on. Business Rooms 4, 118 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—7 EXPERIENCED AND INexperienced clerks; permanent engagements; wages $10 to $15 per week. Apply in Room 13, 167 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MEN TO solicit orders for mineral water; good commission paid. O 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEED AN ASSISTANT IN manufacturing business, increasing trade makes it necessary; genteel employment; experience unnecessary; young man preferred; large wages; $250 required. 116 Washington-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, ENERgetic traveling man of good address who thoroughly understands the blank-book and printing business. References required. Address W. B. RICHARDS, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—SOLICITORS FOR WELL-established business; liberal terms to active, capable parties. Address O 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVER, THORoughly acquainted with the city. References required. Merchants' Parcel Delivery Co., 100 Jackson-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl to do general housework in a small family in Evanston; liberal wages to one who is competent. Apply at 886 Fulton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer. References required. Apply to 3428 Prairie-av.

WANTED — COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; German or Scandinavian; small family. 2436 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND work. Call at 2127 Michigan-av.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS GIRLS FOR cooking, laundry, and second work; German, Swedish, or Scotch preferred; bring references. 141 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—NEAT GERMAN OR SWEdish girl for general housework; no objection to a new-comer. Call at 2338 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COOK — MUST UNDERstand plain cooking thoroughly; no washing. 3134 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework in a small American family. Inquire at 2977 South Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Apply at 2232 Prairie-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GIRLS—WE HAVE FIRST-class places for good German and Scandinavian girls for all kinds of housework. Call at 10 Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st. Take elevator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A LADY TO WAIT ON invalid going out of city. Apply by letter for two days. O K, 126 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO ADDRESS wrappers for 85 cents per thousand. Address in own handwriting Q 40, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—$2,500 CASH buys a fine, well-stocked store on South Side; well located. Address J. G. COOK, 153 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—STOCK OF notions and gents' furnishing goods, about $450; rent $25, with rooms, on West Madison-st. M 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FOR cash—Drug-store that will invoice about $6,000; doing good business; good reasons for selling; must be sold before Jan. 1, 1883. Address N 21, care Republican office, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT AND MAchinery now in successful operation for the manufacture of staple articles in constant use; we are the only patentee on this machine. M 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—CLEAN stock staple merchandise; or will exchange for Chicago property. W. H. WILLIAMS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF GROCERIES and fixtures. Apply 8 to 10 a. m., to C. W. NEWTON, at Sprague, Warner & Co.'s.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — FURNITURE-factory in full operation, in a good location, 62-66 Oak-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY, DRY-GOODS, and notion stock; corner store on one of the best streets in the city, with or without flat; cheap lease. Address M 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK. CORner store, in fine location, doing good business; will invoice about $1,300; rent, with large rooms, $35 per month; we own the property. M 6, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES; THIS is one of the best locations and cheapest lease in the city; will take city lot in part payment; first-class in every respect. M 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE right to sell and manufacture Fisher's patent coffee-roaster in the State of Illinois. Agents wanted. Large profits and easily sold. Address J. SWIGART, 150 Dearborn-st.

GENT OR LADY WITH $150 WISHing to visit all the Southern States and make big money should call on JUDSON at once, Crawford House. Leave tonight. Best reference given.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

$500 WILL SECURE HALF INTERest in an established office business paying $5,000 per annum; A1 references. Address O 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO take half interest in a new patent and take charge of East or Western States. For further inquiries address Q 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN AN ESestablished provision business with from $20,000 to $40,000 capital; best paying business out. For further information address stating where party can be seen Q 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A TRAVeling entertainment. Address N. WILKINS, city.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

SECOND-HAND DESKS, RAILINGS, partitions, counters, vestibules, etc., from First National Bank, very cheap, at D. M. SWINEY'S, 43 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TEN OR MORE ACRES OF choice land for a vegetable garden near the city and three large boarding schools. Has ample buildings and fruit. By E. W. HAGERTY, Room 68, No. 159 La Salle-st., Chicago.

BOOKS.

SOCIETY NOTES—A KINDERGARTEN bird story. Something entirely new in decorated cards; instructive, entertaining, and ornamental; furnishes also an elocution recitation of bird music, manners and plumage. At CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE'S, and other leading book and stationery stores.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPErienced and competent double-entry bookkeeper. Office business or any respectable outside employment preferred. Will do a reasonable amount of writing with other active employment for moderate salary. Satisfactory references as to ability and character. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a wholesale house; two years' experience in wholesale liquor business. Good references. Q 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who knows English, German, French, and bookkeeping. City references. Small salary. O 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENographer and typewriter operator. O 95, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL clerk or clerkship in dry goods or grocery house; experienced. O 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of good habits at any kind of work in wholesale or retail house or office; good penman and quick at figures. A 1 references. Address O 29, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONest, industrious young man, 22 years old, in some office or establishment; good penman; has some knowledge of bookkeeping. O 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 20 in a wholesale or commission house. Best of references. Security if desired. Address O 74, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as general servant; understands the care of horse and buggy, and can milk and wait on table. Will make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. Has city references. Address PATRICK KEEGAN, 3405 Emerald-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced coachman; willing and obliging. The best of city references. Address O 33, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as coachman in a private family. Best of references. Address O 37, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young man to work for his board in a private family for the winter; has had a good training with horses. References given. Q 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING salesman open to engagement. Reference. SPRIGG, 1837 North Twenty-second-st., Philadelphia.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG colored man in private house or office; compensation small; board and lodging and attend school. City reference. Address O 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—NEWSPAPER work. Address JOURNALIST, 44 Cass-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK and second girl. Apply at 1612 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework, or cook, wash, and iron. 224 Pine-st., corner of Walton place. Call after 10 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, wash, and iron in nice private family on South Side. Call at 3253 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young girl for second work or general housework. Please call at 3119 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 FIRST-class girls; one as cook and laundress, and one as No. 1 second girl. Best reference. 56 North State-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged lady as nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant. References given. No. 227 Fulton-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady in office, store, or as seamstress. Address N B, 49 Rawson-st., corner Wright.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY from the East. Any one wishing a lady companion or governess for young children may address for five days O 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady to do copying or any kind of writing. O 100, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST., NEAR WASHINGTON—Board and room well furnished and heated for two gentlemen room-mates. A1 reference.

40 LAFLIN-ST. — ELEGANT FRONT room on first floor and board to nice party; also single room; first-class accommodations.

61 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST. — 2 FURnished rooms, with first-class table board, and all conveniences.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—ROOMS WITH or without board.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—A DESIRABLE front alcove room with board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

63 NORTH MARKET-ST., OVER GROcery—Furnished room with board. Well heated and clean. $4.50 per week.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOUSE, NORTH CLARK-ST., CORNER ONTARIO.
This elegant little hotel has just been newly painted, the ceilings frescoed, and every room in the house repapered; new furniture throughout.
To families that desire quiet and comfortable homes with first-class service we can offer special inducements.

HOTEL BRISTOL—
Corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st.
This elegant new hotel is furnished throughout with new furniture, and contains all the modern improvements.
Special inducements and first-class accommodations are offered to families for the winter.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly-furnished rooms, 75 cents and $1 per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ABOUT JAN. 1, N. SIDE, WITH 2 rooms (connecting preferred), for gent, wife, and sister; also table board for nurse; must have stove heat; state terms. Address Q 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG MAN IN PRIvate family on South Side, near Twelfth-st. Good references given. Address O 79, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

A GENTLEMAN OF LARGE AMERIcan and European business experience desires to represent a specialty in the Northwest. Address Post-Office Box 459, St. Paul, Minn.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL OFFICES, 125 South Clark-st., Room 1—For the cure of all diseases by electricity and magnetism, also chronic diseases; 15 years' practice. Consultation hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; 20 years' practice; strictly private. 155 Centre-av., corner Congress-st. MIDWIFE.

OWNERS OF GOOD PATENTS WISHing to dispose of the same call on T. STONE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 24. Sales sure.

TO CONTRACTORS AND CAPITALists—A party thoroughly acquainted with a branch of engineering in which several million dollars are to be expended the coming year would like to cooperate with contractors and capitalists wishing to take work by contract. The prospect of a large margin is exceedingly good, as the advertiser has a knowledge of cost of the work, and there are no competitors. Only those with capital and meaning business need answer. This will bear investigation. Address F G, care Geo. C. Fry, Room 30, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED — PROPOSALS FOR A stone wall at Oakland, 200 to 300 feet. Call at corner Canal and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—BY AN OLD ROAD MAN traveling through Iowa and Nebraska with a regular line, a light sample of a very staple article to sell on commission after January. Address Q 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND REMington type-writer in good order. Address SAM'L L. FULLER, care Railway Age office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A BIG PAYing business; something that beats the world, for by investing small capital you can make $100 to $150 a week. Call and see for yourselves at No. 281 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—281 WEST MADIson-st., up-stairs, lady agents; any lady can make from $5 to $10 per day by investing a small capital. For particulars call on MRS. G. EDWARDS.

AGENTS WANTED—TWENTY FIRST-class canvassers to sell the Ellis Gas Burners; good pay to the right men; one million sold in Boston; one hundred thousand to sell here. Call at 122 Michigan-st. for three days, 9 to 12, or 1 to 5.
F. W. PRATT, General Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS' LAW OFFICE—GENeral practice. Special attention to corporation, real estate, and divorce law and examination of abstracts. First National Bank Building, Suite 603. Evening consultation at residence, 192 Michigan-av.

MERCANTILE, LAW, AND COLLECtion of claims in city and country.—Skillful attorneys everywhere. We have given fifteen years' exclusive attention to this branch. Call or address Legal and Mercantile League, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Chas. Edward Gray
BROKER,
96 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

INVESTMENTS

In Railroad, Municipal, and other Bonds, recommended from knowledge gained by personal investigation. Write if you wish to buy or sell.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS.

John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid, John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut, Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Preston, Kean & Co.
BANKERS,
100 WASHINGTON-ST.

Receive the accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others.
Issue Certificates of Deposit.
Discount Commercial Paper.
Loan Money on Approved Collaterals.

Edward L. Brewster
Banker and Broker,
104 Washington-st.

Member New York Stock Exchange.
Member Chicago Stock Exchange.
Orders received for purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds for Cash or on Margin, in
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. BOSTON.
Special telegraphic facilities.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
N. E. cor. Madison & Dearborn-sts.,
Receives accounts of Merchants and Manufacturers. Also receives and discounts Commercial Paper at the lowest market rates.
S. W. RAWSON, President. G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

CAR TRUST BONDS.
Six Per Cent, Payable Quarterly, Free of Taxation.

These desirable securities were first introduced in Philadelphia in 1868, since which time over $100,000,000 have been issued and a large amount fallen due, and no default in principal or interest has occurred. We offer for sale a limited amount at par and accrued interest. Full information furnished on application. Correspondence solicited. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Investment Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st. E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

Telephone Stocks
EXCLUSIVELY.
L. C. TALLMADGE,
28 Washington-st.
Dividend-paying Stocks bought and sold. Information and quotations given on application.

JNO. T. MOORE, JR.,
CHARLES H. WALKER, member of Chicago Board of Trade.

JOHN T. MOORE, JR., &CO.,
Nos. 37 & 39 Tchoupitoulas-st.,
NEW ORLEANS,
COMMISSION.
Refer to and Cash Advances made by
GEO. C. WALKER & CO.,
15 Chamber of Commerce,
CHICAGO.
Orders solicited for the purchase of Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and all Southern products.

Established.............................1859.

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
RECEIVERS AND SHIPPERS.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

A Man, Instigated by His Wife, Murders Two of His Neighbors by Braining Them with an Ax.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 13.—Intelligence has been received here of one of the most horrible crimes ever committed in this State, and which took place at Lilesville, on the Carolina Central Railway, last night. Alexander Dockery murdered two men and then escaped. Slawson Mapes and Richard Cribbs, the two murdered men, had at one time held improper relations with Dockery's wife. For a long time the husband was ignorant of this fact, but from remarks dropped by his neighbors he began to have his suspicions aroused. In the meantime Mapes and Cribbs quarrelled with the woman and deserted her. This aroused her fury, and she determined to punish them. She made a clean breast of her guilt to her husband, besought his forgiveness, and urged him for the sake of her honor as well as his own to kill the two men. Dockery, incensed at the story of his wife, readily agreed, and decided to lay in ambush for the men. Mapes and Cribbs were small farmers and great friends. They were in the habit of leaving their work about 5 o'clock in the evening and walking up the road together. Neither was married. Dockery laid in wait for them, and, armed with an ax, brained both of them and left them lying in the road, where their bodies were found early this morning. The affair causes the most intense excitement in the quiet neighborhood, which has never before known such a tragedy. The husband after committing his crime fled, and his wife attempted to join him, but intelligence has just been received that she has been arrested.

TROUBLE IN THE DOMINION.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 11.—Last evening a company was formed here and in England, having as capital £3,000,000, for the purpose of buying land to the extent of 5,000,000 acres from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Sixty shillings per share have been called and paid up, and today the shares sold for 45 shillings. They have been gradually falling here and in England. The Duke of Manchester and three other noblemen are in the Directorate, the Duke being Chairman for a short time only and retiring in favor of Lord Elphinstone. The mystery surrounding the Duke's retirement seemed to sow seeds of suspicion, and the shareholders have been struggling to get out of the concern for several months. On Saturday last impecuniosity of some Winnipeg speculators caused their shares to be thrown on the market. Today a bear speculator, getting tired of this, offered the stock down to 45 shillings. It now looks as if these shares will go still lower tomorrow, as all confidence seems to be lost in them. Bitter denunciations are hurled at the Duke of Manchester, Lord Elphinstone, Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, and Sir George Warrender for lending their names to such a scheme as this. The whole $15,000,000 capital is subscribed by investors who went into the thing on the strength of the lordly names. Among the Directors and many of the subscribers are persons who can ill afford to lose. To make the situation still more distressing, 20 shillings a share have been called up for Feb. 1 next. The greater portion of the shareholders are unable to meet this, and will have to sell at whatever they can get. It is seldom that a company with a capital of $15,000,000, only six months old, melts away in this manner, leaving ruin in its wake.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—Miss Mary A. Taylor, a young lady well known in Baltimore society, was burned to death here last night. She resided with her uncle, Mr. A. B. Haynes, and was dressing for a party at the time the terrible accident occurred. The thin gauze dress which she had on caught fire while she was passing a stove in one of the upper rooms of the house, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. In her fright and agony she rushed down-stairs and out into the street, pieces of the burning clothing flying from her as she rushed madly along. Her screams brought a number of gentlemen to her assistance, who threw their coats about her and smothered the flames, but not until she had been shockingly burned. She expired in a few hours.

John T. Berry, Esq., of Rockland, Me., President of the Lime Rock National Bank and of the Knox & Lincoln Railroad, says he had the rheumatism in his left foot and leg. St. Jacobs Oil relieved him wonderfully.

BUSINESS.

The Money Market Active and Firm—Heavy Drafts by the Country.

Exchange Irregular—Stocks Stronger, with Some Coming from Europe.

A Short Session of the Board of Trade, and Less Doing in Produce.

Prices Generally Lower, and Corn Quite Weak—Wheat "Slumpy"—Hogs in Large Supply.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was active yesterday and firm at 7@8 per cent. There was more than the ordinary demand for loans, the increased inquiry being largely by the provision trade. The movement of currency to the country is very large, the shipments of Tuesday night being perhaps the largest ever known.

The aggregate of clearings of the Chicago banks yesterday was $8,900,000, being $800,000 greater than the total for Tuesday.

Eastern exchange was weak, with few buyers. The bulk of the sales were at 75c discount per $1,000, but there were rumors of transactions at 80c. The larger movements of produce to the seaboard explains the weakness.

Foreign exchange was stronger. Posted rates on sterling were advanced to 481½@485½, with actual at 481@485, and English documentary bills at 478@479. The strength is partly owing to the fact that stocks were being bought in London for shipment to the United States, as prices were relatively high in New York. Continental exchange was firmer, as follows: Bankers' francs, 517½@521¼; documentary bills, 526¼@527⅞; bankers' marks, 93⅛@93⅜; documentary marks, 93¼@93½.

The New York stock market was stronger yesterday, with more doing along the whole line. The greatest strength was in the Omahas, which were bid up on the understanding that arrangements had been made for the absorption of Omaha with the Northwestern.

Western Union has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, and there are rumors that an arrangement has been made between that and Mutual Union which will make the paths smooth in future. The net revenue of Western Union for the current quarter was $2,100,000.

The produce exports for the week ending Tuesday increased $1,325,000 over the previous week.

A correspondent of the *Wall Street News* asks for the reason of the following discrepancy in statements about Union Pacific. The *Financial Chronicle* publishes the aggregated monthly receipts for ten months:

Ending Nov. 30	$27,952,172
Deduct November receipts	2,821,070
Leaves for nine months	$25,131,102
Mr. Dillon's statement	21,972,764
Difference	$3,158,338

In regard to the rumored new Russian loan, the *Statist* observes "that it does not think the London market will care to participate in the operation. It is notorious, it is added, that Russia has ever since the war with Turkey been trying to borrow, and, though the Finance Minister himself made the tour of the Continent, has been trying in vain. The London market by its abstention brought this about, and it will not now, to the peril of the general peace, rehabilitate Russia's credit. There is little realized wealth in Russia, and harvests cannot be anticipated. The existing taxes constitute a heavy burden upon the resources of the country, and are likely to remain for a far longer time than need now be taken account of."

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank	110	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103¼
Fifth National Bank	165	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100
Hide & Leather	125	Chi. City Ry. 4½s	97¼
Hibernian Bank'g Co.	100	Cook County 7s, 1892	117¼
Ill. Trust & Sav. B.	145	Cook County 5s, 1884	107¼
International Bank	105	Cook Co. 4½s, 1900	106
Merchants' Na. Bank	300	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105¼
Mer. Loan & T. Co.	195	†N. Chi. City Ry. 6s	112
National B. of Illinois	145	South Park, 6s	105
Northwestern Nat. B.	200	South Park 7s	106
Union Nat. Bank	275	W. Div. Ry. con. 5-20 6s	105¼
Union Trust Co.	275	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1884	101	West Town 5s, 1899	103
Chicago City 7s, 1890	115	Minn. State 4½s	99¼
Chicago City 7s, 1892	117	Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s	66
Chicago City 7s, 1893	118¼	†Calu. Iron & Steel Co.	100
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121¼	C. & C. C. & D. C., com.	33
Chicago City 7s, 1898	123¼	†C. & C. C. & D. C., pfd	84
Chicago City 7s, 1899	124¼	†Inter-State Ind. Exp.	40
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110	N. Chicago City Ry.	155
Chicago City 6s, 1897	112	Traders' Ins. Co.	130
Chicago City 6s, 1898	114	West Div. City Ry.	250
Chicago City 4½s, 1890	105¼		

Sales on the Stock Board were:

5000 C B & Q Ia Div 7s 84¼	2000 CM&StPCP&W5s 91¾
1000 CM&SPDubDiv6s 102¼	100 Texas Pacific s 10 40¼
2000 CM&StPMinPls 88¼	50 C B Q s 10 128¼
2000 WStL&P C Div 5s 79¼	2000 CM&StPCP&W5s 91¾
2000 CM&StPCP&W5s 91¾	3000 CM&StPMinPls 88¼
3000 C B & Q Ia Div 4s 84¼	100 Northern Pacific 44⅛
3000 do 84¼	100 do 44⅛
5000 CB&Q Den Div 4s 83	1000 C B & Q Ia Div 4s 84¼
100 N Y C & St L 14¼	1000 C B & Q Den Div 4s 83¼
100 North Pacific s 10 44⅛	10 A T & S F Jan 15 87¼
2000 C B & Q Ia Div 4s 84¼	10 do Jan 87¼
1000 do 84¼	10 do Jan 87¼
1000 CM&SPDubDiv6s 102¼	

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was again active and bullish today, and values are ⅛ to 3½ better than at the close yesterday. The market opened 2¼ higher for Ohio & Mississippi, 2 higher for Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, 1⅜ higher for St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, 1 higher for Indiana, Bloomington & Western and St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, 2 lower for Richmond & West Point, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. Prices continued to advance until about 1:30 p. m., when the improvement over the opening figures reached ⅛ to 4⅛. There was then a reaction, caused by realizing sales, of ⅛ to 2⅝, but in the last hour a recovery of ⅛@1⅜ took place and the market closed strong. The Osborn party is reported bullish on the trunk-line stocks on the ground that the Granger war has brought heavy business to the trunk lines, which have profited by full rates. They have not advanced proportionately, and offer a good chance for a turn. An insider in St. Paul said this afternoon that there were very large orders to buy at 111 before the war broke out. Many of these orders were given by people thoroughly familiar with the property, and who now considered every point below 110 so much clear gain. There would be strong inside buying up at about 110. Erie has advanced less than other stocks. It is notoriously last to move, and on that account is being bought by the people who calculate chances closely. Brokers supposed to have Gould information were very bullish today on Kansas & Texas, Missouri Pacific, and Western Union.

Money was very easy at 2½@6 on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral, closing offered at 2½. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 3@4. Time-loans and prime mercantile discounts are nominally unchanged. Sterling was strong.

Railroad mortgages were strong and active. The more important changes are: Advanced—Mutual Union 6s, 2¼; Cairo, Arkansas & Texas firsts and Louisville & Nashville seconds, each 1¾; Mobile & Ohio new 6s, 1⅜; Central Pacific firsts and New York Elevated firsts, each 1¼; International & Great Northern firsts, Kansas & Texas seconds, New York Central registered firsts, and New Jersey Central incomes, each 1; Western Pacific firsts, ⅞; Kansas Pacific consolidated, Evansville & Terre Haute consolidated, Union Pacific firsts, and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consols, each ¾; East Tennessee consolidated and Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, each ⅝; Erie consolidated seconds, International&Great Northern 6s, Alton & Terre Haute second incomes, Denver & Rio Grande firsts, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & Pacific and Western Division, Union Pacific land-grants, Missouri Pacific thirds, and East Tennessee incomes, each ½. Declined—Alton & Terre Haute second preferred, 3½; Louisville & Nashville general 6s, 1¼; Metropolitan Elevated firsts, 1¼; New York & Texas land-scrip, 1; Colorado Coal 6s, ¾.

The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last Dec. 13	Last Dec. 12
Alton & T. H.	500	45½	46¾	45½	46¼	45½
Am. Cable Co.	208	66	66¾	66	66	65¼
Bos. Air Line pfd.	20	79⅛	79½	79⅛	79⅛	....
Canada Southern	17,250	69¼	70⅛	69	69¾	68⅝
Central Pacific	2,300	87⅝	87⅝	87¼	87½	87⅛
Chicago & Alton	300	133⅛	134	132⅞	134	132⅞
C., B. & Q.	3,100	128⅛	128½	127⅞	128⅛	128
C., C., C. & I.	100	78	78	78	78	....
C., C. & I. C.	265	5	5	5	5	5⅛
Ches. & Ohio	900	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	....
Do 1st pfd.	200	35	35	35	35	35
Cleve. & Pitts.	100	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	....
Col. Coal & Iron	550	32⅛	32⅛	32	32	....
Den. & Rio G.	22,500	44½	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	44⅛
Del. & Hudson	1,550	108⅞	109½	108⅞	109	108⅝
D. L. & W.	60,720	127⅜	128⅜	127⅛	128⅛	128
Erie	24,100	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛
Do pfd.	1,700	84⅞	85⅛	84⅛	85	84
East Tenn. & Ga.	2,000	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
Do pfd.	3,000	18⅛	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	18
Fort Wayne	15	135	135	135	135	....
Ft. Worth & Den.	500	30⅛	31¼	30	31	30⅛
H. & St. Joe pfd.	200	82	82	82	82	80⅛
Houston & Tex.	800	75⅛	75½	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
I., B. & W.	300	35	35⅛	35	35	35
Illinois Central	100	145	145	145	145	145
Jersey Central	13,570	71⅛	72⅛	71⅛	72	71¼
Kansas & Texas	23,887	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	33⅛
L. E. & Western	1,900	30⅛	31½	30⅛	31½	29⅛
Lake Shore	24,300	116⅛	117⅛	116⅛	117⅛	116⅛
Louis. & Nash.	10,200	52	53	51⅛	52⅞	52⅛
Man. 1st pfd.	15	....	85	85	85	....
Mich. Central	12,670	101⅛	101⅞	101	101	100⅞
M., L. S. & W. pfd	500	48⅛	49	48⅛	49	....
Minn. & St. L.	3,700	31½	33	31⅛	32⅛	32
Do pfd.	3,500	69¾	71	69¾	70¾	69¾
Mobile & Ohio	100	19	19	19	19	....
Morris & Essex	100	122	122	122	122	....
Mo. Pacific	13,570	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	104
Mut. Un. Tel.	300	23	23⅛	23	23⅛	23⅛
Nash. & Chat.	100	58	58	58	58	....
N. Y. Central	9,705	132¾	133	132¾	132¾	132¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	1,000	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	14⅛
Do pfd.	1,900	31⅛	32	31⅛	31½	31⅛
New Cent. Iowa	100	16	16	16	16	15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	177	177	177	177	....
Nor. & W. pfd.	800	51	51¼	51	51	51
Northern Pacific	4,650	44	44⅛	44	44¼	44⅛
Do pfd.	7,870	83⅞	84⅝	83⅞	84⅛	83⅞
Northwestern	14,850	138	139¼	137⅞	139	138⅝
Do pfd.	1,300	156¼	157⅛	155⅛	156¼	156⅛
Ohio Central	900	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅞	13¾
Ohio & Miss.	700	35	35⅛	34¾	34⅝	....
Ont. & Western	2,400	27	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅛
O. Trans-Con.	3,450	84¼	85⅛	84	85	84⅛
Pacific Mail	3,100	39⅛	40	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛
P. P.-C. Co.	700	125	125⅝	125	125⅝	124⅞
Peoria, D. & E.	1,400	26⅛	26⅛	26	26⅛	26⅛
Pittsburg	100	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138
Quicksilver	300	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	....
Reading	6,600	52⅛	53⅛	52⅛	52⅝	52¼
Rich. & Dan.	115	60	60	60	60	60
Do term	500	26⅞	28⅛	25⅛	27⅛	27⅛
Roch. & Pitts	3,400	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	21⅛
Rock Island	2,020	130	131	129¾	130⅞	130
R. & A. stk. ctf.	300	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	....
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	500	53⅛	53	52⅞	53	52
Do 1st pfd.	200	95	95⅛	95	96⅛	95
St. Paul	74,212	105⅞	106⅞	105⅛	106⅛	106⅞
Do pfd.	760	124	124	123⅝	123⅞	124
St. Paul & D.	300	37⅛	38	37⅛	38	37⅛
Do pfd.	300	96⅞	97	96⅞	96⅞	97⅛
St. Paul & O.	48,400	53¼	57⅛	53	55⅞	53⅞
Do pfd.	10,741	112	116	111⅛	115⅝	112
St. Paul M. & M.	970	144⅛	144	144	144	143
Standard mining	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	....
Texas Pacific	20,260	40	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	39⅞
Union Pacific	48,600	101⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102	102⅛
Wabash	10,400	33⅛	35	33⅛	34⅞	33⅛
Do pfd.	10,400	54⅛	55⅛	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛
Western Union	50,225	82⅛	83⅞	82⅛	83	82⅜

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68½	Tennessee 6s, new	40¼
Missouri 6s	112	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joseph	108½	Virginia 6s, consols	62
Tennessee 6s, old	42½	Virginia 6s, def'd	12¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	103⅞	4s	120⅝
5s, extended	103½	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	113⅝		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	116⅝	U. P. land grants	111
Erie seconds	97	U. P. skg f'nds	117
Lehigh & W.	101	Tex. Pac. land grants	58⅛
Union Pacific firsts	116⅛	Tex. Pac., R. G.	81

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	133	United States	65
American (ex div)	90	Fargo	129

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 A & T H inc 99	8000 N Orls Pac 1st 86⅛
5000 do 98	5000 do 86⅛
1000 C & T H 2d pref 103	7000 do 86⅛
13000 C P gold bonds 116	4000 do 86⅛
3000 C St P & M O con 105⅛	3000 do 87
1000 C, C & I 1st 6s 83⅛	10000 do 87¼
5000 D & R G 1st con 99⅛	5000 do 87⅛
1000 E Tex & Big S 6s 95	4000 do 87⅛
10000 E T V & G inc 40	5000 do 87⅛
5000 E & T H 1st 98⅛	1000 do 87
3000 Intl coup 6s 82⅛	15000 N Y Cent 1st reg 134
27000 K P 1st con 100	5000 N Y L E & W n2dc 96⅛
20000 L & W B con as 101¼	10000 do 97
1000 do 101⅛	1000 N J Cent con as 107⅛
10000 do 101	1000 N W s f 5s coup 99⅛
2000 L & N C Branch 102	2000 N Y, C & St L 1st 115
10000 N O & Mob Div 90	10000 N Y Elevated 1st 117
2000 M U Tel 6s 67⅛	30000 N Y, C & St L 1st 94⅛
5000 do 68	28000 N Y & T I scrip 34
1000 M, K & T gn 6s 83⅛	7000 St L & I M 5s 74
9000 do 83	2000 Tex Pac inc l g 58⅛
50000 M & StP I C & P W D 93	5000 do 58⅛
2000 Mob & O 1st 104⅛	5000 Tex Pac 1st Rio 80⅛
1000 U P 1st 106	9000 do 80⅛
	20000 do 80⅛
	13000 do 80⅛

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4½s reg 1891 113⅛	5000 M U Tel 6s 68⅛
2000 U S 5s cont 3½s 103	3000 M & E 7s of '71 121
2000 A & T H 2d pfd 108	3000 N O Pac 1st 85
10000 C St P M & O con 106⅛	3000 do 86⅛
6000 do 107	20000 N Y L E & W new2dc 97
3000 D & R G 1st 109	8000 Nor Pac 1st 104⅛
2000 E T V & G 5s 74⅛	5000 N W 1st mtg 108
14000 do 75	21000 St L & I M 5s 74
5000 E T V & G inc 40	10000 S L & I M C Ar & T 1st 105
5000 do 40⅛	5000 Tex Pac land gr 58⅛
1000 I & G N 1st 103⅛	5000 Tex Pac Rio 80⅛
5000 do 104	20000 do 80⅛
26000 M & S P 1st C & P W D 93	5000 U P land grant 112⅛

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 U S 4½s reg 1891 113⅛	2000 Mo Pac 3d 109⅛
4000 Tenn 6s old 42⅛	1000 N W 1st mtg 108
10000 C St P M & O con 107	15000 N Y C & St L 1st 94⅛
3000 C St P & M 1st 111	6000 Nor Pac 1st coup 104⅛
4000 C Pac gold b'ds 116⅛	5000 Nor Pac 1st reg 104⅛
6000 do 116⅛	2000 N J C inc 85
6000 do 116⅛	2000 N Y Elevat'd 1st 118⅛
1000 C C & I C inc 50	5000 N Y L E & W 2dcon 97
1000 do 51	10000 R W & O Ex 5s 73
2500 E T V & G 5s 75	1000 So Pac of Cal 1st 104
5000 I & G N 1st 104	3000 St L & S F 2d cl B 90⅛
2000 L & N gen mtg 6s 89	2000 U P 1st 116⅛
5000 do 89	1000 Tex Pac Rio 81
5000 L & N 2d 99⅛	10000 do 80⅛
6000 M & S P 1st La C Div 123	5000 do 80⅛
20000 C & P W Div 93⅛	3000 W Pac bonds 112⅛
2000 do 93⅛	2000 Wab gen mtg 6s 79⅛
5000 do 93⅛	25 Bank of Amer 155
14000 M & E 7s of '71 121	8 Met Bank 118
6000 Met 1st 99⅛	125 American Exp 92
14000 M U Tel 6s 69⅛	10 Adams Exp 133
2000 M K & T 2d 57	25 Wells Fargo Exp 130
10000 N W s f 5s 99⅛	150 do 129⅛
15000 do 99⅛	
16000 do 99⅛	

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The following were the sales of stock on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last
First board.					
Bell Telephone	7	184	184	184	184
Mex. Telephone	140	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Atchison	400	87	87⅜	87	87⅜
C., B. & Q.	25	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
Eastern Railroad	100	34	34	34	34
Flint & P. M.	50	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Flint & P. M. pfd.	10	102	102	102	102
N. Y. & N. E.	25	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
T., C. & St. L.	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
Second board.					
Atchison	235	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
Cambridge	2	90	90	90	90
C., B. & Q.	25	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛
Flint & P. M.	150	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
Flint & P. M. pfd.	10	103	103	103	103
Little Rock	50	47	47	47	47
No. N. H.	5	108	108	108	108
Old Colony	2	137	137	137	137

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

2000 Atchison 7s L G 113	5000 T D & B 6s inc br 9
1000 Atchison 5s pl 85	3000 T D & B 6s C & St L 38
4000 Atc 7s 1st mtg 120	2000 CB&Q 4s SWDiv 79
1000 Eastern 6s 110⅛	1000 No Pac 6s 102
1000 Pueb & A V 7s 105	1000 Rutland 6s 96
1000 Mexi Cent 7s 69⅛	1000 Denver ex 4s 82⅞
3500 do 69⅛	2000 B & Mo 4s 102
8000 do 69⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

10000 CB&Q S W Di 4s 80	5000 Rutland 6s 95
2500 Eastern 6s 110	5000 Rutland 5s sm 67
1000 do 110⅛	11000 Mexi Cent 7s 70⅛
1000 L R & Ft S 7s 107	5000 do (seller 10) 70⅛
2000 N Y & N E 7s 115	3000 TD&B 6s inc bra 9⅛
2000 N Y & N E 6s 105	1000 M H & O 6s 103
1000 Pueb & A V 7s 113	

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 13.—The market closed steady. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	59⅞	60
Reading	126⅛	126¼
Lehigh Valley	64⅛	64⅜
Northern Pacific	44⅛	44½
Northern Pacific, preferred	84⅛	84⅜
Lehigh Navigation	38	38¼
B., P. & W.	17⅛	18

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 13—5 p. m.—United States securities—New 5s extended, 105¼; 4s, 124.

Illinois Central, 150; Pennsylvania Central, 62¼; New York Central, 136¼; Erie, 38¼; do seconds, 99; Reading, 26⅞.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £86,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 50 7-16d per ounce.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Rentes, 80f 5c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 479½@480.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Mining stocks very dull; Chrysolite sold 130 and 125; Iron Silver, 265; Little Chief declined from 45 to 38, closing at 41; Robinson consolidated declined from 135 to 125; Navajo sold at 650 and 675; and Horn Silver at 600 and 588. Sales today, 52,425 shares.

Caribou	1¾	Quicksilver preferred	40
Central Arizona	⅜	Silver Cliff	¾
Excelsior	1	Standard	6¼
Homestake	16¼	Sutro	⅜
Little Pittsburg	1	Robinson	1
Ontario	35¼	South Pacific	9
Quicksilver	8½		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Quincy	63½
Calumet & H.	250	Silver Islet	6
Catalpa	⅜	Osceola	32
Franklin	14	Huron	2
Pewabic	10⅛		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 13.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¼	Hale & Norcross	1⅜
Alta	13-32	Martin White	2
Belcher	27-32	Mexican	3⅞
Best & Belcher	4⅛	Mono	5-16
Bodie	2¾	Northern Belle	9¾
Bullion	27-32	Ophir	2⅜
California	3-32	Potosi	1¼
Chollar	1⅛	Sierre Nevada	3⅝
Con. Virginia	9-16	Union Con.	4⅛
Crown Point	1⅜	Yellow Jacket	1⅛
Eureka Con.	10¼	Navajo	6⅞
Exchequer	5-16	Scoupin	21-32
Gould & Curry	2⅞	Mount Diablo	4
Grand Prize	5-16		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Dec. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Indiana st, 45 ft w of Peoria, n f, 31 5-12x 116 ft, dated Dec. 13 (Gerhard Svenetson to Brent J. Brentson) ... $6,000
Jay st, 194 ft s of Webster av, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 9 (James Morgan to S. Langenberger) ... 750
West Adams st, 225 ft e of Halsted, s f, 25x199 ft, dated Nov. 13 (estate of Jesse Whitehead to F. C. Cramer) ... 4,000
West Madison st, 124 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 50x 198 ft, dated Nov. 1 (John Oliver to John Oliver Jr) ... 2,005
Butterfield st, 138⅝ ft n of Thirtieth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 1 (Robert Aitchison to J. and L. Nicholson) ... 2,500
Union place, 146 ft n of West Harrison st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 15, 1877 (F. W. Campbell to Peter Mohan) ... 400
O'Brien st, 100 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x173 ft, dated Dec. 11 (E. S. Lane to Konrad Ganzle) ... 1,300
O'Brien st, 100 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x95 ft, dated Dec. 12 (Konrad Ganzle to Julius Harner) ... 800
Seymour av, 48 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 25x 126 ft, dated Oct. 19 (H. I. Holter to J. Messer) ... 650
West Huron st, 24 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x128 ft, dated Nov. 21 (J. E. Baker to M. Mason) ... 500
Aberdeen st, 191 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 24 (W. A. Porter to Hammill & Jordan) ... 1,000
North Wood st, 141⅛ ft n of Clybourn place, w f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 12 (John Richardson to John Cremin) ... 862
Wentworth av, 295 ft s of Douglas av, e f, 25x 125 ft, dated Oct. 25 (Special Commissioner to Theresa Amberg) ... 800
West Lake st, 26½ ft e of Crawford av, n f, 26½ ft to alley, dated Nov. 1 (Russell Houston to Henry Brummel) ... 1,000
Talman av, 125 ft s of North av, e f, 75x125 ft, dated Nov. 22 (Emil Rudolph to Sarah E. Fox) ... 700
Same property as the above, dated Nov. 22 (E. A. and S. E. Fox to Emil Rudolph) ... 700
West Nineteenth st, 168 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24 x125 ft, dated Oct. 19 (M. J. and J. P. Clark to Sarah E. Fox) ... 550
West Kinzie st, 150 w of Hoyne av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 16 (A. W. Todd to J. F. Pleasant) ... 500
Ashland av, between Fulton and Kinzie sts, e f, 41x100 ft, dated Oct. 16 (Samuel T. Hinckley to George Mitchell) ... 2,300
Same property as the above, dated Dec. 7 George Mitchell to Borden & Dennehy) ... 2,400
Noble st, 125 ft s of West Indiana, e f, 25⅛x128⅛ ft, dated Dec. 13 (Wendell Krah to Joseph Krah) ... 1,000
Same property as the above, dated Dec. 13 (Joseph Krah to Josephine Krah) ... 1,000
Van Buren st, bet Wabash and Michigan avs, n f, 17½x97 ft, dated Dec. 5 (George C. Lord to New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company) ... 5,687
Washington boulevard, n e cor of Clarkson court, s f, 47x120 ft, dated Dec. 7 (E. B. and A. D. Ferry to Philip E. Gunlock ... 3,192

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Surf st, 77 ft e of Waubon av, s f, 75x196 ft, dated Sept. 9 (estate of Helen C. Hubbard to Henry W. Rogers) ... $3,750
Dewey court, 150 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 50x161⅛ ft, dated Dec. 2 (S. E. and J. L. Corning to C. F. Collot) ... 1,300
George st, 321 ft w of Halsted, n f, 50x128 ft, dated Dec. 13 (E. L. and H. Dahlke to Richard Corrin) ... 1,375
Lot 71, in W ½ Block 17, E ½ N W ¼ Sec. 30, 40, 14, dated Nov. 15 (J. Hofman to J. Sodemann) ... 275

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Prairie av, 165 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 25x160⅛ ft, dated Dec. 9 (S. D. B. and S. R. Noe to George C. Peters) ... $1,250
Fifty-eighth st, 75 ft w of Winter st, s f, 50x115 ft, dated July 21 (Jacob Volkmann to C. A. Gaenssien) ... 600
Loomis st, 71 ft n of Forty-ninth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 15 (E. Koch to J. Tietzner) ... 270

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

West North av, n e cor of Dania, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 20 (F. W. Hatterman to Henry Lange) ... $900
Mead st, 225 ft s of Wabansia av, w f, 25x177 ft, dated Dec. 12 (S. Delamater to M. A. Jennings) ... 350
Mead st, 152 ft n of North av, w f, 25x177 ft, dated Dec. 12 (same party to E. Hennegan) ... 350
Mead st, 177 ft n of North av, w f, 25x177 ft, dated Dec. 12 (same party to E. A. Hennegan) ... 350

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were active for a little while yesterday. The trading on 'Change was stopped at 12 o'clock to enable the Board of Trade to lay the corner-stone of the new building, and there was no afternoon session of the Call Board. The general tendency of prices was downward, though not heavily so except in the case of corn.

Provisions were quite active, at a lower range. Pork declined 12½@15c, and closed 7½@10c below the latest prices of Tuesday, except on May, which was relatively firm. Lard declined 10c, and closed at a disadvantage of 5c, except that the longer futures were firm, closing about the same as on Tuesday. Meats declined 5c on futures, and 20c for this month, the year pressure being supposed to be nearly over. The receipts of hogs were again large, with a good many left over in the pens, causing lower prices, and Liverpool noted a decline of 1s in meats. These things made local operators bearish, while there were a good many outside orders to buy, which took all the offerings, and a prominent packer took hold after the outside orders were filled. But there was no spot demand for meats, and some buying orders for lard were withdrawn. The local trade was oppressed by the large movement of hogs here, the animals being drawn past competing points in the West, and even from Michigan and Indiana, by the higher prices offered at Chicago. The buying orders from other places for product appear to have been stimulated by the light receipts of hogs there. Foreign buyers have reduced their limits here, and cut them so low that nothing can be done in that direction at present prices. In the afternoon the market was "as firm as a rock," there being nothing on sale.

Flour was active considering the short time allowed for business, which usually does not begin till after midday. There was no noteworthy change in prices, though the feeling was an easy one. Bran and other millstuffs were in larger supply and weaker. The receipts of the day, nearly 35,000 brls, help to explain the lack of demand for wheat.

Wheat was dull and easier, declining ½@⅝c from the latest prices of Tuesday, and closing tame at the inside. London reported an advance of 6d@1s per quarter, and our receipts were not by any means large, but there was no demand of a speculative character here, about all the trading noticed being in changes from one month to another, and not much of that. Car-lots of No. 2 spring fell off ¼@½c in sympathy with futures, while there was little change in other grades. The sending of outside orders was perhaps discouraged by the idea entertained in some quarters that the Board of Trade would take a whole instead of a half holiday for laying the corner-stone of the new building.

Corn was active, and heavy on the near futures. Year declined 1c and January ⅝c, while the longer deliveries showed little change. The British markets were called dull and easy, and our receipts were again large, with light shipments. The lower grades fell off 1@1½c, with a smaller demand by shippers, and the current offerings of car-lots of No. 2 were generally at about ⅛c premium over the price for the year, because the latter was generally offered in greater quantities than wanted. There was really a good deal of throwing on the near futures, the longs being anxious to get out while there was any premium at all, as they feared it would soon vanish. There was little selling on the long futures, as it is known that cribbing is very slow, and scarcely any sales have been made for May delivery by receivers. Hence operators could see no reason for the existence of a premium on year and January. After the close of regular trading the market for this month weakened further, closing at about 52⅜c. On the curbstone year declined to 52c and January to 51½c.

Oats were quiet and weak for spot and seller the month, an early advance of ⅛c being entirely lost at the close. Light sales of spot were made at ⅛c below the closing prices of Tuesday, and futures, while advancing ⅛c in the early transactions, closed tame at about the latest prices of the previous day. The only notable feature was in May delivery, in which the transactions were heavy, mostly at ½c advance, though the closing, like the rest of the market, showed no marked strength. No. 2 spot sold at 37⅛c, with that figure bid at the close for gilt-edged. Seller the year ranged at 37⅜c@37⅝c, closing at the inside figure. January sold at 36⅛@36⅛c, closing at 36⅜c bid. There were light sales of February at 36@36⅛c. May ranged at 36⅞@37c, closing at 36⅞c bid. No. 2 white and rejected nominal. Samples quiet and steady.

Rye was quiet, with little disposition to operate either in spot or for future delivery. No. 2 in store sold at 58c, and January and February were nominally quotable at 58½@59¼c respectively. Samples were quiet and steady at Tuesday's prices.

Barley was inactive and nominally weak, No. 2 being quotable at 78c, and No. 3 offered at 48c for store lots. Futures were hardly mentioned, and samples were hard to sell except the choicest car-lots.

There was a continued good order trade in staple and fancy dry goods. Boots and shoes, clothing, and millinery goods were also meeting with a good seasonable demand. The grocery market was fairly active and firm, coffees and sugars showing a slight upward tendency. Dealers in dried fruits and canned goods were fairly busy. Fish remain dull. Prices of dairy products were firm. Oils averaged steady, Lard oil was weak, with extra at 90c. Coal was active and steady. Pig-iron remains easy.

Green fruits were quiet and steady, without changes in quotations. Hay was quiet, with liberal offerings, Tuesday's prices generally ruling. Eggs continued steady at 28c per dozen. Hides and tallow quiet and unchanged. Dealers in drugs and chemicals report a slow trade, with the staples selling at last week's prices. Hops are 10c lower for prime, while choice are a shade easier. Potatoes unchanged. In seeds there was very little done, owing to the early adjournment of the board. The various kinds were nominally firm at Tuesday's figures. Dressed hogs were in light demand at $7.12½@7.25, the latter choice.

The exceeding plenty of breadstuffs all over the West may perhaps be (wrongly) inferred from the two following facts. Two car-loads of middlings were shipped from this city last Tuesday to Manchester, Ia., twenty-five miles west of Dubuque, and a couple of car-loads of flour were loaded into cars here yesterday to be sent to Nebraska.

It is veraciously related that a few days ago 40,000 bu of corn went the rounds here, and never stopped till it had settled contracts for 725,000 bu. One 5,000-bu lot of the above went to no less than thirty-four different firms.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots yesterday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
Spot	*$17.20	$....@....	$17.15
Year	*17.20	17.10 @17.20	17.15
January	17.37½	17.22½@17.30	17.22½
February	*17.50	17.35 @17.45	17.42½
March	17.60	17.47½@17.57½	17.55
May	17.87½	17.75 @17.87½	17.85

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
Spot	*$10.55	$10.50 @....	$10.47½
Year	10.55	10.42½@10.50	10.47½
January	10.57½	10.47½@10.55	10.50
February	10.65	10.55 @10.62½	10.57½
March	10.70	10.65 @10.72½	10.70
May	10.85	10.80 @10.90	10.82½

MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
S. ribs, part cu'd.	8.87½	$ 8.75 @....	$ 8.75
Do year	*9.20	9.00 @....	9.00
Do January	8.95	8.90 @ 8.92½	8.90
Do February	*9.02½	8.97½@ 9.00	8.97½
Do May	9.30	9.25 @ 9.27½	9.25

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
No. 2 red, spot	94¾	....@....	94⅛
No. 3 winter	90	....@....	90
Rejected winter	81	....@....	81
No. 2 spring	94¾	93¾@....	93¾
No. 3 spring	....	....@....	77
Regular, year	94¾	93⅝@....	93⅝
January	94¾	94 @....	94
February	95	94¾@....	94⅞
May	$ 1.00⅝	$1.00⅛@1.00⅝	$1.00¼

CORN.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
No. 2, spot	53⅞	52⅞@ 53	52⅞
High mixed	54½	53½@ 54	53½
Rejected	46	45 @ 45½	45
New mixed	47½	46 @ 46½	46
Year	53⅛	52⅛@ 53⅛	52⅛
January	52⅛	52 @ 52⅛	52
February	52⅛	52 @ 52⅛	52
May	54⅝	54⅛@ 54⅝	54⅛

OATS.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
No. 2 white	....	....@....	....
No. 2 mixed	37½	....@....	37¼
Rejected	33	....@....	33
Year	37½	37⅜@ 37⅝	37⅜
January	36⅛	36⅛@ 36⅜	36⅜
May	36⅞	36⅞@ 37	36⅞

RYE.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
No. 2	58	....@....	58
Rejected	52	....@....	52
Year	58	....@....	58
January	*58⅛	....@....	58½

BARLEY.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range Wednesday.	Closed Wednesday.
No. 2, spot	79	....@....	78
No. 3, spot	50	....@....	48
No. 3, year	50	....@....	48
No. 4, spot	....	....@....	....

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.50 @ 6.55
Long clears, loose	8.75 @ 9.00
Short clears, loose	9.25 @ 9.50
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	9.00 @ 9.25
Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	10.25 @11.00
Bacon, short ribs	12.00 @12.25
Bacon, short clears	12.75 @13.00
Bacon, hams	13.75 @14.00
Mess beef	10.50 @10.75
Beef hams	17.00 @18.00
Choice to favorit brands of winters	5.50 @ 5.75
Fair to good brands of winters	5.25 @ 5.50
Good to choice red winters	5.00 @ 5.50
Prime to choice springs	5.00 @ 5.50
Good to choice export, in sacks, extras	4.25 @ 4.40
Good to choice export, double extras	4.50 @ 4.65
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50 @ 6.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	6.25 @ 6.50
Rye flour	3.62½@ 3.87½

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	34,997	24,397	14,991	17,222
Wheat, bu	115,484	53,919	8,994	29,333
Corn, bu	327,941	145,854	88,500	94,525
Oats, bu	87,879	79,794	30,290	37,149
Rye, bu	8,091	5,843	1,674	2,297
Barley, bu	34,105	69,580	26,848	25,664
Grass seed, lbs	193,530	76,885	227,157	56,032
Flaxseed, lbs	1,198,693	2,530,490	....	382,172
Broom-corn, lbs	308,500	91,150	169,945	4,743
Cured meats, lbs	882,060	1,358,000	2,599,630	1,683,277
Beef, tcs	....	....	75	....
Beef, brls	....	....	344	3
Pork, brls	300	475	1,095	1,520
Lard, lbs	171,077	255,655	1,475,570	645,117
Tallow, lbs	67,910	26,910	1,800	....
Butter, lbs	176,722	160,021	188,459	100,846
Dressed hogs, No.	170	533	....	532
Live hogs, No.	55,517	52,854	3,182	3,477
Cattle, No.	5,974	5,758	2,406	1,778
Sheep, No	1,924	991	1,163	....
Hides, lbs	240,757	511,971	351,990	294,947
Highwines, brls	55	....	....	....
Wool, lbs	84,301	163,632	66,916	131,287
Potatoes, bu	1,525	4,350	....	850
Coal, tons	16,008	14,843	2,658	5,070
Hay, tons	284	254	44	40
Lumber, m ft	852	1,533	3,622	4,072
Shingles, m	374	....	....	400
Salt, brls	2,351	10,926	4,244	4,679

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 14 cars red wheat, 33 cars other grades winter, 62 cars contract spring, 79 cars lower grades do (156 wheat); 108 cars contract corn, 239 cars other grades (347 corn); 45 cars No. 2 oats, 33 cars rejected (78 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 26 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars lower grades (33 barley). Total, 624 cars, or about 350,000 bu. Inspected out: 2,014 bu wheat, 42,741 bu corn, 1,301 bu oats, 798 bu barley.

The direct exports from this city last week included the following: 14,447 brls flour, 7,237 brls oatmeal, 375 brls cornmeal, 8,000 bu wheat, 12,549 bu corn, 406,682 lbs clover-seed, 99,234 lbs other seeds, 15,609 boxes cured meats, 3,958 cases canned do, 85 brls tongues, 390 brls beef, 158,828 lbs fresh beef, 150 brls pork, 8,080 pkgs lard, 75,370 lbs chese, 259 brls oils.

Rail freights were steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally firmer at 56⅛c, with no freight room offering, all the December room on ocean vessels being already engaged.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 228,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 34,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 81,000.

The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

	Week ending Dec. 9, 1882.	Week ending Dec. 2, 1882.	Week ending Dec. 10, 1880.
Flour, brls	165,000@170,000	185,000@190,000	150,000@155,000
Wheat, qrs	190,000@195,000	120,000@125,000	265,000@125,000
Corn, qrs	less than 25,000	....	110,000@125,000

The Fresno (Cal.) *Expositor* says of Egyptian corn: "We learn that Berry & Garner have this year thrashed about 10,000 sacks of Egyptian corn of the white variety. This cereal is becoming quite popular among the farmers for stock feed. It is said, especially when cracked, to be a better feed for horses than barley. Many farmers feed it without thrashing. In fact, what was thrashed by Berry & Garner does not represent a fourth of the crop grown in the county. It is also a more profitable crop than barley, as it yields heavier and can be grown on land from which a crop of hay has been previously taken. In this county it yields an average of 40 bu per acre, and frequently produces double that quantity. The value per pound is less than barley, but the yield is greater and more certain. It looks as though Egyptian corn should supersede barley for feed."

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 100 brls and 1,200 sacks springs on p. t.; 250 brls winters partly at $5.20; 400 sacks low grades at $2.17½@2.25. Total about 1,475 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 24 cars bran at $10.50@11.00 on track and $10.50@11.50 free on board; 5 cars middlings at $13.00 on track and $12.00@13.00 free on board; 2 cars shorts at $11.50@11.75 free on board; 1 car screenings at $15.00 on track.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 13 cars No. 2 red at 94¾c; 40 cars No. 3 at 90c; 6 cars rejected at 81c; 5 cars by sample at 92½c for No. 3 and 96½c for No. 1 red on track; 2 cars do at 83c for rejected, and 97c for No. 2 long berried free on board. Total about 35,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 11 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 93¾@94c; 1 car No. 3 at 77c; 17 cars by sample at 64@75c for rejected, and 80@83c for No. 3 on track; 2 cars do at 73@80c free on board. Total about 20,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change 45 cars and 25,000 bu No. 2 at 52⅞@53c; 3 cars high mixed at 53½@54c; 45 cars rejected at 45@45½c; 103 cars new mixed at 46@46½c; 9 cars by sample at 48½c for rejected, 48@48½c for new mixed, and 51@54c for ears on track; 57 cars do at 47@47½c for no grade, 47½@58c for rejected, 48@49½c for new mixed, 50@53½c for new high mixed, and 58c for new high mixed free on board. Total about 163,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 5 cars No. 2 at 37½c; 6 cars by sample at 36@36½c for rejected mixed, 38½c for rejected white, 38½c for No. 2, and 38@41c for No. 2 white on track; 37 cars do at 35@38c for rejected mixed, 37½@38½c for rejected white, 37@38½c for No. 2, 39½@40c for rejected white, and 42c for barley oats. Total about 36,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 4 cars No. 2 at 58c; 2 cars by sample at 56c for rejected and 59½c for No. 2 on track. Total about 3,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 8 cars by sample at 50c for No 4 and 55@67c for No 3 on track; 4 cars do at 49c for No. 4 and 51@53c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 7,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 2,250 brls seller the year at $17.10@17.20; 23,500 brls seller January at $17.22½@17.30; 26,750 brls seller February at $17.35@17.45; 15,750 brls seller March at $17.47½@17.57½; 31,250 brls seller May at $17.75@17.87½; 5,500 brls seller June at $17.92½@17.95. Total, 105,000 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 150 tcs spot at $10.50; 2,250 tcs seller the year at $10.42½@10.50; 16,250 tcs seller January at $10.47½@10.55; 9,000 tcs seller February at $10.55@10.62½; 7,500 tcs seller March at $10.65@10.72½; 1,000 tcs seller April at $10.72½@10.80; 16,500 tcs seller May at $10.80@10.90; 3,500 tcs seller June at $10.87½@10.92½. Total, 56,150 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change 25,000 lbs short ribs, 20 days in salt at $8.75; 50,000 lbs seller December at $9.00; 300,000 lbs seller January at $8.90@8.92½; 850,000 lbs seller February at $8.97½@9.00; 700,000 lbs seller March at $9.07½@9.15; 500,000 lbs seller May at $9.25@9.27½; 75 boxes spot at $9.00; 275,000 lbs and 13,500 pcs green hams at $8.75@9.20 for 16 to 20 lbs average; 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams, fresh, at 10c; 25,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y.) at 6⅛c; 100 boxes long and short clear sides at $9.17½ for December.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A good trade is reported at quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@ 7
Green, self-working	6 @ 6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@ 5½
Inferior and common	4 @ 5
Crooked	2 @ 4

BUTTER—There is continued firmness in the market for fine table butter, of which not enough is arriving to meet the current demand. Low grades remain somewhat under neglect.

Creamery, fancy	38@39	Roll, choice	24@26
Do, fair to choice	33@37	Roll, poor to good	18@22
Dairy, choice	32@35	Packing stock	14@16
Dairy, fair to good	25@30	Inferior	12@13
Common grades	21@23	Grease	9@10

CHEESE—Trade remains quiet, as is usual at this time of year, but prices are firmly supported.

Young America	13½@13¾
Full cream, Cheddar, fall make	12½@12¾
Full cream, flat, fall make	12½@12¾
Full cream, August	10½@11
Cheddar, slightly skimmed	9 @ 9½
Flat, slightly skimmed	9½@10
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6½
Low grades	2 @ 4

COAL—There is a good city and country demand for hard and soft coal, and the market remains steady at the following prices:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$ 6.52	$7.50
Do, grate	6.68	7.50
Do, range	6.78	7.75
Do, nut	6.98	7.75
Erie	5.50	7.00
Youghiogheny, pure	4.50	7.00
Pittsburg	4.25	6.50
Blossburg and P.	4.40	6.00
Hocking Valley	4.00	....
Indiana block	3.40	5.00
Wilmington	3.00	4.00
Minonk	4.00	4.00

COOPERAGE—A shade firmer, at $1.05@1.10 for pork barrels and $1.22½@1.27½ for lard tierces. Sales 250 choice city made pork barrels at $1.12½; 500 country made lard tierces at $1.22½; 2,000 city made do, $1.27½; 1 car country pork barrels at $1.07½.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in light demand, with sales of 4 cars at $7.12½@7.25, the latter for choice.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Dealers report a dull trade at quotations:

Acid, citric	$ 65 @ 68
Acid, tartaric, lb	52 @ 55
Ammonia, carb	20 @ 25
Borax, refined, lb	15 @ 16
Blue vitriol, lb	8 @ 10
Cream tartar, pure, lb	35 @ 38
Chloroform, lb	80 @ 85
Glycerine, bulk, lb	27 @ 30
Gum arabic, picked	25 @ 40
Gum camphor, lb	28
Gum opium, lb	4.50
Iodine, lb	2.85
Morphia, sulph., oz	3.40 @3.60
Oil, castor, ₩ gal	1.10 @1.20
Oil, lemon	3.50 @3.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	10 @ 21
Potassium, iod., lb	1.65
Quinine, sulph., 5-oz cans	1.80
Quinine, sulph., oz vials	1.85
Root, rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.00 @1.25
Salts, Epsom, lb	2 @ 3
Sulphur, lb	4½@ 5
Sulph. chinconida	1.05

EGGS—Were steady at 28c per doz.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There is continued activity in the demand for fancy fruits and nuts, but the more staple lines remain rather quiet. Prices are firm throughout the list. Following are jobbers' quotations:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 8½@ 8¾
Prunes, Turkish, old	6¼@ 6½
Prunes, Turkish, new	7¾@ 8
Raisins, layers	2.05 @2.10
Raisins, London, layers	2.45 @2.55
Raisins, Valencia	8½@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.00 @2.05
Zante currants	6¼@ 6½
Citron	16 @ 17

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16 @ 16½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15 @ 16
Apples, sliced	7¾@ 8
Apples, Eastern, quarters	7 @ 7½
Apples, Southern, new	5½@ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves	5½@ 6½
Raspberries, new	35 @ 36
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8½
Pitted cherries, new	25 @ 26

NUTS.

Filberts	10¾@ 11¾
Almonds, Tarragona	17½@ 18
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	8½@ 8¾
Pecans	9½@ 15

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	7¾@ 8¼
Virginia	7¾@ 10
Red Tennessee	5¾@ 6½

GREEN FRUITS—A light trade is reported at the figures given below:

Oranges, Florida, per box	$ 3.50@ 5.00
Lemons, per box	3.50@ 4.50
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.25
Cranberries, per brl	8.00@13.00
Grapes, per lb	4@ 7
California Tokay grapes, per crate	4.00@ 6.00
California pears, per box	2.00@ 4.50
California plums, per box	2.00@ 2.25

GROCERIES—Jobbers report a good seasonable demand and a firm set of prices. Within the last few days there has been a pretty general firming up of prices, though no market advance has taken place as yet:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @26
Maracaibo	10 @12¾
Mexican, prime to choice	11¼@12¼
Mexican, fair to good	10¼@11
Rio, fancy	11¼@11¾
Rio, prime to choice	10 @10½
Rio, fair to good	8¼@ 9½
Rio, common	7¼@ 8
Rio, roasting	6¾@ 7

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	9¾@10
Crushed	9¾@10
Powdered	9¾
Granulated, standard	9⅝@ 9⅝
Granulated, not standard	9¼@ 9½
A standard	9⅛@ 9¼
A No. 2	8⅞@ 9
Extra C	8¾
No. 1	8 @ 8¼
Yellow	6¾@ 7¼

SIRUPS.

Co'n	40 @43
Sugar	38 @53
Blackstrap	24 @25
New Orleans molasses	40 @63

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	19½@20
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—There were liberal offerings and prices remained about as on Tuesday:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.50@12.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	10.50@11.00
Mixed	9.50@10.00
Upland prairie	9.50@10.50
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.00

HIDES—Dealers report a light demand at quotations:

Green-cured light, per lb	8½
Green-cured, heavy	8
Part cured	7¼
Damaged hides	6¼
Green salted, bulls	6¼
Calf, per lb	13
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

HOPS—Scarce and firm at quotations:

Pacific Coast	$1.00@1.10
New York choice	1.05@1.10
Prime New York	95@1.00
New Wisconsin	90@1.00
Olds	90@1.00
Wisconsin, good to common	40@ 60
Olds	25@ 30

OILS—Lard oil remains easy. Most other descriptions are steady and firm. A fair demand is reported at the following quotations:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 22½	Linseed, boiled	$ 58
Carbon, 175 test	13½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	13¼	Sperm	1 40
Carbon, 110 test	11¼	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white, and W.W., 150 test	17¼	Neatsfoot, extra	85
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	17¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	13¾	Bank	48
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13¼	Straits	46
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	13¾	Turpentine	55
Lard, current make	90	Miners', white	74
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo 63 deg	10½
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo 74 deg	13½
Linseed, raw	57	Gasoline, deo 87 deg	20

POTATOES—Stocks are liberal and prices steady at 65@70c per bu by the car-lot on track. Sweet potatoes steady at $3.50 for Jerseys and $2.25 for Southern.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was firm, turkeys selling at 9@12c per lb for fair to choice, chickens at 8@10c, geese at 9@10c, and ducks at 9@12c. Prairie chickens sold at $4.75 per doz, quail at $1.25@1.50 per doz, mallards, $2.25 per doz. Venison, 14c per lb for saddles; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Little was done in the market, the board adjourning too early for most of the samples to make appearance. The few sales indicated a firm feeling at about $1.55 for prime timothy, $6.05@6.10 for prime clover, and $1.15⅛ for No. 1 flaxseed on track. Sales were reported of 1 car and 6 bags timothy seed at $1.35@1.55; 7 cars clover seed at $4.60@4.75 for poor to common; 32 cars and 5,000 bu flaxseed at $1.15@1.16 on track for No. 1 and $1.18 for Russian.

TALLOW—Was easy at 7½@7¾c for prime city, 7c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following figures show the state of business at the Produce Exchange Call yesterday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, creamery extra	$ 39½	$ 41
Butter, creamery, February delivery	40	45
Butter, dairy extra	32	34
Butter, dairy firsts	25	26
Butter, dairy, June	....	17
Butter, ladle-packed, June	....	15
Butter, packing stock	12¼	13¾
Eggs, fresh	25½	27
Eggs, fresh, February delivery	26½	27½
Eggs, fresh, May delivery	13	14½
Eggs, ice-house, January delivery	22	25
Eggs, pickled	20	23
Apples, Roman Beauties	2.60	2.90

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,472	48,197	2,333
Tuesday	6,274	55,517	2,104
Wednesday	7,500	50,000	2,500
Total	20,246	153,714	6,937
Shipments—			
Monday	2,672	2,483	526
Tuesday	2,400	3,182	1,163
Total	5,072	5,665	1,689

CATTLE—There was a very quiet market all day. The receipts were large, and reports from the East held out but little encouragement, and, while a fair number of cattle were worked off, the feeling was weak, and for most descriptions slightly lower prices were the rule. There were several bunches of prime steers, but the average quality was not very good, and sales were largely at prices ranging downward from $5.25. Butchers' and common stock met with a good demand, and sold at about steady figures. Stockers and feeders were quiet and rather lower. Sales were on a basis of $2.75@4.00 for poor to choice cows, at $3.00@3.65 for stockers, and at $4.00@5.50 for poor to extra shipping steers. A few Christmas steers were taken at higher figures. The general market closed dull and heavy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 6.40@ 6.65
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,500 lbs	5.85@ 6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@ 5.50
Medium Grades—Steer in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@ 4.75
Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@ 4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@ 2.75
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

HOGS—Were in large supply and averaged lower. In addition to the large receipts there were about 35,000 stale hogs, swelling the supply to not far from 85,000, which was fully twice as many as the trade required. The feeling was decidedly weak from the start, and the close of the day found the pens still well filled. From $4.00@5.25 for skips and culls prices ranged upward to $6.50 for choice heavy shipping lots, though most of the trading was done at $5.75@6.25. Closing quotations were $5.40@5.90 for poor to best light weights and $5.40@6.50 for inferior to choice heavy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	372	$6.40	62	301	$5.50	146	160	$5.55
57	380	6.35	124	199	5.80	64	268	6.12½
56	301	6.25	37	185	5.55	71	288	6.20
43	409	6.25	116	281	6.20	47	310	6.15
60	285	6.25	60	291	6.15	52	335	6.25
46	4?2	6.40	78	256	6.05	59	294	6.20
83	315	6.25	70	248	6.10	64	254	6.12½
63	260	6.00	46	344	6.25	39	218	5.90
112	250	6.10						

SHEEP—Trade was moderately active and prices were about steady at $2.50@3.50 for inferior to medium, and at $3.75@4.75 for good to choice. Shippers and the local trade bought more or less freely, and nearly all the offerings were taken.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 340; market very dull; prime, $5.75@5.87½; fair to good, $5.00@5.37½; common, $3.50@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; market dull; Philadelphias, $6.25@6.50; Baltimores, $6.10@6.20; Yorkers, $5.90@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; market firm; prime, $4.75@5.00; fair to good, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@3.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 5,000 head; extremely dull; clearance not made; common to prime steers, $4.80@6.50 per cwt, live weight, a few Christmas bullocks going to $7.25@7.75 per cwt; exporters used 500 fat steers at $5.75@6.50 per cwt; shipments today, 38 live cattle, 3,421 quarters of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 10,600 head; firm and buoyant; $5.00@7.00 per cwt for lambs; $4.00@5.75 for sheep; a number of car-loads arrived late; shipments 518 live sheep, 410 carcasses mutton.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 10,600 head; live hogs dull; $6.00@6.40 per cwt, with 9 car-loads sold at $6.30@6.40.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 400 head; supply larger but quality poor, mainly butchers' stuff, which brought steady prices, ranging $2.75@3.50 for common to fair; good butchers' steers are worth $3.75@4.00; light shipping steers, $4.25@4.75; heavy, $4.75@5.50; stockers, $3.00@3.50; feeders, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments none; steady and firm; good to fancy muttons, $3.75@4.50.

HOGS—Active, lower; light grades at $5.50@5.75; packing, $5.85@6.20; butchers' to extra, $6.10@6.35. Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 600.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 13.—CATTLE—Receipts, 900 head; dull; native steers, 1,400 lbs, sold at $4.95; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.10; cows, $3.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500 head; lower and weak; $5.40@5.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 140 head; nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—HOGS—Weak; common and light, $5.25@6.25; packing and butchers', $6.00@6.50; receipts, 10,500 head; shipments, 200 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 11d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn, 7s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork 94s. Lard 59s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 59s; long clear dull at 58s; short ribs dull at 59s 6d; short clear dull at 56s; shoulders dull at 45s. Hams—Long cut dull at 62s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 63s.

TALLOW—Prime city steady at 43s.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed old dull at 7s 1½d. Wheat—Winter dull at 8s 9d.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 37s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—Evening.—COTTON—Easier at 5 15-16@6⅛d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Short clear, 56s.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—LINSEED OIL—30s 10d@31s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 37s@37s 3d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13.—Wheat quiet, but steady. Corn dull at 7s 1d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring advanced 1s and red winter 6d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat firmer; California advanced 1s and red winter (at London) 6d. Corn dull and easier; American mixed declined 3d. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent in moderate demand. Corn for the Continent rather dull. Pork, 94s. Lard, 59s. Bacon—L. C., dull at 58s; S. C., 56s. Tallow, 41s 6d. Cheese, 62s. Beef, 127s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat steady. Corn—Not so much doing. Country markets steady.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet but steady. Corn dull at 7s 1d. MARK LANE—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat stiff; fair average No. 2 spring, 43s; fair average red winter, 45s. Corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat stiff. Corn weaker. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 45s 6d; do spring do, 41s 6d; fair average quality American mixed corn for shipment during December and January, 28s 9d. Country markets for wheat—English and French steady. On passage to France and the Continent—Wheat, 480,000 qrs; corn, 45,000 qrs. Paris—Wheat and flour a shade dearer.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—GRAIN—A further decided weakening noted in prices of red wheat, graded and ungraded, on graded stock the decline having been about ¼@⅜c a bu, on a limited demand for prompt delivery and moderate speculative business, the speculative movement having been chiefly in the deliveries through the first two months of the coming year. Cable reports were of an unfavorable tenor. White wheat, as in more favor for shipment, was quoted stronger, though irregular. The demand was chiefly for the better qualities of white for the Continental markets. No. 1 red, $1.13¾@1.14, closing at $1.13¾ bid in elevator; No. 2 red, $1.10@1.10¾ afloat and delivered; No. 3 red, $1.05½; No. 1 white, $1.08 in elevator, closing at $1.08 for lines for early delivery on export account; No. 2 white, 99⅛@99⅜c; No. 2 red futures: December, $1.09½@1.10¼, closing at $1.09¼; January, $1.10⅝@1.11, closing at $1.10⅝; February, $1.12⅜@1.12¾, closing at $1.12⅜; March, $1.14⅛@1.14⅝, closing at $1.14⅛; May, $1.15⅛@1.15⅝, closing at $1.15⅛ asked. Corn—Continued urgency in the offerings for prompt and forward delivery, in view of the pronounced heaviness at the West, led to a further sharp break in values. The decline today brought the year option, old and new crops, within ⅛c per bu of each other, against, near the close of November, a difference in favor of the old crop of [illegible] per bu. The movement for prompt delivery was moderate, partly for shipment; No. 2 regular inspection, 71½@72c in elevator, closing at 71½c asked; No. 2 white, 69½c; No. 2 futures: year, 70⅛@70¾c, closing at 70⅛c; January, 66⅛@66⅝c, closing at 66⅛c; February, 64⅝@65⅛c, closing at 64⅝c; March 64⅝c; May, 63⅝@63⅞c, closing at 63⅝c asked, and new crop No. 2 year, 70@71⅛c, closing at 70c. Oats fairly active, mostly in the speculative line, with but slight fluctuations noted in values of graded stock, though near the close prices weakened a little, closing on the option list a shade under yesterday's final range. No. 1 white, new rule, quoted at 51c; No. 2 white, new rule, 47⅛@47⅜c, closing at 47⅛c; No. 3 white, 46¼c, closing at 46⅛c; No. 2, new rule, 45⅛@45⅜c, closing at 45⅛c bid, and old rule, 46c; No. 3, 45c; No. 2 futures: December, 45⅛c, closing at 45⅛c; January, 45⅛@45⅜c, closing at 45c; February, 45⅜c, closing at 45⅛c asked; March, 45⅛@45⅜c, closing at 47c; May, 46⅛@46⅜c, closing at 46⅜c. Rye dull and weak within yesterday's range.

PROVISIONS—Only a very moderate degree of animation noted in hog products, which ruled weaker though irregular. A fair trade reported in Western mess pork for early delivery, mainly near the extreme close, leaving off at $17.75@19.00 for new packing uninspected and $19.00 for inspected. Cut meats in fair demand, including pickled shoulders, in bulk, at 8½c; smoked shoulders, 9½c; pickled hams, 11½@12c; smoked hams, 13@13½c; pickled bellies, 9¼@9¾c. A slow sale noted for bacon for prompt delivery in local market; long clear quoted at 10c asked. Business in Western steam lard light for contract. Futures: December, $11.00@11.02½, closing at $11.00 bid; January, $10.87½@10.97½, closing at $10.85 bid; February, $10.85@10.97½, closing at $10.87½ bid; March, $10.92½@10.95, closing at $10.95; April, $11.00@11.02½, closing at $11.00 bid; May, $11.05@11.10, closing at $11.05 bid; June, $11.07½@11.12½, closing at $11.07½ bid; July, $11.12½@11.17½, closing at $11.12½ asked; August, $11.15@11.20, closing at $11.15 bid.

TALLOW—Less active but firm, with prime quoted at 7¾c.

SUGARS—Raw in moderate request on the basis of 6⅞@7c for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined moderately active and firmer, with cut-loaf quoted at 9⅝@9⅞c; crushed, 9⅝@9⅞c; powdered, 9⅜c; granulated, 9⅛c; standard A, 8⅝c; off A, 8⅜@8⅝c; white extra C, 7⅝@8c; yellow extra C, 7⅜@7⅝c; C, 6⅞c; yellows, 6⅛@6⅞c.

FREIGHTS—Tonnage for chartering purposes met with less favor on the part of shippers. Berth freight interests were comparatively tame and indicative of little further alteration in the rates. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam, flour at 2s 6d@3s, as to routes (local 2s 3d@2s); grain on private terms—room quoted at the close at about 7d; provisions, through and local, 30s@32s 6d, as to routes.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Dull at 10⅛@10⅜c; futures firm; December, 10.38c; January, 10.45c; February, 10.55c; March, 10.67c; April, 10.80c; May, 10.92c; June, 11.05c; July, 11.16c; August, 11.25c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 30,000 brls; exports, 2,830 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat ⅛@⅜c lower and heavy; receipts, 70,000 bu; exports, 76,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, 82c@$1.14½; steamer No. 3 red, 99⅛c; No. 3 red, $1.05½; steamer No. 2 red, $1.08; No. 2 red, $1.09½@1.10½; No. 1 red, $1.13¾; ungraded white, 99c@$1.12; steamer No. 2 white, 99c; No. 1 do, 99½c; No. 1 white, sales 4,700 bu at $1.08; No. 2 red December, sales 64,000 bu at $1.09½@1.09¾, closing at $1.09¼; January, sales 416,000 bu at $1.10⅝@1.11, closing at $1.10¾; February, sales 320,000 bu at $1.12⅜@1.12¾, closing at $1.12⅜; March, sales 80,000 bu at $1.14⅛@1.14¾, closing at $1.14⅝.

HAY—Quiet but firm; 60c.

HOPS—Dull and unsettled; New York State, 90c@$1.00.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Molasses quiet but firm. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled and lower; United, 94c; crude, 7⅛@8c; refined, 7⅛@7⅝c.

RESIN—Dull and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Dull and lower; 51c.

EGGS—Western fresh steady for choice, 29@30c; fair demand; limited.

LEATHER—Steady, with a fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@26c.

WOOL—Dull; domestic fleece, 35@46c; pulled, 18@46c; unwashed, 12@31c; Texas, 14@33c.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; 18@42c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady; Western flat, 6@12½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Dull; lower to sell; Western superfine, $3.15@3.65; extra, $3.75@4.50; family, $4.75@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier; dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.07¾@1.07⅞; December, $1.07@1.07⅜; January, $1.08⅛@1.08¾; February, $1.10¼@1.10⅝; March, $1.11⅛ bid. Corn—Western easier; mixed spot, 69c bid; new, 69⅛c asked; year, 65@65⅛c; January, 63@63½c; February, 61⅛@62c; March, 61⅛@62c. Oats strong; Western white, 46@48c; mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvania, 44@48c. Rye quiet at 67@68c.

HAY—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Lower and quiet. Mess pork, $18.75@19.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed $8.25@10.50; clear rib sides, $11.00; hams, $14.00@14.50. Lard—Refined, $12.25.

BUTTER—Firm; Western packed, 29@35c; roll, 23@25c.

EGGS—Steady; fresh, 28@29c; limed, 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Dull.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar steady.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17½@1.18.

FREIGHTS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,975 brls; wheat, 32,948 bu; corn, 43,635 bu; oats, 1,795 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 121,332 bu; corn, 1,125 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 101,294 bu; corn, 197,384 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Dull; in buyers' favor. Rye flour quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 1 red, $1.10@1.11; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.08¼@1.09; No. 2 red, December, $1.08½@1.09; January, $1.09⅞@1.09¼; February, $1.11⅛@1.11½; March, $1.12½@1.13⅛. Corn—Options steady; local lots weak and unsettled; old sail mixed, 70c; new rejected yellow, 55@58c; do No. 3, 60@61c; do sail mixed, 63c; do steamer, 65@66c; do sail yellow, 69@70c; do sail mixed, 66c; old mixed December, 65@65½c; January, 65@65½c; February, 62⅛@63c; March, 62¼@62½c. Oats firmer; in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 45@46c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3 white, 46@46½c; choice rejected white, 47c; No. 3 white, 46@48c; No. 1 white, 50¼c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand. Lard quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Active and firm for high grades; creamery extra, 39c; firsts, 35@37c.

EGGS—Firm for fresh.

CHEESE—Steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 10,500 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat slow; lower; No. 2 red, 96⅛@96¼c cash; 94⅜c year; 95⅛@95½c January; 97⅛@97¾c February; $1.02⅛@1.03¼ May; No. 3 red, 90⅜@91c. Corn lower, excited, unsettled; 47@47⅝c cash; 46⅛@46⅝c February; 45⅛@45⅞c January; 46⅜@46⅛c March, closing at inside figures. Oats lower, dull; 36⅜@36⅝c cash; 35⅛@36⅛c January; 36⅛c bid May.

February, 94¾c bid May. Rye slow at 56c bid. Barley unchanged, 70@80c.
LEAD—Quiet at $4.10@4.15.
BUTTER—Quiet; creamery, 33@38c; dairy, 28@33c.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.13.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $17.25 cash; $17.17½c January. Dry salt meats lower to sell: shoulders, $6.60; short clear and short ribs, $9.10; short clear, $9.50. Bacon—nothing doing. Lard easier; $10.40 bid.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 69,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 11,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.
Afternoon Board—Wheat dull; 94¾c bid year, 95c bid January, 97¼c February, $1.02⅛ May. Corn easier; 59c year, 49½c January, 47¾@47⅞c February, 51c May. Oats dull; nothing done.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $4.60@5.37½.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; white, 65c; yellow mixed, 65c; choice yellow, 73c. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates; prime, 44c; choice, 50c.
CORN-MEAL—Firm at $3.00.
HAY—In good demand; ordinary, $14.00@17.00; prime, $18.00@21.00; choice, $21.00@21.50.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher; held at $18.00. Lard steady; refined tierce, $11.50@11.75; keg, $12.00. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, packed, quoted at 7½c; clear rib and long clear, 9¾@10c. Bacon—Market bare. Hams—Supply exhausted, and called for.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.
GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 6@9c. Sugar steady, with a good demand; common to good common, 4¾@5¼c; fair to fully fair, 5¾c; prime to choice, 5⅝@6¼c; yellow clarified, 7@7½c; choice and white clarified, 7¾@8c; granulated, 8⅛c. Molasses active and firm; inferior, 20c; centrifugal, 21@43c; common, 33@38c; fair, 40@45c; prime to choice, 49@54c. Rice quiet but steady; Louisiana, 4½@6¾c.
BRAN—Quiet and weak; 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 hard, $1.00; No. 2, 94¾c; December, 94¾c; January, 94⅝c; February, 95¾c; No. 3, 78c; No. 4, 63c. Corn lower; No. 2, 25½c; new, 55c. Oats easier; No. 2, 37½c; white, 38½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 57c; No. 2, 54c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring, 73½c bid; No. 3 spring, extra, 59c cash; 58½c December.
PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $17.75 cash or December; $17.90 January. Lard—Prime steam, $10.50 cash or December; $10.52½ January.
HOGS—Lower; $5.40@5.80.
BUTTER—Steady.
CHEESE—Quiet, but steady.
EGGS—Steady and firm.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; barley, 21,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 3,400 bu; barley, 30,000 bu.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Corn rules steady, with prices sustained on all grades; old grain is scarce, and sells at 80@85c, according to quality, while new corn commands 75@80c for steamer, according to quality and color; no grade sells at 68@72c for the best grades. Oats are firm, with yesterday's advance fully sustained; No. 1 white, 54c; No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3 white, 50c; No. 1 mixed, 49@50c; No. 2 mixed, 48c.
PROVISIONS—Pork moderately active, mostly to local trade; backs, $22.00; short cut, $21.50; long cut, $21.00; lean ends, $21.00; mess, $19.50; prime mess, $17.50; extra prime, $17.50. Lard quiet at unchanged quotations, at 12@12½c in tierces, with pails ¼@⅝c higher, as to size. Hams unchanged; small, 13c; large, 12½c; Western smoked, 13c.
TALLOW—Dull at 7¼@7⅜c for country rendered.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,032 brls; corn, 7,025 bu; wheat, 2,000 bu; oats, 6,150 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—COTTON—Quiet at 9¾c.
FLOUR—Easier, but not quotably lower.
GRAIN—Wheat easy; 97c spot; 98c bid January. Corn dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 mixed, 53½@54c cash; 50½c bid December; 51¾c bid May; new ear, 47@48c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 40c. Rye steady, with a fair demand, at 62½c. Barley in fair demand at 73@75c.
PROVISIONS—Pork nominally $17.50@17.75. Lard weaker at $10.50. Bulk meats lower; shoulders, $6.75; short rib, $9.00. Bacon dull; shoulders, $8.75; clear rib, $11.25; clear, $12.25.
WHISKY—Demand active and prices have advanced; $1.12.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—Noon Board—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, December or year, 97½c; January, 98c; February, $1.00¾. Corn dull; No. 2 spot 59c; 52c on new year, 56½c; January, 53c; May, 54½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 spot, December or year, 42c.
Closed—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red spot 97¼c; January, 98¼c; February, $1.00¾ bid; March held at $1.02; April, $1.04 bid; May, $1.05¼. Corn weaker; No. 2 year, 50c; January, 53¾c. Oats easier; No. 2 spot held at 42c; December, 40c; year, 42c; May, 38c bid.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9⅝c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.
HOGS—Dull, weak, and lower; good to choice, $6.00@6.25; receipts, 5,000 head.
WHISKY—Moderately active and higher; $1.12.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Corn—New easy; high mixed, 48@49c; mixed, 48¼@49c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 39@39½c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 57½c.
HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.13.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 16,850 bu; rye, 500 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 10,500 bu; oats, 9,375 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,200 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white spot and December at $1.00¾; January, 99½c; February, $1.00¾; May, $1.05; No. 2 red, 97c asked; No. 2 white, 83c asked. Corn dull; No. 2, 55@54c for new. Oats firm; No. 2, 42c; No. 2 white, 43½c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,275 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 25,000 bu; shipments, 17,000 bu; lower and weak; No. 2 red, 76@79⅞c cash; 79⅝c January; 81⅜@82c February. Corn—Receipts, 47,000 bu; shipments, 35,000 bu; weak and lower; 39⅝@39¾c cash; 39½c January and February. Oats quiet; 32½c bid cash; 33c bid March; 33c bid May.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 red, 95c. Corn firm; new mixed, 53c. Oats steady and firm; mixed, 36½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat nominal; $1.11 for No. 1 hard Duluth. Corn selling in cars at 61@66c, according to quality. Oats quiet; sales 2,000 bu white at 44c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 13.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn quiet; No. 2, 70c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 4,817 bales; sales, 3,150; stock, 121,324.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 12,840 bales; gross, 14,000; exports to France, 6,000; Continent, 3,272; coastwise, 4,721; sales, 6,000; stock, 269,730.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—COTTON—Easy but active; middling, 9⅝c; sales, 2,300 bales; receipts, 3,000; shipments, 2,000; stock, 36,400.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 13.—COTTON—Quiet at 9⅝c; receipts, 4,166 bales; shipments, 8,821; stock, 87,575; sales, 4,100.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Exports of domestic cottons the past week, 2,773 packages, making for the year thus far 158,098 packages, against 152,632 packages same time last year, and 126,577 packages in 1880; the feature of the market today is a reduction of Wamsutta 36 inches bleached shirting to 11½c at which price the entire stock was rapidly distributed; Wamsutta wide goods reduced on a basis of 35c for 10-4; outside of the movement which followed this change in prices the demand has been light and to meet current requirements.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 45½c.

THE ASTRONOMERS' PLAN.

The Milwaukee Board of Trade Applies It to the Problem of the Value of Wheat Next May.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 13.—The Chamber of Commerce men have a habit of amusing themselves by making guesses on the future price of wheat, and from their guesses some interesting calculations are made. Today the annual guesses were made on the probable price of No. 2 spring wheat in this market May 10, 1883. The prices set by different members ranged from 87 cents per bushel to $1.50. The card containing the names of the guessers and their respective guesses was sealed up in an envelope, which will be opened on 'Change on the date named. Two or three years ago a similar collection of opinions was obtained in December and laid away until the following May. On being opened an average of the different predicted prices was struck, and the result was found to be within a quarter of a cent of the actual price. On another occasion, when the thing was tried, the difference between the real price and the average of predicted prices was half a cent. By analogy with the above cases wheat should sell next May in the neighborhood of $1.02¼, for by adding Monday's guesses together and dividing the number of guesses produces that result.

A FEARFUL GALE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 13.—The heaviest gale for many years swept over the island last night, followed this morning by an unprecedentedly high tide, causing much damage to the railways along the shore of Conception Bay.

An Enormous Game-Bag.

St. James' Gazette (London).

Returns of four days' shooting over Capt. Rayner's estate at Llangsful, Anglesea, show that 3,100 head of game fell in that time to seven guns. Of this total 2,000 were pheasants.

Chinese eat rice off of sharp-pointed sticks, but swallow Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup naturally.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Annual Report of Chief-Inspector Price to the Warehouse Commissioners.

Over 99 Millions of Grain "Inspected In" and Nearly 63 Millions "Out."

The Decreased Receipts Necessitate a Reduction in the Inspection Force.

Some Interesting Disclosures Relative to Grain-Scalping.

Following is the report of Chief Grain-Inspector Price to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for the year ending Nov. 1:

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF GRAIN, CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1882.—*The Hon. William M. Smith, Chairman Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Springfield, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: In submitting this report of the transactions of the Inspection Department for the year ending Oct. 31, 1882, after having had control of it less than two months, I am aware that it must be with some deficiency of detail which a longer and more intimate connection would have enabled me to supply, although this deficiency has been largely offset by the admirable manner in which the records of the office have been kept.

When I entered upon the duties of the office of Chief Inspector on the 5th of September last, my predecessor, Mr. John P. Reynolds, turned over to me in full the moneys and other property of the department, and relinquished control of a force of Inspectors whose discipline and efficiency were, it is generally conceded, largely due to his wise and able administration of the affairs of the department.

I have the honor to transmit herewith tabulated statements marked Exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, giving in detail the transactions shown by the books of the department.

In estimating the number of bushels contained in the cars of grain inspected on arrival, as shown in Exhibits A and B, I have used as a basis the actual average furnished by the Warehouse Registrar of the cars sent to store during the year.

The following table shows the number of cars of grain inspected on arrival during each month of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1882:

Months	Wheat, cars.	Corn, cars.	Oats, cars.	Rye, cars.	Barley, cars.
Nov.	1,723	7,902	1,329	141	629
Dec.	2,145	5,154	2,284	291	1,539
Jan	1,625	9,369	3,069	195	876
Feb.	1,185	3,687	1,007	103	605
March	992	2,955	1,577	73	519
April	931	6,038	1,927	107	556
May	685	12,568	2,259	141	448
June	874	8,416	2,456	148	237
July	7,508	9,278	1,705	171	28
Aug.	6,761	7,660	5,498	526	104
Sept.	11,047	8,425	3,262	713	1,578
Oct.	7,340	4,925	2,736	814	2,374
Total	42,816	86,377	29,109	3,423	9,493

The annexed table shows the number of bushels received by rail, canal, and lake which were inspected during the fiscal year:

	Railroad receipts.	Coast and lake.	Total bushels.
Wheat	20,511,772	153,767	20,665,539
Corn	43,188,500	2,587,363	45,775,863
Oats	24,742,650	317,700	25,060,350
Rye	1,673,847	14,550	1,688,397
Barley	5,576,004	317,800	5,893,804
Total	95,692,773	3,391,180	99,083,953

"OUT-INSPECTION."

Following shows the number of bushels of each kind of grain "inspected out" during the fiscal year:

Month.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
Nov.	516,767	4,695,684	222,769	55,954	340,385
Dec.	455,996	1,618,336	105,345	16,398	128,118
Jan.	599,135	1,519,131	384,915	15,881	137,095
Feb.	159,163	1,326,824	92,565	35,587	77,099
Mar.	195,433	1,208,475	337,022	74,92[illegible]	113,310
April	554,482	4,912,946	542,667	101,395	169,117
May	1,111,808	4,481,396	245,693	205,620	32,553
June	1,693,639	4,129,625	278,928	81,096	21,306
July	2,485,261	3,570,639	238,248	39,38[illegible]	14,814
Aug	3,217,791	3,947,945	946,016	78,498	5,369
Sept	3,661,838	3,239,124	1,686,822	219,211	53,225
Oct	2,424,036	3,336,836	495,482	165,488	148,389
Total	16,864,348	38,157,008	5,626,482	1,091,137	1,236,391

Annexed is a summary exhibiting the total number of bushels "inspected out":

Wheat, bushels	16,864,348
Corn, bushels	38,157,008
Oats, bushels	5,626,482
Rye, bushels	1,091,137
Barley, bushels	1,236,391
Total	62,975,366

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

Following shows the monthly receipts and disbursements during the year; also, the cash balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year:

Month.	Receipts.	Disbursements.
November, 1881	$ 8,423	$ 8,299
December	4,651	11,175
January, 1882	3,907	4,038
February	4,277	7,362
March	2,195	7,325
April	17,138	7,292
May	5,527	7,291
June	6,885	10,821
July	6,693	4,177
August	7,795	7,476
September	10,084	7,745
October	10,509	7,813
Total	$88,085	$90,822
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1881		$ 12,917
Cash receipts 1881 and 1882		88,085
Total		$101,002
Expenses 1881 and 1882		90,822
Balance on hand Nov. 1		$ 10,180

THE RECEIPTS OF GRAIN

during the last year have been phenomenally light—the lightest since 1877—being more than 25,000,000 bushels less than those of the previous year. Prominent among the causes which have combined to produce this result are: (1) The low prices of grain prevalent since the harvesting of the new crop, owing to the abundant yield in the European countries, which compete with us in supplying the great markets of the world; (2) the unusually flourishing financial condition of the Western farmers, which enables them to hold their grain to a much greater extent than formerly for remunerative prices; and (3) the rapid increase in the milling capacity and the consequent tendency to ship the wheat products to the seaboard instead of the wheat itself.

It will be observed by comparing the statistical tables of this year with those of 1881 that the number of cars inspected on arrival has fallen off 55,901 during the last twelve months.

In spring wheat the decrease is 20,785, in mixed wheat 183, and in corn 60,315 cars.

On the other hand, there has been an increase of 19,671 in the number of cars of winter wheat received, due partly to the action of the Board of Trade in declaring winter wheat deliverable on regular wheat contracts and partly to the growing importance of Chicago as a winter-wheat market.

The receipts of oats have also increased 2,807 cars, those of rye 847, and of barley 2,057 cars—making the net decrease as above stated.

The total cash receipts from all sources during the year amounts to $88,085, of which $14,806 was received in payment of an old claim due the department, leaving $73,278 as the ordinary receipts of the department, against $89,074 for the year before.

The total expense of the department was $90,822 for the year—a reduction of $6,957 as compared with that of the previous year.

The reduction is due partly to the fact that while at the close of this year and last the force employed was practically the same it had been materially larger during the greater part of the last year, and for the further reason that during 1881 a very considerable expense for enlarging and refitting the offices and sample-rooms was necessarily incurred, from which this year's account is free.

The falling off of receipts above referred to has so affected the revenues of the department that a reduction of the force will be necessary in order to keep its expenses within its income during the winter months.

The force of the department as at present constituted consists of one Chief Inspector, two Supervising Inspectors, eight second assistants, twenty-four third assistants, six helpers, four clerks, one messenger, one collector, who also performs one-half of the duties of the messenger, and one Janitor.

BY DETAILING FOR DUTY

at the elevators some of the third assistant Inspectors now employed on the tracks, by placing (where the location of the houses will admit of it) two elevators under the control of one Inspector, and by otherwise condensing the work of the department, I hope to be able to dispense with the services of five—or at most six—of the third assistants now on duty by the middle of December.

It will be necessary, however, to fill the places of the men so dismissed in the spring, as the proposed reduction (barely practicable as it is during the winter months with their light receipts) could not be made at any other season of the year without seriously impairing the efficiency of the department.

Should the winter receipts show the improvement over those of former years which the abundant crops in the territory tributary to Chicago and the light movement of grain during the last three months give reason to expect, it is hoped with the dismissals above referred and to others which are contemplated in the office the department will be able to meet its obligations without reducing the corps of inspectors below the point of efficient service.

A question of grave importance and involving a principle which to me seems vital to the interest of Chicago as a wheat market and to the perpetuation of the present high character of this department in the markets of the world has presented itself prominently for consideration since my accession to the office of Chief-Inspector. I refer to the treatment of "cleaned" or "scalped" grain.

This is a growing industry, and one which each year assumes greater importance as a factor in the grain-handling interests of Chicago.

To take a quantity of grain and by cleaning or otherwise improving its condition to make of it a better grade than it was originally is a perfectly legitimate transaction; and that grain so cleaned should be inspected on its merits and given the grade to which it is entitled, is a proposition too plain to be disputed; but that there are in the business as it stands today elements which menace the integrity of our certificates of inspection, and which demand, to some extent at least, the drawing of more rigid lines in determining grades than are necessary in the regular course of inspection on the track, is to my mind equally clear. It is a well-known fact that inspection is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, an exact science.

Some cars of grain fall so nearly on the line of demarcation between two grades that whether they shall be placed in the one or the other must be determined by the judgment of the Inspector and his knowledge of the character of the grain with which it is to be mixed in store, and not by any inherent quality which absolutely places them in either.

It is also true that the ultimate test of the correctness of the track inspector's judgment is the average quality of the grain

AS IT COMES FROM STORE.

In a train of wheat coming in from the country all shipped, for instance, for No. 2, some of the cars may be of such quality as almost entitle them to the grade of No. 1, others in the same train will be of average quality, and still others so low that they might without injustice be graded No. 3; and yet by giving the lower cars "the benefit of the doubt" they may be safely placed with all the others in the grade of No. 2, and the average quality of the entire lot be strictly maintained.

On the other hand, wheat from the cleaning-houses is all, as a rule, graded down to the lowest point at which it will pass inspection, and is usually massed in large quantities in elevators which do not receive enough grain of a better quality to bring up the average.

I have assumed the position that justice to the purchasers of wheat upon certificates of this department and the integrity of our standards demand that the grades of cleaned wheat in store should be compelled to average as well in quality as those of wheat coming in from the country; and this I hold the purchasers and holders of warehouse receipts have a right to expect.

I am aware that in particular instances a car of grain from the country may, by unfortunate position in a train filled with better grain, be given a higher grade than it would have received on the track of a cleaning-house; but, on the whole, the one is treated as fairly as the other in that the average result required is the same in both cases.

It has been urged, however, with an apparent show of fairness, that a considerable proportion of the country elevators are engaged in the cleaning and manipulation of grain, and for that reason should be subjected to the same requirements as those in the city.

This is to an extent true, but it must be remembered that they have constantly between them and the Inspector certain inevitable charges for freight and other expenses, and that consequently self-interest compels them to keep the quality of their shipments so far above the lower line of the grades they are aiming to meet as to insure its passing inspection.

The city cleaners, on the contrary, have nothing at risk but the inspection fee of 30 cents, and can, if their grain fails to pass, rectify their error of judgment at a cost so trifling that it is more profitable for them to fail even several times and finally get the grain in on

LOWER BASIS OF THE GRADE

than to err once by making it high. With this advantage in their favor, and with no incentive to raise the quality of their grain above the lowest requirements of the department, it is clear that they do not stand upon an equal footing with country elevators, and that nothing but a rigid adherence to the highest standard of inspection allowed under the rules will secure a proper average of their grades and free their product from the disfavor and suspicion with which it is at present regarded by all classes of buyers.

During the present season a new variety of winter wheat has presented itself here, and, not having been taken into account in framing the rules for inspection, it has caused no little annoyance to the department and dissatisfaction to the trade.

I allude to what is known as "Turkish" winter wheat, a variety which has never been received here before in quantity sufficient to attract attention. Being a long-berried winter wheat and red also, it comes already under the rule for long red winter wheat, which provides that long red winter wheat shall be "red winter wheat of the long-berried varieties"; but it is also very hard and the milling quality is so different from that of the varieties usually classified as long red that the two cannot be mixed without reducing the value of both.

That this wheat has a distinct value of its own is proven by the large and growing demand for it among the millers of Wisconsin, whose machinery is

ADAPTED TO THE HARD VARIETIES

of spring wheat, and I have little doubt that when it becomes better known and the processes necessary to its manufacture are better understood it will be much sought after.

But that it is so different in its milling qualities from all other winter wheat that it can never be profitably used unless kept separate is generally admitted by millers and commission men, and this, it is plain, cannot be done without a change of the rules by which the inspection is governed.

With this suggestion I respectfully submit the matter for the consideration of your honorable board.

WOMEN AT CLINICS.

The Difficulty at the Kingston Medical College Still Unsettled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Dec. 13.—The students' difficulty at the Medical College has not been settled. It was intended that females and males should not attend the same classes; that the former should receive education in the afternoon and the latter in the evening: but the professors found this too much tax upon their time and energy. At a meeting held the other night the faculty received two letters, one from the ladies complaining that the professor had not checked offensive demonstrations of the opposite sex, admitting that what was said by him might have been necessary in the interest of science, but that the applause of the males made the position a delicate one for them. An attempt will be made to overcome the difficulty by having the different sexes occupy different rooms during the lectures as they do now when dissecting. Upon such conditions the ladies will return to the classes. The subject requiring the most serious consideration was the demand contained in a letter signed by forty-six male students to the effect that unless the females were expelled they would leave the college and complete their medical education elsewhere. The faculty decided to ignore the communication, considering it disrespectful and dictatorial to them. The regulations of the college could not be changed. It is probable that some of the students will do as they threaten, and as they have not paid their fees the college will be the loser. The real difficulties of coeducation are now apparent. The idea is not so popular as it was here. The ladies were the only attendants at the lectures today.

GEORGIA CONVICTS.

Charges of Barbarous Treatment by a Railroad Contractor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—Near Jasper, in Pickens County, a white convict named B. L. Robinson, employed with Gen. Phillips' convict gang, building the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad, was killed Monday last by a hand-car loaded with cross-ties running over him. During the five years' existence of this force under Phillips more convicts have been killed in various ways than at any other camp in the State since the lease act went into effect, some eight years ago. Some have died under the lash, others shot and killed, and still others have died from neglect. Many have also escaped, and efforts are now being made to call Phillips up for an investigation. The road, it is said, is owned by a party of Boston capitalists, among them Editor Pulsifer, of the *Herald*. The road was built by private contribution, the State aiding the enterprise by the Legislature passing a special act giving to the managers of the enterprise the labor of 250 convicts for three years. In some way, however, Phillips has managed to hold on to them. Gov. Stephens' attention has been called to these facts, and he has sent an agent of the State to investigate the condition and treatment of the convicts. Complaint is also made at Executive headquarters that the convicts were poorly provided with clothing and bedding, and were consequently suffering from the hardships of a severe winter.

A COLLISION BETWEEN TWO TRAINS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 13.—A serious collision occurred on the main stem of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad near Elliott City, a short distance from Baltimore, about noon today. An eastbound freight-train, while going at a high rate of speed, turned a curve near the above-named town and went crashing into a ballast-train that was standing on the track. The engine and tender and four or five of the cars of the freight-train were thrown from the track and nearly demolished. George Ross, the engineer, and B. Lockhart, the fireman, heroically stuck to their posts and tried to avoid the collision. The engineer was terribly scalded and had the skin burned from his face, neck, and arms by the escaping steam. The fireman was thrown from the locomotive and had one of his legs broken and was also badly burned.

Fidelity Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that on and after Tuesday, the 12th of December, 1882, I will pay to the creditors of the Fidelity Savings Bank and Safe Depository, at the office of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, No. 145 Randolph-st., a dividend of 5 per cent on all adjusted claims.
V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.
Chicago, Dec. 11, 1882.

IMPORTANT WORKS
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

The Art Journal,

With Two Hundred and Sixteen Steel Plates, and several Thousand Original Illustrations on Wood, by the best Artists and Engravers of the present day. Complete in six magnificent volumes. Price, in half Morocco, $84.00; full Morocco, $102.00. Edition limited and will not be reprinted.

Picturesque America;

OR, THE LAND WE LIVE IN. With Forty-eight Engravings on Steel and some Eight Hundred Illustrations on Wood. In two royal quarto volumes. Price, in half Morocco, $38.00; full Morocco, $44.00.

Picturesque Europe:

A Delineation by Pen and Pencil of the Natural Features and the Picturesque and Historical Places of Great Britain and the Continent. With Sixty-three Engravings on Steel, and nearly One Thousand Illustrations on Wood. In three royal quarto volumes. Half Morocco, $40.00; full Morocco, $54.00.

"Nothing on so grand a scale has been planned before, nor anything, so far as we know, so well executed."—London Spectator.

The Turner Gallery.

A Series of One Hundred and Twenty Engravings on Steel, from the works of J. M. W. Turner. Each plate accompanied by historical and critical remarks, so that the whole affords a most instructive guide to the study of Turner's unrivaled pictures. In two folio volumes. Half Morocco, $32.00; full Morocco, $36.00.

THE
American Cyclopædia.

In sixteen octavo volumes. With numerous Maps and several Thousand Engravings. Price, per volume, in cloth, $5.00. Also in various styles of fine binding.

"The American Cyclopædia" is a library in itself; it is well printed and in convenient form; it is trustworthy, impartial, complete, thoroughly American, deeply interesting, and instructive.

The Earth and Its Inhabitants---Europe.

By Elisée Reclus. Edited by E. G. Ravenstein With numerous Illustrations and Colored Maps. The greatest work of its kind produced in any country. Maps, plans, and illustrations are lavish, and the work of great and minute thoroughness. In five volumes, imperial 8vo. Price, in sheep, $30.00; half Morocco, $35.00.

Italy:

FROM THE ALPS TO MOUNT ETNA. A superb volume, with Seventy-two full-page and some Three Hundred smaller Engravings. A vivid reproduction of Italian Life and Scenery. Folio. Full Morocco, $30.00.

Our Native Land;

OR, GLANCES AT AMERICAN SCENERY AND PLACES, with Sketches of Life and Adventure. With Three Hundred and Thirty-six Illustrations on Wood. Just published. Imperial 8vo. Cloth, gilt edges, $6.00.

These books having been published by subscription, are obtained only of the undersigned, or their accredited agents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.
152 & 154 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Rare Poems.

A quaint and quite lovely book, sure to delight the receiver. Price $2.00; or, in morocco, $5.00.

If not to be had at the bookstores the publishers will mail it, post-paid, on receipt of price.
ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

LITTLE SISTER.

"There is at least one truly remarkable thing about this little volume of the third No Name Series. There is no villain—not a sign of one—either male or female. All the men are honorable and upright, and all the women lovable, charming and true. Such being the case, the story necessarily flows peacefully and easily. In reading it one has always the pleasing certainty of a happy ending. Plot there is none, and of incidents very few. It is unfair to outline the story. Let every one read for himself, or rather for herself, for it is emphatically a tale for women to read. It is quiet, prettily written pleasing, and absolutely pure and harmless—a book for young girls to read and be the better for, and, alas! of how few books can that be said today."

SPLENDID
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.
LONDON GRAPHIC.
All its pictures are in colors.
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Each of the LARGE COLORED PLATES presented with these numbers is by Millais, the greatest living painter.

* * * "Have outdone themselves this year both in their art and literature." * * * "Triumphs of pictorial and literary art. The illustrations, from the most renowned hands, whether in colors or simple black and white, are admirable." Also,

FATHER CHRISTMAS.

For the young folk, has a story by the editor of "PUNCH." 18 illustrations by George Cruikshank, a beautiful colored picture, "RUDDY AS A CHERRY," &c., &c.

Price 50 cents each per copy. To be obtained of all booksellers and newsdealers.
THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS COMPANY,
29 & 31 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK.

The New Monthly.

15 Cents per Copy. Per Annum, $1.60

THE MODERN AGE
FOR JANUARY,
IS NOW READY.

To be had of all Newsdealers, or postpaid from the Publisher, on receipt of 15 cents in stamps.
Dealers supplied by the News Companies or from the Publisher direct.
THE MODERN AGE PUBLISHING CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

CANDIES
AND
NUTS.

		5-lb. Boxes.
Mixed, per lb.	.15	.70
" Choice, per lb.	.20	.90
" Extra Fancy, per lb.	.25	$1.00
" French Creams, per lb.	.30	1.25
Chocolate Creams, per lb.	.25	1.00
Caramels, Assorted, per lb.	.25	1.00

Costume Mottoes, per doz......25, 30, 35, and upwards
All kinds of Fancy Boxes, specially designed, to be filled with Candies, and suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

NEW NUTS.

Almonds, Brazils, Walnuts, Filberts, Pecans, all mixed, per lb. 15

Raisins in small boxes, $1 and upwards. Figs, Dates, French Prunes, and all kinds of

Fancy Groceries, Japanese Teapots, AND OTHER Novelties.

Parties in the country can remit by Post-Office order or bank draft, payable to J. HICKSON. We make no charge for boxes, and deliver at the depot free of charge.

HICKSON'S
CASH GROCERY HOUSE,
113 East Madison-st., Chicago.
Send for New Fall Price-List. Mailed free.

100 MILES

MEADVILLE, Pa., Aug. 23, 1882.
Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

I think it my duty to write you in regard to my case. I was one of the victims of the terrible disease for several years, and have been entirely cured by the use of your Swift's Specific.

S. S. S. will cure it, and it is the only thing that will do it. I had tried everything, and all the prominent physicians of Buffalo, Rochester, and Cleveland, but this only made me worse, and broke down my general health with mercury and potash. I heard of your remedy, but it was not sold here, so I went to Salamanca—100 miles distant—to get it. When I began to use it I was in a bad condition. My mouth was full of ulcers—head full of sores—hair and eyebrows gone, but now I am as sound as a new dollar. Every sufferer should know about your S. S. S.

SSS

J. W. WYLES.

CURES WHEN HOT SPRINGS FAIL.

We have cases of blood poisoning in our town who lived at Hot Springs, and were finally cured by S. S. S.
McCAMMON & MURRAY, Malvern, Ark.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing! Write for particulars and a copy of the little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any Druggist as to our standing.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, ATLANTA, GA.

Price of Small Size. - - - $1 00
Large Size - - - 1 75

Sold by all Druggists. Trade supplied by
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,
Cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. An invaluable and palatable tonic in all cases of weak digestion and debility. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press," "Lancet," "British Medical Journal," &c.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label. This caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT
OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only) C. David & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Sold Wholesale by SMITH & VANDERBEEK.

INVEST $50 TO $1,000.
Sure to Pay You 300 Per Cent Per Annum.

U. S. HONDURAS LUMBER CO.,
IMPORTING
Precious Woods and Exporting Merchandise, Etc., Etc.

Your careful attention is solicited to this company. An investment in its shares will pay you large dividends. Send for particulars.
U. S. HONDURAS LUMBER CO.,
181 Clark-st., Chicago.

OLIVE BUTTER.
Cheaper and Better than Lard for Cooking purposes, and
Requires but Half the Quantity.
Manufactured only by
WASHINGTON BUTCHER'S SONS,
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

WINTER RESORTS.

To those who wish to escape from our dreary winter the BERMUDA ISLANDS, about 60 hours from New York, offer a climate unrivalled in its attractiveness, perpetual summer, balmy breezes, and sunny skies; or the West India Islands—ST. KITTS, ANTIGUA, DOMINICA, MARTINIQUE (French), ST. LUCIA, BARBADOES, and TRINIDAD, with their rich tropical vegetation and grand scenery.
For descriptive illustrated pamphlets, published by the Quebec S. S. Co., apply to LEVE & ALDEN, 114 Washington-st.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles
(Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $22 up.
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
195 Wabash-av.
Send for Ill. Catalogue.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:36 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:36 p m
Iowa Express	b 8:25 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan's City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:23 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	‖11:00 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	† 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:35 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 7:20 a m	* 6:00 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 7:05 p m
¶Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	‖ 9:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:09 a m	* 6:23 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:36 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	....
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	....	§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	* 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.
All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.
The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	....	*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 Clark-st., southeast corner Washington-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived
Mail and Day Express	† 8:50 a m	* 6:50 p m
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p m	† 7:45 p m
Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	† 8:00 p m
South Lawn Accommodation	†12:00 m	† 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 5:25 p m	† 8:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	§ 1:30 p m	§10:00 a m

*Daily. †Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Sundays only.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 7:40 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 8:40 p. m., Chicago time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address B. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent, at city office, No. 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive
Waukesha, Ocono'woc, La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc. }	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:25 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:15 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itaska	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 83 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 2:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.
NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R.R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 7:30 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§ 9:00 p m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special	....	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

ALLAN LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL.—Steamers Polynesian and Austrian, from Baltimore to Liverpool direct, on the 9th and 25th of December respectively; Sardinian, from Boston Dec. 14, from Halifax Dec. 16; Nova Scotian, from Portland on Dec. 7, from Halifax Dec. 9; Parisian, from Portland on Dec. 21, from Halifax Dec. 23. Extra ships from Glasgow, Londonderry, Queenstown, and Galway. Superb accommodation. Cabin, $60 and $80; intermediate, $40. Steerage at lowest rates. LEVE & ALDEN, Agents, 114 Washington-st., near Clark.

ALLAN LINE!
Royal Mail Steamships.
VIA QUEBEC. VIA BOSTON.

Passage (all classes) between principal points in Europe and all railroad stations in America at lowest rates. Accommodations unexcelled. Three weekly sailings. Shortest sea route. ALLAN & CO., G'l Ag'ts, 72 La Salle-st., Chicago. C. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE,
Established 1840.

Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents for Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, VIA DERRY.

FURNESSIA, Dec. 20, 2pm | BOLIVIA, Jan. 3, noon
ANCHORIA, Dec. 27, 7 am | ETHIOPIA, Jan. 10, 6 am

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $31. For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

Tickets to Florida, Bermuda, Nassau, N. P., CUBA, MEXICO, AND THE WEST INDIES,

At LEVE & ALDEN'S Tourist Offices, 114 Washington-st., corner of Clark. Call or send postage for New York edition of American Tourist Gazette; Chicago edition will be ready Dec. 10., containing tours and valuable information.

FOR A PRESENT.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON'S WORKS. With Portrait. 10 volumes, cloth, $12.50; new style, half binding, $15.00; both with box.
LANDOR'S IMAGINARY CONVERSATIONS. With Portrait. 5 volumes, cloth, $5; new style, half binding, $6.25; both with box.
JEAN INGELOW'S NOVELS. 4 vols., new style, half binding, $5; with box.
No library can be considered complete without these popular authors, and these editions are admirable for presentation. If you do not find them at the bookstores, send the amount to the publishers, who will forward at once, expense paid.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Publishers, Boston.

Notice to Contractors.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, DETROIT, MICH.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon December the 21st, 1882, for the carpenter work, mason and brick work, slate roofing, plumbing, and steam-heating for a new Passenger Depot for this Company at Detroit. Plans and Specifications can now be seen, and all information obtained by calling on CYRUS L. W. EIDLITZ, Architect, at this office.
H. B. LEDYARD,
Detroit, December 11th, 1882. General Manager.

Improvement of Chicago Harbor.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 25 Honore Building, CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 5, 1882.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1883, for Dredging at Chicago Harbor, Illinois. It is proposed to apply about $45,000 for doing the work under the contract contemplated by this advertisement.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information apply to this office.

Parties applying for blanks must satisfy the undersigned that they are bona fide, independent bidders, with proper facilities for doing the work.
W. H. H. BENYAURD, Major of Engineers.

Improving of Chicago Harbor.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 25 Honore Building, CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 5, 1882.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1883, for furnishing Pine and Hemlock Timber for Breakwater construction at Chicago, Ill.—the total amount required will be about two and one quarter millions feet B. M. (2,225,000 feet, B. M.) to be delivered between the opening of spring navigation, or earlier, and Sept. 1, 1883. Parties who are not able to furnish the entire lot may submit propositions for a portion only, but for not less than two cribs.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information apply to this office.
W. H. H. BENYAURD, Major of Engineers.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH JUNCTION RAILROAD CO., BISSELL BLOCK, PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 8th, 1882.

Proposals for the construction of the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad, between Laughlin Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to a connection with the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad, near Bennetts Station, will be received at the office of the company to December 20th, 1882, inclusive. Plans and profiles can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room 17, Bissell Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. K. HYNDMAN, President.

Dr. Lucas
PRIVATE DISPENSARY
132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses. Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Losses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

A LASTING MONUMENT.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the New Board of Trade Building.

The Simple Ceremonies Witnessed by a Large Crowd of Members and Citizens.

Brief Addresses by President Dunham, Secretary Randolph, and Mayor Harrison.

Glowing Eulogies Pronounced on Chicago and Its Board of Trade.

A Notable Day in the History of the Organization.

The laying of the corner-stone of the new building to be occupied by the Chicago Board of Trade was successfully accomplished yesterday in the presence of an immense crowd, who stood shivering in the cold to watch the very simple ceremonies. The occasion was made one of special interest to members of the Board of Trade, but the chill winds precluded any attempt at an elaborate display. Although it was apparent all the morning about the Chamber of Commerce that something was about to happen, nothing occurred until about noon, when a number of the members appeared at the La Salle street door with white silk badges pinned to the lappels of their coats. At once there ensued a scramble for the possession of the badges, which was kept up until the members were ordered to fall in line.

THE PROCESSION.

At 12:30 the procession was formed in the hall and proceeded to the street, where it was led by Gen. Joseph Stockton, assisted by J. P. Rumsey, P. P. Oldershaw, and John W. Rumsey as aides. The order of the procession was as follows: Chief Marshal and assistants mounted; a platoon of ten policemen under Sergt. Arch; the First Regiment Band, followed by Company K; Lyon & Healy's Band; the President and Secretary of the Board of Trade; Board of Directors; ex-Presidents of the board; the Board of Real-Estate Managers and invited guests; and Nevans' Band, followed by the members of the Board of Trade.

A company of the Second Regiment, the regiment band, and the settling clerks of the Board of Trade having failed to receive a place on the official program formed a procession by themselves, and marching straight south on La Salle street reached the scene at about the same time.

When the procession turned the corner into Washington street the air was filled with paper comets, improvised out of the paper coils which are used upon the "tickers." The chapeau of the tall drum-major at the head of the column was a good mark for these harmless missiles all the way along the route. The best of good-nature prevailed, and not a single paper bag of flour was seen to burst upon the noonday air. The military marched four abreast and the others only two abreast, so that the procession strung out to some considerable length. Upon arriving at the new building the bands took up a position near the corner-stone, and the officers and directory of the board, together with a few of their more prominent guests, ascended a small platform which had been erected just west of the corner-stone.

THE SCENE FROM THE WINDOWS

in the Grand Pacific Hotel, directly opposit the corner-stone, was a curious one. Jackson street and the end of La Salle street were completely blockaded by a mass of male humanity, surging to and fro as a result of the efforts of individuals to get closer to the stone, or to gain admission to the platform. The settling clerks and other youthful employés of the board seemed to form a quarter by themselves, and made things lively by their antics. Suddenly a hat was mashed down over some one's ears. The next instant a half-dozen hats were thumped and a ring was formed. Then, when the masons with a heavy wooden bumber were hammering the stone firmly down upon its bed, some one caught at the idea of shouting every time the bumper came down upon the stone. The crowd caught it up, and the united "choughs" of hundreds of voices every time the bumper came down produced a most ludicrous effect.

On the way back to the Chamber of Commerce, where the procession broke up, the settling clerks armed themselves with laths, which they found in front of a new building on La Salle street, near Monroe, and in consequence there were some damaged heads as well as damaged hats.

Mr. John B. Drake had tendered to the board the use of the capacious lobbies of the Grand Pacific Hotel for such exercises and speeches as might occur after the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. This was in order that the speakers might not be compelled to hazard their health by speaking in the cold and windy atmosphere. The tender was accepted, and it was the intention of the board to adjourn to the hotel immediately after the stone had been laid, there to listen to the oration of Secretary Randolph and to the speeches of such other gentlemen as the members saw fit to call upon. But

THE CROWD WHICH SURROUNDED THE BUILDING

made it wholly impossible to carry out this arrangement, and Secretary Randolph was compelled to deliver such of his oration as he was able to deliver in the open air. The ceremonies were thus cut shorter than they would undoubtedly have been in more clement weather, or within doors.

The platform had been reserved for the officers and ex-officers of the board, and was well crowded. Prominent among the former members was Gurdon S. Hubbard, who was a Director at the formation of the board in 1848. Among the ex-Presidents were Julian S. Rumsey, Charles Randolph, George M Howe, John R. Bensley, John L. Hancock, Asa Dow, D. H. Lincoln, Charles E. Culver, and H. W. Rogers. There were also present on the platform Mayor Harrison, Gen. Joseph Stockton, Prof. Hagar, William N. Brainerd, W. H. Kerfoot, William McHenry, Bishop Cheney, W. W. Boyington, P.P. Oldershaw, Judge Couch, Thomas Hoyne, Gen. Julius White, D. K. Pearsons, W. S. Worthington, John W. and Julian P. Rumsey, and others.

At 1 o'clock Bishop Charles Edward Cheney mounted the corner-stone itself as it swung from the tackle, and opened the ceremonies by an

IMPRESSIVE PRAYER,

as follows:

"Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we bless Thee for Thy great goodness to this city in which we live—for all the prosperity that has attended it. We thank Thee for the annual miracle of the return of seed-time and harvest, and all of those wonderful blessings that have made this city the gateway for all the wealth that the harvest brings. We thank Thee that Thou hast blessed the efforts of those who have been instrumental in the commercial prosperity of this great city, and we pray that Thy blessing may be upon all that is done this day, and that, while the corner-stone of this great building is laid, Thou wilt grant that the corner-stone of the blessings that descend upon this institution and upon all its work may be honor, integrity, and righteousness. Bless, we pray Thee, all that shall be done this day to Thine honor and to Thy glory. Grant that when all that we can build shall crumble into dust we may have our personal foundation-stone in Jesus Christ, the Rock of Ages; and to His name, with the Father's and the Holy Ghost, shall be all the glory, world without end. Amen."

Without further formalities, except the playing of "America" by the band,

PRESIDENT DUNHAM

mounted the stone and faced the crowd pressing about, who received him with prolonged cheers. When silence had been secured he began his address, speaking as follows:

"FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: Some eighteen years ago we joined in laying the corner-stone of a building which we believed would be adequate for our uses for many years to come. We prospered in that structure; our business was good; we succeeded well in all our anticipations. One night this city was swept by a desolating fire, which seemed to almost take away the breath of our people; but in the midst of all our fierce trouble, when there was danger or a question arose whether this city could rise from its ashes, the Board of Trade demanded of the Chamber of Commerce Association the restoration of the old building. Immediately the city came to itself, and the people of the West realized that a death-blow had not been given to Chicago. [Cheers.] The building was erected and we have occupied it for years. We have become convinced, however, that we have outgrown it, and we are today laying the corner-stone of the most magnificent building, we believe, that is used for commercial purposes anywhere throughout the world. [Cries of "good" and cheers.] We rejoice that we are able to lay this corner-stone. We rejoice that we have reached that point in our history where we need this building.

"From these walls that are to be erected will go forth to the outside world no uncertain sound. We shall represent this great Northwest. We shall represent the Empire State of the West—our own glorious Illinois. [Cheers.] The world will look to us for their markets. As we send out our reports, Europe and all other countries will accept our guide as their law. Gentlemen, let us see to it that we stand by our institution, and preserve our position as the greatest and most honorable commercial body in this Western world. Let us not forget that we are citizens of this glorious City of Chicago. [Cheers.] Its enterprise, its energy is beyond that of any other city in the land. [Cheers.] This is conceded by all. Let us, gentlemen, always keep it in mind. Let us labor that we may be successful in all our enterprises. Let us labor that this city shall be proud of its Board of Trade, and, as it was the glory of ancient Rome that its inhabitants were citizens of the Roman Empire, so let us rejoice that we are citizens of Chicago, and members of its Board of Trade." [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of his address there were loud calls for Mayor Harrison, which were not noticed by the managers. Mr. W. W. Boyington, the architect, immediately proceeded to direct

THE LOWERING OF THE STONE,

which was settled into place at exactly 1:12 p. m. The corner-stone is an L-shaped piece of polished granit, weighing about three tons. The supports were knocked away, the mortar spread, and the huge stone was allowed to descend into place with no further ceremonial.

The box deposited in the hollow of the stone was of thick copper plate, 15x21 inches in size and seven inches deep, and was sealed and soldered only a few moments before the ceremonies, in the office of the Real Estate Managers in the southwest corner of the Grand Pacific Hotel. The contents of the box were the following: The latest copy of the rules and regulations of the board, with the latest volume of reports, bound in one volume; the bond of the board issued in 1882; a certificate of membership of the board; members' and visitors' tickets; program of exercises at the dedication of Board of Trade Hall, Oct. 9, 1872; a copy of the rules and regulations of the Provision, Grain, and Stock Board; also members' certificate of the same; rules and regulations of the Chicago Open Board; constitution and by-laws of the Chicago Produce Exchange; the rules and by-laws of the Commercial Exchange; Cowles & Dunkley's bound volumes of market reports for the years 1886 and 1867, and for the year 1882 to date; Howard, White & Crowell's bound volume of market reports for the year 1871, which was saved from the great fire in that year in a fire-proof safe; also their market reports for Dec. 12; a statement of the pork-packing of Chicago for the years 1881 and 1882; a report of the packing of the West for the year ending March 1, 1882; the prices of produce in the Chicago markets for fifteen years past; a copy of a paper of Dec. 31, 1881, containing the annual review of the trade and commerce of the city; a statement of the organization of the Board of Real Estate Managers of the Board of Trade, and of the work accomplished on the building up to date; a copy of the City Directory for the present year; a copy of the Holy Bible; a copy of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of yesterday, containing a history of the Board of Trade from its founding, a complete description and cut of the new building, together with a story of negotiations made for the building site, and the erection of the building; a copy of the *Evening Journal* of Dec. 12; copies of the *Times*, *Inter-Ocean*, *Herald*, *News*, *Staats-Zeitung*, and *Freie Presse* of yesterday; a copy of the *Herald*, dated Nov. 25, 1892; a copy of the *Conservator* for Dec. 9; United States postal-cards and stamps; a bound volume of the report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society of the work done after the great fire of 1871; and photographs of the foundations of the new building, together with photographs of the building when completed. A bound volume of the report of the Chicago Historical Society arrived too late to be placed in the casket, but it was nevertheless inclosed in the cavity of the stone.

As soon as the stone had been placed in position President Dunham mounted its top and called for three cheers for the Chicago Board of Trade, which were given with a will by the immense crowd assembled about the building.

He then introduced

SECRETARY RANDOLPH,

who spoke as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: We are assembled here today, my friends, for the performance of a great and, I doubt not, to all of us a most pleasing duty. Today's proceedings mark a most important epoch in the history of this association; it is a step in the right direction, a step forward, as are all important improvements in this busy commercial centre. We are ever widening and broadening, and at the same time securing so stable and enduring a business foundation that, come what may of commercial or financial disaster to individuals here or elsewhere, nothing, humanly speaking, can to any considerable degree impair the importance of our city as compared with its competitors or rivals throughout the land.

"But little more than a decade has elapsed since, from where I stand today as far northward as the eye could reach, all was a barren waste, with only here and there a blackened, tottering wall or chimney to make more ghastly the horrible desolation of those never-to-be-forgotten days. Now but the faintest traces of that world-renowned calamity remain. Substantially all has been replaced by structures far more extensive and in a far more elaborate style of elegance than their predecessors.

"Why this almost

MIRACULOUS TRANSFORMATION?

Why was it that capital—that most sensitive of all the elements in the commercial fabric—was so ready, nay anxious, to lend a helping hand and cheerfully embark in rebuilding the waste places and restoring that which had been so utterly annihilated? Surely it was not simply because our people had an abundance of what the world calls pluck, but rather because Chicago had become a necessity to the world. Here more than at any other point centered the conditions for making and maintaining the great commercial metropolis of the Northwest. From here more than at any other place radiated the channels through which commerce had become accustomed to move, and here more easily than anywhere else could a permanent abiding-place for its chief seat be reëstablished and maintained.

"It is simply astounding when we come to realize what has been accomplished here within the past thirty years, the beginning of that period marking about the advent of the railway era. We have within that time not only far outstripped every other city of modern times in relative growth and the acquirement of commercial importance, but we fail to find anything in the world's history that even approximately compares with it. In 1850 the United States census gave this little settlement less than 3,000 inhabitants, and that was more than double its members five years previously. Today we number more than 600,000, and are increasing by immigration and otherwise more rapidly than ever before. In a corresponding space of time and starting from a similar degree of growth, say from 1788 to 1820, the commercial metropolis of the country, New York, increased from about 30,000 to less than 135,000, and with all its prestige and advantages, that city, although it had grown by 1880 to over 1,200,000, yet its increase in population during the preceding twenty years, or from 1860, had been less than 10,000 greater than its young rival of the West. Our manufacturing industries, which thirty years ago were scarce worthy of mention, are today supplying constant employment to more than 100,000 operatives, and nearly or quite $100,000,000 of capital. The magnificent and busy warehouses of our merchants, embellishing thoroughfares comparing favorably—except in the matter of roadways—with those of any city in the world, testify to the extent of our general trade, which probably exceeds that of any other city in the country, save only New York, and reaches not only to almost every city and village in all this broad land, but far beyond its utmost borders.

HISTORICAL.

"Thirty years ago the immense territory which we usually call the Northwest, embracing that west of Lake Michigan and north of a latitude corresponding with the southern boundary of Iowa, contained less than 860,000 inhabitants, while now it contains more than 5,800,000; and yet it has but a sparse population in comparison with what it is capable of supporting in comfort or luxury, and what it seems destined to have at no distant day. Excuse these figures. I am well aware of their being distasteful in an address like this. I refer to them and the facts they imply as telling the story more emphatically than any words of mine can do of our marvelous growth in numbers, wealth, influence, and commercial importance, as well as of the magnificent future that dawns upon us as we contemplate its reasonable expectations. Truly, my friends, we are citizens of no mean city, and as such it well becomes us to thoughtfully consider our relations to the world and the responsibilities resting upon us to do what we may from our commanding position to mold the social and commercial character of the people of this great country, which under the benign guidance of Him who shapes the destinies of peoples as well as of individuals, and in the hands of a race which has shown itself capable of fitly improving the means of development placed in its hands, is, I firmly believe, destined at no distant day to become the greatest and most influential nation on earth.

"Especially addressing the members of the association gathered here today to witness the laying of the chief foundation stone of a great commercial emporium which will rise as a monument to your enterprise, as well as being an ever-present evidence of your prosperity and great business necessities, I call upon you here and now to unite in high resolves that this exchange when completed shall be the business home of only honorable merchants, and that within these stately walls the spirit of greed for gain shall always be held in subjection to the higher and nobler sentiments of justice, truth, and an exalted standard of commercial integrity. The chief material which has been selected for the construction of this building is to be quarried from and is in some sense emblematical of a distant State, noted for its hardy, industrious, honest, and enterprising sons. May these granit walls, having their origin amid such surroundings, in their beauty, symmetry, and strength, be a constant reminder to all who enter here that meanness, trickery, fraud, or any form of dishonorable or unfair dealing should find no congenial association within.

"The very nature of the business expected to be conducted here calls into play the utmost activity of thought and action: fortunes have been rapidly accumulated and as rapidly lost by its prosecution in the days that are past, and such doubtless will be true in the history of the future. It may be admitted that the tendency of this, as of all extra-hazardous classes of business, is to incline men to be more or less reckless, depending largely upon their natural temperament, but I deny that it necessarily or usually tends to a low standard of commercial honor, and I affirm, without fear of successful contradiction, that to all who engage in it with originally honest purposes its influence is to broaden and enlarge the generous and manly qualities which exist in all mankind in greater or less degree. Does a fellow member need a helping hand in the struggle to regain his lost financial footing, or, dying under the shadow of misfortune and poverty, does his worthy wife or little ones need a temporary relief in their darkened home, your hearts and hands are freely opened to aid and encourage the desponding or the afflicted. Does a cry for assistance come to our city from a stricken though distance community, the first to be appealed to, and always the first to respond, are the members of this board.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

"That what may be called a scabby sheep may occasionally gain admittance to the fold is quite true. I beg that you will guard well the entrance gate, insist that those who hold the keys of ingress shall scan well the character, present and past, of all those who seek admission to your numbers. Those who can safely stand a rigid test will not object to its application: let those who cannot stand aside. You cannot afford to lower your standard of associates on account of any scruples about injuring the sensibilities of unworthy men. The questions of elegance of speech or manner, of fine clothes, or even a plethoric bank account sink into utter insignificance in comparison with the more important one—is he an honest and true man?

"The merchants of Chicago are in a very important sense the educators of the commercial thought and impulse of the whole Northwest. The impress of their methods will be stamped in greater or less degree not only upon their own employés, but upon those with whom they have commercial dealings, elevating or depressing the moral standard of business affairs in proportion to their regard for and exercise of virtue and honor or the reverse of those qualities. We may rest assured that what we sow in this respect, as in most of the affairs of life, that shall we also reap. If, on the one hand, commercial integrity in its highest sense is the rule among merchants here, their example and teachings will be largely reflected by those with whom they transact business. On the other hand, if chicanery and deception prevail and receive countenance here, it too will find ready imitators among your pupils, and you may be quite sure that the villainy you teach them they will execute.

"I cannot close on so important an occasion as this without a brief reference to the past history of this association, which today takes rank among the most influential bodies of its kind in the world. In 1851, when I had the pleasure of first making its acquaintance, it had a full roll-call of less than forty names. It was then about three years old, its original number of eighty-three having in that time dwindled to less than half. Faint-hearted and indifferent members had fallen away, but a few, with true Chicago spirit, resolved that it should live, and it did. I will not detain you by a recital of its earlier struggles and its migratory movements from place to place. Suffice it here to say that it was but a weakly banting until about 1854, when its sponsors began to see evidence of its life being well worth their efforts to save it. Its rooms began now to present attractions as a convenient and necessary place for the purchase and sale of the rapidly increasing arrivals of agricultural products, the making of transportation and insurance arrangements, and other classes of business. By 1859 its members had increased to about 520, and its rooms at the foot of La Salle street, in the third story, reached, not by a modern elevator, but by a single flight of steep and narrow steps outside the building, were found to be quite too small for its growing numbers. A new building was then erected, near Wells street bridge, designed to furnish it ample accommodations for many years. This was occupied early in 1860, but in less than a year had to be enlarged by one-third, and then only served for its comfortable use about one year more. Cramped and in discomfort, it, however, worried along until August, 1865, when, after a rather bitter struggle over the question of leaving the aromatic vicinity of the river bank, which in those days 'smelled to heaven,' it removed to the site occupied till now, with the exception of the one year required for rebuilding after the fire of 1871.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

"The crowded and uncomfortable condition of our present quarters is so familiar to you all that I need only allude to it to congratulate you on the near approach of relief in this respect. Probably none of us when we came into possession of our new building in 1865, or even when we returned to the same spot in 1872, dreamed that we should live to see the day when we should require double the space we then had, but we did not know Chicago as well then as we do now. How long the new quarters now about to be provided may be sufficient I will not, in view of the past, undertake to predict.

"All former locations of the board have been rented, and none of the great benefits to the property occupied by it or that in its vicinity have been realized by the association itself. Its every movement since 1855 has resulted in a large appreciation in the value of property in the immediate neighborhood of its location. Its movements have absolutely forced fortunes and scores of individuals, some of whom have indicated great displeasure at its determination to consult its own necessities and pleasure by still another move to this new locality. While I will not admit the right of any one to assume to dictate what it shall or shall not do in this respect, I am sure I express the feeling of a great majority of the membership; that it was only a pressing necessity which induced it to make the change now contemplated. The board has no disposition to wantonly disturb the centres of business, but it fully recognizes the fact that all the business of this great city cannot be confined to a few of the city squares.

"I feel that it is a subject of great congratulation to you that under the arrangement of acquiring this new home you will yourselves reap some of the benefits resulting from the appreciation of property by your occupancy of it. You will hereafter own your own home, and, although you may be subject to an interest charge, it is hoped that your revenues will so nearly meet this that you can occupy it on much more favorable terms than you could hope to do in any other way. The extent and magnificence of this structure, when completed, will far exceed that of any building now used for a similar purpose in the world. It promises to be one well worthy of your greatest pride. I again charge you that you maintain within its walls only the highest standard of commercial transactions, and that you hand down to those who come after you—as it is for them largely that you build—an organization worthy of this great city and country, a model for others, and a blessing and aid to the advancing civilization of the world."

Mr. Randolph was severely affected by the cold wind, and was obliged to omit some portions of his oration, and finally to cease talking altogether.

MAYOR HARRISON,

who had kept well to the front of the platform, in an evidently uneasy frame of mind at having been neglected so long, was then introduced by Mr. Dunham and spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: You all know it is not down in the program for me to make you a speech [laughter], but your President insists that, as the representative of the city, I should not be silent. I congratulate you, members of the Board of Trade, upon this auspicious event. You have selected the best site in the City of Chicago for your building. [Cries of "No."] Yes. [Laughter.] I say it because I helped get it here, and I know I am right. [Applause.] You pursued your determination with pluck, and you fought it through as the Board of Trade ever fights its intentions through. I have watched the beginning of this building; its foundations are firmly laid; and, when I go out of office shortly, I will be able to say there is a building here that will last as long as our Government lasts. I have watched today the laying of the corner-stone. It is well done. You have a good architect, and he will, I hope, carry on the building to its completion as it has been commenced—honestly. Now, gentlemen, will you in the future conduct it with equal honesty? [Applause.] Yes? I hope so. [Applause.] I cannot promise too much for you, as you are an unruly set. [Laughter.] He has set you a good example. Follow it out to the end. Don't have too many "puts," and don't let the "corners" squeeze out too many of the small fry. [Laughter and cries of "Good boy."]

"Your President has said that you set the prices that are to govern the world. Don't set those prices in the interest of a few manipulators, but for the good of the farmers who stand behind you. [Laughter and applause.] Do it also in the interest of the consumer. When the West sends her grain through you to the mill, don't take the grist and leave her only the toll. [Laughter.] Take a fair and honest toll—you are entitled to that—and give the farmer what is his due and the consumer his bread."

"My friends, I would like to make a speech [laughter], but you remember the Baron Munchauson said that there was a bugler who blew a splendid tune, but it froze up and thawed out the next day. Read tomorrow morning's papers, and if you see a splendid speech melting out, say that the Mayor of Chicago delivered it." [Cheers.]

At the conclusion of this effusion the exercises were closed, the bulls and bears dispersed to resume their daily struggles, and in a few moments the building was deserted.

THE COCKERILL TRAGEDY.

Two Lawyers Engaged in the Slayback-Cockerill Suit at St. Louis Have a Fight in a Court-Room.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—This afternoon while depositions were being taken in the civil suit of Mrs. Alice W. Slayback against John A Cockerill, of the *Post-Dispatch*, the utmost excitement was created by John M. Glover, an attorney, who was on the witness stand, seizing Frank Bowman, Mrs. Slayback's lawyer, by the throat and throwing him to the floor. Bowman cried for assistance and the bystanders took Glover off. It seemed that Bowman had interrupted Glover several times while giving his evidence in a way that Glover did not like, and, the men being bitter personal enemies, warm words passed between them, when Glover made the assault as stated above. The notary before whom the depositions were being taken threatened to send both lawyers to jail for contempt. John M. Glover is the lawyer whose published card in the *Post-Dispatch* calling Slayback a coward led to the tragedy. The more the widow's civil suit advances, the more interesting become the revelations of discord among her legal advisers. Frank Bowman is out today in a card in which he calls L. D. Seward, a lawyer who declined to be associated with him in the case, a liar, and further revelations of discord within the camp of those who are using this suit as a weapon to injure Col. Cockerill are certain, with the prospect of repetitions of today's disgraceful scenes.

A Pure and Effective Hair Dressing.

Cocoaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

THE STURLA TRIAL.

The Opposing Counsel Complete Their Arguments of Review.

The Most Elaborate Instructions Asked For on Both Sides.

The Jury to Be Charged This Morning—Then the Verdict, If Any.

It being known that the final summing up of the testimony in the Sturla murder trial would be made by opposing counsel, the crush for admittance was greater than on any previous day, and it was with difficulty that the Bailiffs who guarded the stairway leading to the room kept the crowd back. When court was opened, all of the seats in the main room were filled and the aisles were all crowded by people, who were forced to stand, thereby obstructing the view of those occupying seats. The prisoner looked somewhat sadder than usual when she entered the room, and gave way to tears several times during Mr. Trude's address. But she did not sob as on the previous day, the attentions of Mrs. Black, who sat by her side, seeming to strengthen her somewhat. On the bench beside Judge Gardner sat Judge T. Lyle Dickey and Mr. Hough, who has paid close attention to the arguments. W. W. O'Brien, Gus Van Buren, Mr. Forrester, and other criminal lawyers occupied seats inside the rail.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock Mr. Trude resumed consideration of Mrs. Robinson's testimony, which, he said, gave every evidence of being a manufactured story. When she went to the Wabash avenue house, according to her statement, she informed Madeleine that Charles had left and wanted nothing further to do with her. Then she spoke to the woman about her voice, and said Charles would help her to cultivate it. The story was not only inconsistent, but it was forced and improbable, as was also that regarding the alleged pistol which she said Madeleine promised to shoot any one with who attempted to remove Charles' clothes. Charles Stiles spoke from the grave and contradicted the story about the $7,000, for about that time he had written a letter from the country acknowledging his poverty. He had no money. Mr. Trude then read a number of letters written by Charles to the woman, in each of which he asked her for money, and spoke very kindly of her unbounded love for him. In one he took occasion to warn her not to give "Dick," (his uncle) any more money for fear he would get drunk. So it appeared that the woman had been subjected to financial draughts by other members of the Stiles family, said Mr. Trude. As to the story told by the telegraph boy, who identified Madeleine as the woman who received a telegraph message from him, it was put in his mouth by one of the Danites of the prosecution, who took him to the jail and pointed her out to him. He could not have identified her otherwise. If the prosecution had desired to attack the testimony of Mrs. Harvey witnesses should have been summoned, as was usual in such cases. She was a woman of good character, and her testimony was truthful. She had told the truth about the woman's terrible condition the night previous to the homicide.

THERE HAD BEEN A DISPOSITION MANIFESTED

in the court-room not to give the woman the same consideration that was extended to members of the sterner sex, and he again wished to say that the man who sent away the lad who had walked with the woman through the graveyard was an assasin. Mr. Trude then paid brief attention to the medical testimony adduced. All of the experts had testified that there was such a thing as recurrent insanity, to which women were particularly subject. Upon that point alone they all agreed. But Drs. Brower, Lyman, Jenks, and Schmidt had united in the opinion that the woman was insane at the time of the shooting. And Dr. Reeves Jackson when first on the stand had made answer to a hypothetical question put by Mr. Mills that she was insane, although he had subsequently seen fit to make a distinction between medical and legal insanity—something that was not to be found anywhere in medical literature. Dr. Hay said there was no such thing as partial insanity, and by that statement he had run his head against a wall erected by the Supreme Court and had dashed out his own brains, for the Supreme Court had decided that there was such a thing as partial insanity. Mr. Mills' hypothetical question left out epileptic fits, and assumed that all of the witnesses for the prosecution had told the truth and all the witnesses for the defense had lied. The medical experts who had testified to the woman's insanity on the morning of the homicide had been consistent, and had given reasons for their belief. There was no doubt the woman was subject to recurrent insanity, and her condition depended entirely upon the manner in which she was treated. If she was abused by word or act, she suffered a recurrence of the disease which possessed her.

In closing, Mr. Trude said the law provided that the State should open and close. He would inform the jury that, no matter what Mr. Mills might say against him personally, he would not interrupt him. But he would be remiss in his duty to his client if he did not interrupt him if he said anything about the woman which was not entirely justified by the record. He then warned the jury to judge entirely by the evidence, and called attention to the fact that only a few years ago a man named Byrne had been convicted entirely upon a speech made by Mr. Mills. But subsequently he was given a new trial and was promptly acquitted. He asked no mercy for the woman; but iron-heeled justice, if they pleased. They had the right to convict her of murder, or manslaughter, or acquit her. They also had a right to find her insane at the time of the shooting and at this time. But he besought them to weigh well the testimony in the case, and not act hastily in rendering a verdict. He also wanted to say that if they found her guilty at all they would do her a service by inflicting the death penalty, for he knew positively that her condition was such that even a year in a penal institution meant the same as death. Mr. Trude wound up his address at 11:30 o'clock by an eloquent appeal to the jury to act in a manner that would never trouble their consciences in the future.

As the gentleman ceased and was retiring to a seat a storm of applause broke out all over the room, which was heartily joined in by Ferdinand Wolf, a juror, who occupied a seat in the front row of the panel. This conduct caused a sensation among those who had viewed it, but nothing was said except by the court, who promised to clear the room and have all persons who participated in another such an outbreak arrested and punished.

It was subsequently learned that the juror was rather weak-minded, and that since the trial opened he has had three fits while out of the court-room. Soon after the demonstration Wolf was removed by a Bailiff, who reported that he was on the verge of having a recurrence of the trouble when he reached the fresh air. He soon recovered, however, and was able to resume his place on the jury.

THE CLOSE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

After a few minutes' delay State's-Attorney Mills arose and addressed the court as follows:

May it please your Honor, and gentlemen of the jury, for the third time in this trial it is my duty now to address you on behalf of the People of the State of Illinois.

Never before in my brief but not uneventful life have I been so impressed by duties to be done, and oppressed by the consciousness of the inadequacy of my ability to do what my people ask me to do. Therefore I ask your indulgence for every weakness and your favoring attention to all I say. I stand in the temple of the social community; I see its walks defaced; I see its sacred altar fires growing dim; I stand beside the body of the dead. No mere sentiment, no weak sentimentality, no diverting trick nor fraud engages my solemn thought. I stand under the social dome with millions round me and death staring at me, death with glazed gaze staring up into the social dome, and I hear a million voices speaking, "Let the law of this State, without fear, favor, or affection, be honestly and bravely administered and justly executed."

Oh! gentlemen of the jury! men, citizens, will you now rise with me above the trick, and stratagem, and fraud, and all pretense and hollow things up to those hights of calm serenity where Justice has her abode and God presides?

Yesterday evening while the poor widow was receiving the lashes of the lawyer it brought the tear to my eye. I looked upon her white face and tearless eyes and wondered why it was so, and turning to the good woman I said, "Do not be worried, madam." She answered as a true and good woman might answer, giving inspiration to my thought and word: "What care I for all these frauds and wrongs, these slanders and attacks? Troubles in the furnace-fire I here have suffered in my life; widowed mother of the murdered boy, I find consolation in higher things. I walk with God."

I ask you, gentlemen, from this time on to lift your thoughts and judgments above the ordinary and commonplace events, and on those hights above decide what is the right, what is the eternal law, and I believe you will favor my asking, for you are here under the most solemn obligation ever assumed by man.

When you were placed upon the jury each one of your number raised his hand to heaven and took a solemn oath to well and truly try this case of the people of the State of Illinois against the defendant, and a true verdict render according to the law and the evidence. That oath is recorded on the tablets of your God; it was more than the form of courts or the necessities of the administration of law; it was a sacred, solemn, and religious pledge made between yourselves and God,

WHOSE NAME YOU INVOKED.

It is not improper I think for me at the outset of my inquiry to make a brief comparison between the methods which have characterized the prosecution of this case and those which have characterized the defense, and I submit to you, to your memory and your judgment. The one claim I make is that the whole inspiration of the prosecution, every thought and act, has been a desire to bring before you the absolute truth of this case. There has been no concealment; there has been no fraud; there has been no veiling of the truth; but all we could obtain of truth we gave to you without any stint.

The counsel, learned, shrewd, most able, who represents this woman, began this case by a charge against the prosecution; with his fiery lash he let blows fall upon the State in its representative, and also upon the family of the dead boy. He denounced it as wrong and an outrage that that widowed woman should sit in this court-room and hear this trial.

Who of all this world, outside yourselves, the Judge, the lawyers here, and the prisoner being tried, has a better human right to sit and hear and see the events of this great investigation, starting with the miserable, horrid, brutal death of her favorit child?

Why, gentlemen of the jury, suppose your boy, in the toils of temptation, in his folly and sin, had been murdered by a harlot; your boy, whose whispering breath you heard so early in his first day, whom you cradled, to whom you gave all your love, whom you taught at night before school was his lot, whom you held and fondled because he was your boy, whom you trained, educated, toiled for, and loved as life; upon whom you builded the highest hopes for all the future; who was to be your staff for age and the comfort of your soul in the last days—suppose he had been murdered by a harlot. Oh, you would go to him in the dead-house, you would go to him in the tomb, and you would kiss his pale, dead body, and you would beg the sky to take you off with him, because you are men with hearts, and souls, and human love. She is a woman; has she no right here?

The defense is characterized by, first, an element of trickery and fraud. Why? Because a constant effort has been made in this court-room to impress you with the idea that Theresa Sturla is an insane woman now, and the learned counsel, in one of his addresses took advantage of the occasion to remind you that he had a person for a client who was utterly useless to him; for three long weeks has this defendant sat behind the table and never spoken one word to her lawyer, save as in the day before yesterday, I believe, she consulted with him while Mrs. Robinson testified; and yet the evidence is as positive and conclusive as evidence can be that while this defendant is outside the court-room—the moment this court adjourns, at the close of the day, she begins a consultation with her lawyer, and holds receptions in the County Jail.

Mr. Trude—I object, because there is no evidence of receptions. I object to the remark of the State's-Attorney in regard to her having any receptions in the jail, as not being sustained by evidence. I object to his characterization of this woman as a harlot, as it is prejudicial to the defendant and grossly improper.

The Court—Make your objection without any characterization. It is not necessary to do that.

Mr. Mills—I am very glad of that objection, because it can be utterly demolished, and I propose to demolish its foundation. Receptions in the jail, I said, and the proofs sustain my charge. Inside of forty-eight hours after Charles Stiles was killed Carrie Watson comes to the jail, writes her name upon a card, and tells the woman in charge to let no one in without a card from her with that signature upon it. Then began a constant visiting upon this woman. Day after day, women, and men occasionally, called; House, who painted the snake picture, frequently called; Carrie Watson called, time, and time, and time again; women of that class called time and time again. Did this defendant receive them? The evidence shows that at times the visits lasted two hours, three hours, and longer: that while the trial progressed, after the court adjourned each day, this defendant, silent in the court now, became talkative in the jail to many callers. Now, is there any question of this fact about receptions, and is there any doubt of the correctness of my conclusion and charge that her conduct here

HAS BEEN A PART OF A SCHEME

to impose upon the judgments of you jurors and deceive your intelligence? Again, there has been forced into this case much that is not true, much of the sentimental that has no foundation by the counsel defending in his efforts to make proof, utterly incompetent. It has been offered here to be shown that a great many good people have called to see this defendant in jail. Possibly that is true, but the effort, improper, I hold, and without foundation, has been made to impress you with the idea that this defendant is not befriended by Carrie Watson, but by other people. Now, I have no fault to find with any pity that is just and right offered to misfortune. I have an open hand of recognition for every generous unsentimental aid given to honest trouble, but I do not have so great a respect for mistaken philanthropy and erroneous pity. The name of a most distinguished lady well known in the community has been mentioned by the counsel for the defendant. She herself took the witness-stand. For that lady I have no harsh word to speak. But I beg to say to her, in all kindness and proper gallantry, "Oh, oh, good madam, will you not, this cold December day, go with me through the streets and lanes of this great town, taking my humble hand for guidance; go with me to the pauper homes of the honest poor? Let us go into the country and bring sprays from the field and the prairie to decorate our bounty and prepare a Christmas dinner for the starving children of the honest poor. Let us go to the poor washerwoman with her starving babies and help her. Let us take the cripple, the pauper, the Tiny Tim, going hungry on the streets; the newsboy, honest; the bootblack, toiling—all these sufferers from human woes. Let us together, dear lady, do them good. Let us be kind to God's poor and then afterwards take care of the Devil's poor!"

Again, the counsel for this defendant in the progress of his arguments applied the lash and scorched the white character of a woman who happens to be a witness for the prosecution because she is the mother of the dead boy; not content with assailing her, he assails the dead man, her husband, and, not content with that, he assails the woman who sits by her side; and, not content with that, he assails the gray-haired man, the brother of the dead husband. On what foundation are these ferocious assaults builded? On the evidence of people, disreputable and of infamous character, vile and base. On this foundation is the fabric of the attack made on the widow and the relatives. Why, gentlemen of the jury, you would not convict a good woman of the pettiest crime against the law, on such evidence. How is it, then, that a lawyer can build ferocious assaults upon the character of a woman upon so flimsy and miserable a basis? He said to you, in substance and effect, that every male member of the Stiles family was a miserable man. What truth can be spoken against Richard Stiles? Has he ever wronged anybody? Has he ever abused a human being? Has he ever done dishonestly? His life, his character, his manhood, are utterly unsullied, and I denounce the attack on that great-hearted citizen as an outrage, as I in the same terms denounce the attack made against the whole family, the unfortunate family of the murdered Charles Stiles. Again, one great characteristic of the methods of this defense has been an undue, unnatural and unfounded magnifying of the sufferings of this defendant. It is quite likely that in the peculiar life she has lived she has had sufferings, but, gentlemen of the jury, have her sufferings been any greater than others have endured? The world is full of trouble, it is the lot of man, of woman, and of child to suffer. "Grief is the omen of our birth, and trouble sits on the cradle's edge, and whispers in the ear of the child. Woman is the sufferer always. That is the nature of her physical organization. She is the burden-bearer; she holds upon her soul her own sorrows and griefs, and with her tender love she bears the griefs of man and child. The toiling woman, honest, virtuous, and good, who never broke a law, who slaves from early morn to midnight hour, who toils at the washtub every day, who lives on scanty fare, and takes care of boys and girls, and trains them well; that poor, honest

TOILING, VIRTUOUS WOMAN IS A SUFFERER.

The sweet nurse who goes about our streets with the white decoration of her charity goes into hospitals, goes into the homes of the sick poor, who takes upon herself a saddened life and danger, she is a sufferer. A widow, who even while she stands by the grave of her husband, sees the soil prepared to receive the body of her slain boy, does she not suffer? She may not shed a tear; her face may be cold and white like marble; but oh, within the depths of her deepest soul is there not a fiery grief that rages to and fro, and beats up against her heart?

Take all the pains and sufferings ever suffered by harlotry and they are naught when compared with the deep, deep grief of a sorrowing widow, a widow mourning also by the grave of her slain child. Again, the methods of this defense have been characterized by this fact, a constant effort from the beginning of the taking of evidence until the close to get before you, gentlemen of the jury, things clearly inadmissible and improper.

There are courts which at times rebuke attorneys for making efforts to prove what the lawyers must know to be wrong, but I remind you all through this case, with his high sense of justice, and his preëminent fairness, the honorable gentleman who here presides, has given to the counsel for the prosecution every reasonable latitude, and has given him the benefit of all reasonable doubts in that regard, and still the counsel has constantly brought before your attention declarations and statements, whether true or false I do not know, clearly incompetent, and therefore ruled out by the decisions of the Judge.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, I have briefly preliminarily referred to the different methods of the Commonwealth and the defense in this case. Has any unfairness, has any trickery, has any stratagem, has any fraud, has any concealment of truth appeared for the Commonwealth? None whatever. Do not the characteristics I have described belong to the methods of the defense? There is only one answer. Therefore, gentlemen, in my argument as to the fact and law of this case, I shall see to it that I do not adopt the methods or level of this defense. I propose to rise above them, if it lies in my power to accomplish that result, and, from this time on, standing upon a hight above trick, and fraud, and pretense, deal with the investigation of facts with an honest and resolute determination to learn what is the absolute truth of the case, and I trust, gentlemen of the jury, that in that ascent to the hights of calm contemplation, I shall be accompanied by you, one and all.

At this time the court adjourned for dinner. On the reassembling, Mr. Mills resumed the thread of his argument, and asked who was Charles Stiles? He was dead, and their opportunities for examining the question were therefore limited, but Mr. Mills briefly reviewed his life from his birth in Dixon up to the time of his death. He was well educated, was handsome, was a man who was prepared in every way to battle with life. He frequented the race track, and often wagered his money on horses races. He loved horses. It was admitted that he had his faults and follies, but that he was the social outlaw painted by counsel for the defense he denied. Mr. Mills then looked over the defendant's history from the time she voluntarily left her home in Baltimore and entered a house of shame, and he made the claim that she had voluntarily continued an unholy life up to the time she was arrested for Charles Stiles' murder. Then glancing at the relations existing between the two, Mr. Mills concluded that her life during that time was not all dark, for she had said to Mrs. Robinson: "I like this life. I can sell more wine and attract more men than any other woman in Chicago."

IT WAS SAID BY THE DEFENSE

that it was an evidence of the woman's insanity that she continued to live with Stiles. He regarded it as a brand of perjury upon the testimony of the woman regarding Stiles' treatment of her. Coming down to the day previous to the tragedy, he referred to the testimony regarding threats to kill Stiles, the purchase of the revolver, and the final tragedy at the Palmer House. As to the marks on the woman's neck seen shortly after the shooting, Mr. Mills argued that it was very likely that they were inflicted after the firing of the first of the two shots, which unquestionably missed him.

At this point Mr. Trude arose and objected to what he deemed a misquotation of the evidence.

The court said the evidence was before the jury and he should leave the matter to them.

Reaching the question of insanity, Mr. Mills said that were it not for the fact that counsel for the defense had dwelt so long and so vigorously on the question he would scarcely refer to it, for the elements of the hypothetical question put to the doctors by the defense were simply absurd. There was no insanity in the case. There had been violence used by and against the defendant, but that did not constitute lunacy. The fact that the defendant was superstitious was no evidence of insanity. There was an undercurrent of superstition in every life. Ghosts in graveyards were not very strange things. They had appeared to many people whose minds were regarded as sound. He did not say that her mind was perfectly well on the morning of the murder. Not one mind in 100 was perfectly well, but all people were not insane for all that.

Mr. Mills quoted very little of the evidence in the case, but reviewed in succinctly and intelligently in his characteristic way, and closed as follows:

This is not the case of the dead man in his grave against a living woman in the court-room, nor is it a case between a State's-Attorney and a criminal lawyer. There are many kinds of ambition. There are high and low, honorable and sordid ambitions. It is mine to do my duty and serve this people. I would rather delve in earth's darkest mines, begrimed by earth's honest toil; I would rather cut the yellow grain in the heats of summer on the prairie; I would rather be a sailor-man at the masthead on the tossing sea, breathing God's free air, with only a score of tried and trusty friends about me, than build the grandest success in life on stratagem, and fraud, and trick.

I have done my duty in this case, seeking no applause, but only the cheer of my conscience, and, hurrying to my home tonight, I can look into the faces of my good wife and children and have the happy consciousness that I have done my duty towards the people. The duty now remains with you.

Judge Gardner said that as the instructions were longer than usual, being eighty-nine in number, and as he had been unable to carefully consider them, he would not instruct the jury until this morning at 10 o'clock. Court then adjourned.

A CHALLENGE.

An Open Letter to Talmage, of Brooklyn, from Fawcett, of Chicago.

NO. 140 LOCUST STREET, CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1882.—*The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.*—DEAR SIR: In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of this date I find an interview between a reporter of that paper and yourself, entitled "Talmage vs. Fawcett." In this interview you charge me with having plagiarized your lecture entitled "Big Blunders," "in ideas" and in forms of speech. You declare it to be "glaring." You style me "obtuse" and a "consummate ass." You refused to read my lecture, which was in the hands of the reporter, saying that "under the circumstances you think it would be better for you to let this particular matter drop right where it is." You say, however, that "you intend to preach a sermon when you return to New York and speak on this case." From the character of the language used in this interview, I am led to think you incorrectly reported, and for this reason I will make no dirbeted charge against you. You will permit me to say, however, that while it may be true that I am "obtuse" and a "consummate ass," the charge of plagiarism made by you against me in this reported interview is absolutely false in every particular. There is not a paragraph in my whole lecture (which requires much over an hour to deliver) that belongs to you or any other man. There is nothing belongs to you that is not credited in my manuscript. Now, dear sir, it has never been my pleasure to either hear you or see you, and up to last Sabbath evening I did not know—please pardon my ignorance—that you had a lecture on Big Blunders. Nor have I been able to find in this city either book or paper containing such a lecture. For this reason I have a proposition to make, and I hope you will not consider me so far "beneath your notice" as to cast it aside.

I am interested in the credit of my own church and the great general church of Christ. I am interested in the character of all Christian ministers, and would not permit a spot to rest upon one of them if I could remove it. I would not permit a spot to rest upon your character, and I think from what I have read of you that you would not willingly permit a spot to rest on my character if in your power to remove it. When one minister suffers the whole church suffers. This is my proposition:

If you will publish in full your lecture on "Big Blunders" in any paper you may choose, I will publish my lecture on "Great Blunders" side by side with your lecture, and if in my lecture there shall be found a paragraph of six lines that belongs to you, or is a part of your lecture, I shall stand before the church and the American people as you charge me. If, on the other hand, such paragraph shall not be found in my lecture, you shall stand before the church and the American people a willful slanderer of a brother minister. The party to decide the case shall be your own brother ministers of the Presbyterian Church. You are mistaken when you think I have been "punished enough." Yours in the cause of universal right and justice.

WILLIAM FAWCETT,
Pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago.

PRONOUNCED SANE.

Mrs. Martha J. Collins Released from the Insane Asylum at Buffalo, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Martha J. Collins, who was illegally imprisoned in the State Asylum for the Insane here, as detailed in Sunday's TRIBUNE, was brought before Judge Smith, of the Superior Court, today on a writ of habeas corpus. Ex-Senator Clark and the District-Attorney appeared for the asylum people, and Swift and Osgoodby for Mrs. Collins. After an argument on the technical illegality of the commitment, Counselor Clark stated that the asylum authorities considered that Mrs. Collins had so far recovered from her insanity that it would be safe to surrender her to her friends. He advised her release, and suggested that she be given into the custody of her husband, who was in court. Some discussion followed, and Judge Smith released her unconditionally. Collins then approached his wife, who, after asking her attorneys if she was liberated, said: "Mr. Collins, I'll shake hands with you; but that's all." She refused to take a sealskin sacque he brought her. Dr. Andrews congratulated her, when she said: "The first three weeks you treated me as a pauper patient, while my husband was paying my expenses." At the lawyer's office they had a consultation. She refused to return to Bradford with him unless he would agree not to again imprison her in an asylum. To a TRIBUNE correspondent tonight she told a straightforward and circumstantial story. Her husband had her imprisoned in an asylum at Flatbush and at Bloomingdale because she had detected him in alleged infidelities. At each asylum the doctors voluntarily released her as sane after a week's confinement. One accusation is that he took a Miss Huntington, of Bradford, with him to the recent Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar in Chicago. While in the Buffalo asylum, she says, she only succeeded in sending a letter to her counsel after having been there five weeks. Letters to her husband were suppressed. She is an intelligent, well-educated lady, and has kept a diary of her experiences in the asylum, which will be printed here. Mrs. Collins today received a letter from a lady living at No. 2124 Wabash avenue, Chicago, saying that the writer had been similarly imprisoned for two years. She is a dressmaker, and has had to earn her own living. She sympathizes with Mrs. Collins, and denounces the asylums and quacks who certify to sane folks' insanity.

THE STEAM-BARGE TECUMSEH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Dec. 13.—The steam-barge Tecumseh, that left Midland on the 4th inst. for Port Huron, is reported lying in Tobermay Harbor all safe, being detained by stormy weather. The Captain intends laying the vessel up there in a few days if the weather will not permit him to continue the trip. The Tecumseh is the only boat known to be out on Georgian Bay.

Sydney Smith being ill, his physician advised him to "take a walk upon an empty stomach." "Upon whose?" asked Sydney. Still better *steps* to take would be the purchase of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are especially valuable to those who are obliged to lead sedentary lives, or are afflicted with any chronic disease of the stomach or bowels. By druggists.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & Co., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.